IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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June) with all such other papers as he shall give you any useful intelligence, that may be necessary to enable you to form a full state of every thing that has been done, regarding these posts. It is likewise necessary that you should receive from the Duke's Letter to the Commanders Chief at Albany, who has also received

I shall not attempt to point out to you in what manner that you are to take with the several Garrisons, for having a knowledge of every part of them, with the Lakes, Rivers and Creeks, which you have so often visited, I am persuaded that you will in doing every thing that may be conducive thereto, and you will please to give to Capt Campbell, the Officer commanding at the Detroit, all such orders and Instructions as you shall judge necessary, for enabling him to continue the Peace and Friendship made with the Indian Nations. Now that these posts are in the hands of the French the Kings Troops, and he has assured me in the Kings name, [illegible] of all the) the commerce is now open and free to all his Majesty's [illegible] known thereon

I must likewise desire you will give Capt Campbell such orders as you shall judge necessary for ensuring a quiet possession of the Detroit, Michilimakinak, and all the outposts, which are for the Defence & protection of the Indians, as well as for keeping the whole Country in a proper subjection to the King's

I have nothing further to add, but to wish you a pleasant & successfull Tour to the Detroit. I shall be glad to hear from you, when any occasions may offer; and when you have effected the purposes you go on, I desire you will please to return when you judge proper

I am, with truth and regard &c

Sir William Johnsons Letter to General Amherst, dated Fort Johnson 25th June 1764. in answer to the foregoing

Sir

I have the honour to inclose with the several inclosures, I received last

Last night honoured with; they give me very clear ideas of what you
intend I should know, and shall endeavour all in my power to do
every thing for the best, as far as I am able; & me should be very lucky
to answer your expectations in sending me; I shall look upon
my time well spent.

M'Keogh has delivered me the inclosed, by which, and what he tells
me there is a very considerable number of the Chiefs of these Nations
(who may be compared the intended Meeting at the Detroit) collected
and every day is now on their way to Sandusky, by repeated
invitations from that Government, they agree with what the five
Nations told me last winter, that they had never been settled from
their entreating them to attend a great meeting which was proposed
to be held at Philadelphia this summer, notwithstanding this
Mr Hamilton in his letter to me of the 12th May which I shewed
you lately, when I had the honour of seeing you at Albany, declares
most sincerely that he never did since his arrival to the Government
send the least message or belt of invitation to them, for any purpose
whatsoever, neither had he the least expectation of a visit
either of friendship, or business from them, and that if any other
person of the province had presumed to send messages to them
it was quite unknown to him, and that he would be glad to be
made acquainted with their names, that they might be dealt
with according to their Deserts. So that Government
has acted in this manner several times since my appointment,
are in open opposition to measures directed to be taken by former
Generals, particularly in the Earl of Loudoun's time, if these
people are not stopped, and brought the other way, I mean
to Detroit, the end of my going there, will not be at all
answered, wherefore, this Belt best to send M'Keogh by
the way of Fort Pitt, in order to let all the Indians he may
meet going to Philadelphia, or elsewhere, know of my being
on my way to Detroit, on purpose to settle all matters necessary
for

June 1 for their welfare with them, which I am of opinion I can also
will forbear) will have the desired effect.
I must beg leave to refer you to Mr Croghan for an particular
account of the conduct of that gentleman in the affair —
Capt Lt Gen and Lieut Magill with some Artillery which
he caused to be Whooped when amid of my house, and is
gone this morning with his party to Detroit by the fine
Water I am to take along. as soon as he returns, shall
Load and set them off, & then also my Boy, will
not be fit for use. Monday or Tuesday next.
Mr Croghan tells me that by the Intelligence of the French
Troops and Indians at Detroit in 1759, the Inhabitants
were plundered, and stript of every thing, particularly
provisions, and livestock, that I cannot depend on
purchasing any thing from them for the maintenance of the
Indians while they attend the Treaty; this I doubt not
your Excellency will consider, as you well know there is
no keeping them without provisions, and that not a small
matter. I am &c.

Copy of General Amherst's Letter

Dated June 29th in answer to the foregoing Letter.

Sir

I conclude you will be set out on your Journey, before
your Intended Letter can, I fear will take some time to get
up the Lake this dry season this will easily overtake you,
and I therefore can't omit acknowledging the favor of this
receipt of your Letters of this 25th and 26th Instant.

Mr Croghan being come this length, came very opportunely
to have a talk with some Shawanese Indians who came

to

At a Meeting with the Deputys of the Caughnawagas, Conasedaugoes and other Nations of Indians living in Canada; at Albany June 28th 1761.

I first bid them Welcome, and went thro the usual Ceremonys; then Condoled with them for the Loss of the Sachem that Dyed this last Spring, at Conasedaugae.

(Then the Indians spoke and went through the same Ceremony) on their Part.

(Brother Warricoauchie

When you spoke to our Nations in Canada, you Cleard the Road between you and us, and Buried Every thing that was Evil, and Desired us to forget what was past this Warr; We now assure you Brother that we have acted as you Desired us; and we now assure you of our sincerity, and hope you will always direct us how to behave, for the good of the friendship Subsisting between us.

A Belt & Rows.

(Brother)

Since the present Warr began there has been Great Numbers of our People and friends of Ours, that had been Lost by the Instigation of Evil Spirit: With this Belt we gather up all their Bones on both sides, and Bury them; that we may forget what has happen'd.

A Belt & Rows.

(Brother)

By this Belt I desire in behalf of all our Nations, that you will join with us in Streingthning the Peace, so happily Settled between us by you last Fall; it is in your Power to make it a (Lasting One).

A Belt & Rows.

(Brother)

This Belt is in behalf of our Warriors, they have agreed with us, to Assist in streengthning the Peace & Friendship: and we hope your Warriors will do the Same.

A Belt & Rows.

(Brother)

I assure you by this Belt, that our Warriors have taken the strongest Resolutions, to behave in such a Manner, as will be agreeable to our Brethren; and make this a (Lasting Peace).

A Belt & Rows.

(Brother)

You are sensible that our People have Spiritous Liquors, it is a Misfortune to us all. But if any of them Should behave ill in their Liquor; We desire you may not abuse them. But on applying to us, you Shall have Satisfaction as their Crime may Deserve)

A Black Belt

I have told you the Resolution of our Warriors, to
But if you take any thing that is
We will give them a Dram of Rhyleh, which will oblige them to
Evil Thoughts up, and Cleanse their Hearts

A Black Belt 5 Rows.

(Brother)

For some time past there has been a Darkness all over this Land,
We now dispersed all the Dark Clouds that has hung over our Heads,
that we, and our Children unborn, may see the Sun clear, when born as they
come into the World.

A Belt & Row's.

(Brother)

You told us the Road was good, but we have found a great many
Stumps in the way; Now Brother we will after you, and pull up all
the Stumps that are in the Way, and make the Road Smooth and Pleasant
from Albany to our Castle at Canchnewage for you and our Travels.

A Row's Belt

(Brother)

Last Fall you sent us a Message, desiring that we would speak
to the Delaware's that lived near us, as they were a perfidious People, and
did not behave well: and promised you would Speak to those that lived
near you. — We have spoke to those you desir'd us, (And you may depend
on their good behaviour for the future

A Belt & Row's.

Brother)

We have delivered you all your Flesh and Blood, and to those
Indians that have been with you, during the War: We desire by this Belt
that you will Speak to the Mahikander Indians that we may see our
Flesh and Blood that they have).

A Belt & Row's,

Brother)

We are sorry at this time to have occasion to make complaint,
But we can't help it: We have received very ill Usage from your People.
that have been this Winter at the Carrying on our Hunting Acts; they have
Fired several times at our Canoes passing down, and when we came ashore
they have taken our Meat, and any thing they pleased from us without Pay:
and if any of our People Grumbled, they Beat them severely; which is treat-
ment we have not been used to; We hope Brother that you will give orders
that we may not be used so again.

A Belt & Row's.

Brother

One of our Principal Men is Dead; it is a Custom amongst us
to have one Cheer'd up in his Room to Assist in Council; We now apply
to you to cheer up in his Stead for the ensuing
A Belt & Row's.

Brothers

We have now done the Business we came on, in
Nations in our Country, according to our Custom: We Can't
know that we are in Want of Every Necessary of Life; and Request that you
will order us, a few Guns, Powder & Lead, Kettles & Cloaths to enable us to
for Our Provisions going home.

A String.

Gen: Coghaw
Deputy Agent

Conference held between
Mr. Croghan, & the Cauchnawaga
& Canasadago Indians
at Albany, 28th June 1761.

NB. Copy sent to Govr. Gage 6th July.

Sir William answered them that he would transmit their requests home, and made no doubt it would be complyed with; adding that he was very glad to find them so well disposed towards — instructions, and observed that their former petitions on that head must have miscarried, or else not been resented, otherwise his Majesty would have granted them — and as he knew somewhat concerning the land formerly given to Mr Barclay he promised to write to the Governor of the Provinces concerning it. Adding that Mr Barclay had offered some years ago, to give up his title to the Lands provided he was reimbursed his expences for building an house thereon, this proposal the Governour might lay before the House of Assembly, in whose power it was to pay Mr Barclay his demands, after which the affair would be settled to their satisfaction — gave a belt

Proceedings at a Meeting held at Albany

June 28th 1761. by George Croghan Esqr Dep. Agent for Indian affairs with the Deputys of the Caghnawagas, Canasadagas, & other Nations of Indians by order of Sir William Johnson Bart.

Mr Croghan spoke to them as follows the usual ceremonies being made & belt given to the Sachems and Warriors at Canasadaga

Brother Canaghquagey

When you spoke in Council in Canada you cleared the road between you & us, & we did every thing that was good, & desired us to forget what was past between us, & you desired us, we should do the same, & hope you will always direct us how to promote the friendship subsisting between us. A belt

Brother Since the beginning of the present war, great numbers of our People and Friends have by the instigation of the Evil Spirit, all their evil works gathered the worst mischiefs, many here, that have happened maybe forgot

A belt

1761 Brother

By this belt we desire on behalf of all the Nations that you will assist us in strengthening the peace, so happily settled between us by your Consent. this is your power to make it a lasting one ——

Brother

This belt is on behalf of our Warriors who have agreed with us to assist in strengthening the peace & friendship, & chose your warriors will do the same.

Brother

By this belt I assure you that our Warriors have taken the most resolutions to behave in such a manner as will be agreeable to our Brethren, & make the said peace.

Brother

You are sensible that the unexperienced Mustakoes to commit Depredations & injury, and if any of them shd behave ill to our Enemies, we desire you may not abuse them, but by applying to us you shall have such Satisfaction, as the case may deserve —

Brother

I have told you the resolutions of our Warriors to strengthen the peace and as any thing that is ill, should remain in the heart of any of them, we shall give them a Belt, which will oblige them to hold up their Hands & strengthen their Hearts —

Brother

& for some time past, there hath been darkness all over the Land, nothing to be seen but the dark Clouds that hath the head of our Brethren & our Children unborn, may see the sun rise as soon as the same into the Belt —

Brother

You told us the Road was good, & we have found a great many Stumps in the way, but Brother we will assist you, & clear the Stumps that lye in the way, & make the same more pleasant from Albany to our Castle as they have done

Brother

Eastfall was sent as a Messenger to carry our Message to the Delawares that they came, as they were a foolish people, & did not do it well, & promised to speak to them that they may come hither to those you desired us to, & you may depend on their good behaviour in future —

Brother

We have received your Belt which you sent to our Brethren & we have been with you today the day before by themselves, but you did not speak to us, & we have heard & understood what you said, & we are glad that we are united —

Brother

We are come to you three times to make a compliment, but we could not get the same very kindly away from your people this time the Old Man at the Head who had 2 Kings at our Castle, & 4 Queens, & when we came since, have not heard any thing of them, & what they fancied from us, & as they [illegible] people, scarcely able to [illegible] which we have in our Brethren's Land, & hope Brother you will do all you can to prevent such Evil, that we may not be disturbed again —

Brother

One of our people is very dead, & as we do not know how soon we may be called upon to go, we desire you to assist us in burying our dead, & apply to you to clear the road as customary —

Brother

We have now one thing more to say, which is, that we are in great want of Powder & Lead, & as we depend on you for our supply, we desire you will send us a large quantity of each, as we are a great people, & cannot subsist without your assistance —

you well know there will be no keeping them without provisions. — and that not a small matter.

I have the honour to be Sir
with the utmost respect
Your Excellencys
Most Obedient, and
most Humble Servant
WM. JOHNSON

His Excellency
GENERAL AMHERST —

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Albany, June 28, 1761*]

Proceedings At a Meeting held at Albany June 28th. 1761, by George Croghan Esqr. Depy. Agent for Indian affairs with the Deputys of the Coghnawagas, Canassadagas, & other Nations of Indians, by order of Sir William Johnson Bart —

Mr. Croghan first Wellcomed them with the usual ceremonies; then condoled with them for the loss of the Sachem, who died the last Spring at Conassadaga. Then the Indians after going through the same ceremony, spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

When you spoke to our Nations in Canada, you cleared the road between you & us, & buried every thing that was evil, & desired us to forget what was past this war. We now assure you Brother that we have acted as you desired us, we assure you of our sincerity, & hope you will always direct us, how to promote the friendship subsisting between us —

A belt 8 rows

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

Brother

Since the beginning of the present war, great Numbers of our People and Friends have been lost by the instigation of the Evil Spirit, with this belt we therefore gather up the bones on both sides, & bury them, that what has happened may be forgot

A belt 11 Rows

Brother

By this belt we desire in behalf of all the Nations that you will assist us in strengthening the peace, so happily settled between us by you last fall. it is in your power to make it a lasting one —

A belt 11 Rows

Brother

This belt is in behalf of our Warriors who have agreed with us to asist in strengthening the peace & friendship, & we hope y^{r}. warriors will do the same —

A belt, 8 R^{s}.

Brother

By this Belt I assure you that our Warriors have taken the strongest resolutions to behave in such a manner, as will be agreable to our brethren, & make this a last^{g}. peace.

A belt 9 R.

Brother

You are sensible that 'tis our peoples misfortune to love spiritous liquor; but if any of them sh^{d}. behave ill in their liquor, we desire you may not abuse them, but on applying to us you shall have such satisfaction, as their crime may deserve —

a black belt 6 Rs

Brother

I have told you the resolutions of our Warriors to strengthen the peace. And in case any thing that is Evil, should remain in the hearts of any of them; we shall give them a Dose, which

shall oblige them to Void up their evil thoughts & Cleanse their hearts —

A black belt 5 Rows

Brother

For some time past, there hath been darkness all over this land, we therefore now disperse all the dark Clouds, that hath hung over our heads, that we, & our Children unborn, may see the Sun clear so soon as they come into the World —

A belt 9 Rows

Brother

You told us the Road was good; but we have found a great many stumps in the way. Now Brother we will assist you, & pull up all the stumps that is in way, & make the road smooth & pleasant from Albany to our Castle at Caghnawaga, for you, & us to travel

A Row'd belt

Brother

Last fall you sent us a Message desiring we might speak to the Delawares that live near us, as they were a foolish people, & did not behave well; & promised that you w^{d}. speak to those that live near you. We have spoken to those you desired us, and you may depend on their good behaviour for the future —

A belt 9 Rows

Brother

We have delivered you all your flesh and blood, and to those Ind^{s}. who have been with you during the War; We desire by this belt, that you will speak to the Mohikanders Ind^{s}., that we may see our flesh, and blood, that they have —

A belt 8 Rows

Brother

We are sorry at this time to have occasion to make complaint, but we can't help it, hav^{e}. received very ill usage from your

people this winter at the Cedars[1] on our hunts. road, who have fired sev^l^. times at our Canoes passing down, & when we came on shore, have taken our meat, & what they fancied from us with^t^. pay & beat any of our people severely who grumbled, which, as 'tis tretm^t^. we have not been used to, We hope Brother that you will give orders, that we may not be used so again —

A belt 6 Rows

Brother

One of our princip^l^. men being dead, it is our custom to have one rear'd up in his room, to assist in Counc^l^., we therefor apply to you to rear up one in his stead as is customary —

A belt 6 Rows

Brother

We have now done the business we came on, in behalf of the sev^l^. Nat^s^. in our Country, accords. to our Custom we can't help letting you know that we are in want of ev'ry necessary of life, & beg you'll order us a few Guns, & Powder & Lead, Kettles & Cloaths, to enable us to hunt for our provisions going home —

A String

Brother

On all occasions when we formerly visited our fathers, the French, they listened to our requests & always pitied our necessities; we hope broth^r^. you'll do the same, as we are a poor people, & can't well subsist without your assistance —

A belt

[1] On the St. Lawrence River.

Virginia Historical

a Copy

Fort — Pitt June 28.th 1761

Brethren

In behalf of Sir William Johnston. Baronet, who you have been often told, is appointed by our great King his sole agent for Indian affairs in this District, and as he has appointed George Croghan. Esq.r his Deputy, and I having been appointed his assistant.

With great concern of mind I inform you, That the Sun has Set but three times since I have the following disagreable News. which is, That two of our Brethren of the Six Nations, came to where. four of their Brethren the English, was keeping Horses, near to Lygonier. they instantly seized the Horses, upon which the four White men requested them to leave the Horses, but they told them, that they would scalp them if they attempted to hinder them; as these white men had no Arms, they ran to the Fort. and informed those there of what had happened: upon which men followed them, and two came up with them; these two white men that came up with them, requested them to give them back their Horses, but they would not. upon which they fired at Each other, and one of our Brethren was killed, and the other run away; and these two white men brought back the Horses, and to confirm, that this is the truth how this affair happened, I give you this String of Wampum: Brethren with this String of Wampum I take the Dead Body, and not even the Dead Body, but every Leaves & Grass that the Dead Body has touched, and every thing else that his Blood has touched, and bury them. And as this Death was of this unhappy young mans own Doing; Let us join in looking up to Heaven from whence the God of Peace. beholds with delight the actions of good men; We pray he may cast a Veil over what has lately happened, and we Intreate

his

Almighty Goodness to dispose all the People of this and the Succeeding generations to the latest Posterity to live in Peace and Love together: and so long as we, it gave us the greatest Concern of Mind that any thing of this kind should happen.

With this Belt of Wampum I wipe away the Tears from his Relations Eyes, and with this Belt of Wampum I remove the grief from your Hearts, and Request no uneasiness may remain there.

A True Copy Henry Bouquet

Copy of Mr. Ward's
intended Speech to
the Six Nations
at the Occasion of
a Mingo being killed
in Stealing Horses
from the Senecas Town
12 June 1761

Brethren

I am to inform you of what has happened lately in these Parts, but previous to that I must remember you of what passed before between us, and as it is a matter of Consequence, I desire you will give serious attention to what I say.

From the time we renewed the Peace with the several Nations settled upon the Waters of the Alleghenies, we became Brethren, and we have lived with them as such.

Agreable to our Promise we have opened a fair and Extensive Trade with them, by which they are abundantly supplied with all the Goods they want:

When they have made any Complaints to the General, to me, or Mr. Croghan, they have been heard, and they have obtained immediate Redress; ~~To confirm the truth of what I have~~ ~~said I give this thing of Hampton~~ a thing.

Brethren

Having acted such a part with you, ever since we met as Friends upon these Waters, you can not doubt of our sincere Friendship for you, & as I am persuaded that you are in the same Dispositions towards us, we ought to prevent any variances and misunderstandings that might

arise

arrise between us, and disturb that Peace we
happily enjoy.
The surest Way is to avoid doing one another
any Wrong, or give Satisfaction for what Injury
might have been committed on either side.
Brethren
You know that we have told you at all our
Treaties, and repeated several Times that some
of your young men made it a Practice to steal
our Horses, which distresses us greatly, as we
want them to bring up Provisions for you as
well as for ourselves, and to carry the Goods
of our Traders to you.
Some of your Great Men, and particularly
Otchinneyawesa have taken Pains to suppress that
bad Practice, tho' hitherto with little success.
Some Time ago a Party of Mingoes stole upon
the Road several Horses loaded with Rum
and the White Mingo having at my Request
sent a String of Wampum after them, They not
only ~~refused~~ rejected his Message, and refused to return
the Horses, but they sent him back another String
of Wampum with a spiteful answer.
a little after another Party said to be
likewise Mingoes, stole Ten Horses of your Traders
at Le Boeuf, and the Officer who comands at
that

that Fort. having sent some of his men to claim those Horses, the Indians fired upon our men; But no body being hurt, and the Indians acknowledging that they had been too rash; the affair was made up, tho' the horses were never returned.

Those and many more Insults which we have suffered from those unadvised young men, have given me great uneasiness, as I was afraid of the bad Consequences; Nevertheless I always forbid the People with me to hurt them, assuring them that you the Chiefs & great Men disapproved the misbehaviour of those young men, & would certainly put a Stop to it.

But a few days ago a Party of our Troops coming to this Fort, had all their Horses stolen by Indians at Ligonier; & having sent a Party in quest of them; Two of our men overtook them thirty miles from that Fort, upon the old Path, and having fired at one another, one of the Indians was killed: The others having made off all the Horses but one were recovered.

Tho' the man who is killed was guilty of a great crime for which a white man would suffer Death by our laws, [illegible] I bewail his Fate, and

and condole sincerely with you on that occasion, as I look upon all of you as our Brethren, and with this belt I wipe ~~off~~ the Tears from your Eyes & take off the grief of your Hearts.

Brethren.

As this misfortune was accidental and not premeditated, it can create no Disturbance between us. But make us the more cautious to prevent the like for the future: and I intreat you to take without delay the necessary Steps to suppress intirely that bad Practice among your young men, which must in a short time ruin your Trade, as our People are unwilling to come amongst you; while they are exposed to those Insults.

and tho' I think I am sure that none of the People who are here with me, will hurt any of yours I can not answer for what might happen when they are out of my sight, if they should continue to be injured; they are men and will resent an Injury, & I will appeal to your selves, if any men amongst you would suffer tamely to be stripped of their Property, without repelling the agressor?

I will conclude by telling you that if any of the white People should do any wrong to any of our Brethren the Indians, he shall upon

upon Conviction be severely punished, and as Your
the Same Justice from you, all Disorders will
soon be Suppressed, and as long as we steadily
observe that Rule, nothing can shake our
Friendship nor disturb our Peace, and you will
be a happy People.

a String.

Speech to Parliament
Mr. Pitt 29th Jan
1801

June for their welfare while there, which I am of opinion I can also
Will Croghan will have the desired effect.
I must beg leave to refer you to Mr Croghan for an particular
account of the conduct of that gentlemen in this affair —
Capt Miller arrived here last night with some Artillery which
he received at the Mississippi when ascending of my boats, and is
gone this morning with his party to Detroit by land for the five
Batteaux I am to take along. as soon as he returns, shall
load and set them off, which, I hope later than may be,
will be fifteen days. Monday, or Tuesday next.
Will Croghan tells me that during the revolt of the French
troops, and Indians at Detroit in 1747, the Inhabitants
were plundered, and often destitute of every thing, particularly
provisions, and livestock, that I cannot depend upon —
purchasing any thing from them for the maintenance of the
Indians while they attend the Treaty; this I doubt not
your Excellency will consider, as you well know there is
no keeping them without provisions, and that not a small
matter. I &c.

Copy of General Amherst's Letter

Dated June 29th in answer to the foregoing Letter.

Sir

I conclude you will be set out on your Journey, before
your loaded Batteaux, I fear will take some time to get
up the River this dry season this will easily overtake you,
and I therefore can't omit acknowledging the favor of the
receipt of your Letters of the 27th and 28th Instant

Will Croghan delivered me the first, came very opportunely
to have a Talk with some Canasadaga Indians, who came

to

to see you; he has settled every thing with them. I shall send them back in good humour, and desire General Gage to favour them with some things, that otherwise should have been given them here, — that they may not be tempted of taking this route.

I shall see you do perfectly right in sending Mr Croghan back by the Pensilvania route, to take back any of the Indians that may be coming that way who undoubtedly will be the chief; and it would in a great measure destroy the intent of your journey in having them recalled where you assemble the several Nations at the Detroit. The behaviour of the people of Pensilvania, on this occasion, is very unaccountable, and I hope the General will punish them as he has promised you, and finding out those who are concerned in keeping of the Indians down.

† I have wrote to General Monckton & acquainted him of your Assembling the Nations at the Detroit; and that as such preparations are what you would chuse on that occasion, I think the best way of sending your Cattle will be by Pittsburgh; Mr Croghan will speak with General Monckton on this and settle it.

As you desire to have a warrant for twelve hundred and fifty pounds sterling, and that you tell me the accounts already amount to that sum; I have signed one for the same, in favor of Mr Fenall & Wade, and delivered it to him, that he may Discharge the several Bills, agreable to your desire to me for that purpose; and I shall be glad to have the Accounts as soon as you conveniently can, that I may clear the whole off.

As I hear nothing of Capt Johnson, I imagine he may be gone across the Country from Niagara to meet you: if he should come this way, I shall send him after you.

I am, with great Truth, and regard &c.

Copy of my
letter to
Captain Langdon
dated

1761

July 8th Previous to the Indian princes departure for the Creek & Cherokee the Mobecks & Interpreter in a speech acquainting them with the cause of the Journey from the strongest terms recommended to them to preserve a friendly behaviour to & with their brethren the English, and upon all occasions to maintain their ancient reputation for integrity, honesty &c to conduct & treat their Country as formerly by all which they would recommend themselves to his Majesty's favour and protection.

To which they answered that they were much pleased with the Governors acquainting them with the cause of so long a journey, and wish him all imaginable success, but were not sure of any thing's ever coming to his safety, as they must pass through, and meet with several Nations of Indians, very much attached to the French, and that there were likewise some of the Cherokee Nations who could not be much confided in; However, for their parts he might be convinced of their intentions to pay an implicit obedience to his advice, by their utmost endeavours to prevent any irregularities between themselves and the English, and on their return would join with them as brothers and friends.

They then celebrated the Calumet or pipe of peace, after which they made a present of some Cattle to them, as they usually do to all Indians they receive in an amicable manner, and yet would not allow them to kill any of their Cattle, which they begged we would not continue to do, they having already eat so many up.

The Governor ordered them that no person should take from them or disturb them by purchase or any other way, and strictly ordered the Inhabitants to prevent any person from selling on their lands without first obtaining his consent, and legally purchasing them from them which the Mobecks expressed great satisfaction, and took their leave

Monday

126-127v.

At a Council held at the Wiandot Town near Fort Detroit 3. July 1761. by the Deputys of the Six Nations with the Ottawas, Wiandots, Chippawas and Poutewatamis

Senatoriance and Gayachionton Senecas Deputys from ye Six Nations delivered Twenty Strings and three Belts of Wampum to the above Nations with several Speeches tending to accommodate all Differences between them, and particularly that the Action between them at Niagara in which they lost many Warriours were slain on both Sides might be intirely forgotten. They then delivered four Strings of Wampum with the following Speech.

"When the English took possession of Detroit they willingly permitted your young men to go to War against their ancient Enemies "the Cherokees; but we now desire and request that they may not "go to War against them, but remain at home for some time.

"We have now finished all that we had to say with respect to Affairs "between you and us." They then produced a large red Belt by them termed the War-Hatchet, and addressing themselves particularly to the Wiandots, made the following Speech. —

"As you are the leading Nation here you have only to say the Word "the others will follow your Example, We invite you by this Belt, "to cut off the English at Fort Detroit, to which if you agree, it will "give us the greatest Joy and pleasure, with Cheerfulness we will "return home to our Nation, and endeavour to do the same with "the Garrisons at Niagara and Fort Pitt: The English treat us "with much Disrespect, and we have the greatest Reason to believe "(by their Behaviour) they intend to cut us off intirely; they have "possessed themselves of our Country, it is now in our power to dis-"-possess them and recover it; we will only embrace the opportunity "before they have time to assemble together and fortify themselves; "there is no time to be lost, let us Strike immediately, our Warriours are "already prepared and impatiently wait till they hear from you." The Nations declined giving them a direct Answer; but came with them the following day being the 4th Inst. to Fort Detroit, and in open Council in presence of Capt Campbell Commandant, and several other Gentlemen, declared the whole of the Conference that had passed between them the preceding day, and delivered up to

To him the War-Belt, in presence of the Deputys of the Six Nations to their great Astonishment. Saaioriane (One of the Deputys) on seeing the Belt given up, stood up and in great Fervour expressed himself in the following manner, "Being it is thus far discovered, I "myself will declare the whole Affair from the beginning," and accordingly after relating what had passed in Council between them the day before, continued repeating further Grievances against the "English, and said that the Belt, which he had delivered to the "Wiandots &c. and they had now given up, was not the real War-"Hatchet, but a Copy of the true original one, which was left with "the Onondagos".

Capt. Campbell then addressd himself to the Wiandots and other Nations with them, in the following Words

My Friends and Brethren, I return you my hearty and sincere thanks for the important Discovery you have made of the bad Designs of the Six Nations against the English; your prudently rejecting their proposals of War, and the Means you have used to put a Stop to it, yield me the greatest Satisfaction: I shall immediately acquaint His Excellency General Amherst of your good Behaviour and Friendship to the English, and will take particular Care that you be constantly treated as our Friends and Allies, which I hope you will always continue to be.

He then delivered a Belt of Wampum to the Deputys of the Six Nations with the following Speech

"I am very much surpris'd at this extraordinar Behaviour of the Six Nations, who have been always hitherto esteemed our greatest Friends, and are now not only threatning to become our Enemies, but inviting other Nations to take up the Hatchet against us; You see your Designs are discovered and will be disconcerted everywhere. By this Belt, I advise you with all my heart in the most friendly manner, to return home and ardently recommend it to your Chiefs and those of other Nations in Concert with you to quit their Bad Intentions and live in peace, for if they proceed in their Designs against the English it will terminate their utter Ruin and Destruction". The Council was then dissolved for that day. On the 5th, they assembled again, when each of the several Nations delivered four Strings and a Belt of Wampum to the Deputys of the Six Nations, and addressd them to this purpose.

" We return you thanks for the agreable proposals of friendship
" you have offered us, and forgetting the Grievances that have hap-
" pened between us; but by no means approve of your propos-
" -ing to go to War against the English, we desire you will de-
" sist from your Design, as it is contrary to our Intentions that
" there should be any Disturbances; We now think ourselves
" happy being in Peace and Quiet: if you go on to engage in
" conjunction with other Nations against the English, we shall
" look upon you as Disturbers of the publick Tranquility, and
" will be obliged to interpose to put a Stop to your proceedings,
" and restore Peace and Quiet again to the Land."

" Teaaloriaxe answered and thanked them for the friendly
" advice they had given him, said that, notwithstanding the Six
" Nations had great Reason to be angry with the English, he
" was convinced that Peace was best; that the Nations and the
" English had now opened his Eyes, that he would bury all bad
" thoughts, and forget the Injuries done against them by the
" English; would return home and acquaint the Chiefs of the Six Nations
" and all others in Conjunction with them of the Desire and Intention
" of the Nations at Detroit, and would recommend it to them in the most
" prudent manner, to lay aside all thoughts of War and live in Peace."

He then addressed himself in particular to Capt. Campbell, told him
" that if he had the good fortune to get home before any hostilities
" were committed, he would endeavour to put a Stop to their bad Inten-
" -tions, would recommend it to the Chiefs to go and assemble at Sir
" William Johnsons, in order to hold a Council with him, and after
" it was finished would immediately return to Fort Detroit to acquaint
" him and the Nations here with the Result of the Council &c."

The above is a true Copy of the Council as it is interpreted to
me by the Interpreters. Fort Detroit 5th July 1764

Donald Campbell
Capt 17th Regt

Indian Council
at Detroit June
1761.

Serl Bill ye Lords ryhts

(1) Speech Delivered by the Honble Hen. A. Harvey Chief.

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Brethren.

We have Received (1) your several Speeches, Desiring our Eares to be open, and to receive in our hearts all (2) good Speeches, And to shut our Eares against all Evil Reports, and not to let them enter into our hearts

We now by this Meting of Commission Request that your Eares may be open to the good things which you will hear from our great men Shortly, And let them enter into your hearts, as also for your Eares & Hearts to shut against Evil Reports

Signed A. Harvey Chief
and other Commissioners

At a Council held at the Wiandiot Town Near Fort Dahoit
3d July 1761 by the Deputys of the Six Nations with the ottawas
Wiandiots, Chippawas and Pouteowatamis

Teantoriance and Gayaehioulon Senecas and Deputys from th
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but we now desire and require that they may not go to war against
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follow your Example, We invite you by this Belt to Cutt off
the English at Fort Dahoit, to which if you agree it will giv
us the greatest Joy & Pleasure with Chearfullness we will return hom
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at Niagara and Fort Pitt: the English treat us with much di
respect their Behaviour towards us given us the greatest reas
to belive they intend to cutt us off intirely: they have possessed
themselves of our Contry, it is now in our power to dispossess
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Warriours are already prepared & impatiently wait till
they hear from you: The Nations declined giveing them
a direct answer; but came With them the following day
being the 4th inst. to Fort Dahoit and in open Council in
Presence of Capt. Campbell Commandant and Several other
Gentlemen declared the whole of the Conference that had passed
between

I am sorry that the Oxen are detained so long at Oswego. had they been at Niagara only in the Spring you might have cleared us of them this Summer instead of having them lying at Oswego on Expences; it is pity you did not send a Smith there with them who would have pushed forward all Waggons for want of such men the Several Losses — the 7th Curr.t I Bought of Capt.n Campbell his Peltry viz, Bever 1132 lbs. a 5/ 308. Otter 12 lbs. a 3/ 1.16.0 Racoons 127. a 1/3 7.18.9 Bear Skins No 17. a 1/3 1.1.3 Doe Skins 1 lb. a 2/ 0.2 Sum Total £11.15.3. The whole amounting to £132.10.3 Sterling. Genl Amherst Sir Wm Johnson & Major Gladwin with 4 Light Companys are Expected here daily & are to proceed to Michelimakinac & Garrison that Place Messrs St Josephs, I am sorry that I have not a proper Assortment of Goods to Send along with them for the Indian Trade in Particular will have all present I will Continue So till the Indians Return from hunting in the Fall, I believe I shall be my Share of Trade with the Inhabitants if you supply me with Such Goods as I have now for it will Continue inclosed you have an Acct of Weight & Quality of 50 Packs of Skins & Furrs which I now Send you in Case of any Accident, I have 9566 Livres in Tickets which Capt.n Campbell gave to the Inhabitants for Skins & Furrs which in the Ordinary way we have at this Place, it is Expected that one of the D.d Tickets for one Hundred Livres will be Sent up Soon with Money to pay them off after which it will remit you the Cash by the first Opportunity The Skins which I brought from Detroit are Extreamly bad Imposed They were not only ill made but the Stuff of which most of them are made is more like a Riddle than Leather so Rotten that one might throw Peas through it at 10 yards distance, it was a Shame to put Such Trash into the Indians hands, I was so much hurried with other things that I had not an Opportunity of seeing them before they were packed into Bales otherwise the Half of them Should never been brought by me, I have ordered some of the Best Canoes down for which Reason have Sent you these Inclosed — I am with the utmost Regard Dr Sir Your most Obed.t & very Humble Serv.t

J. Ed.s

P.S. Please give my Compliments to the Gentlemen of the Commissariat.
I have sent an Abstract of such Stores of the above as you think necessary to your

Mr James Sayre

JOURNAL TO DETROIT

Copy[1]

[*July 4 — Oct. 30, 1761*]

Saturday 4th July, 1761. — At a meeting with all the Mohawks at my house, I acquainted them of my journey to Detroit, in order to call a meeting of the Ottawa Confederacy, and other nations of Indians, inhabiting those parts, with whom I am directed by General Amherst, to settle and establish a firm and lasting treaty; also to regulate the trade at the several posts in the Indian country. After that, spoke to them, and very strongly recommended a friendly behavior toward the king's subjects in my absence, and to follow their hunting, &c. They were much pleased with my acquainting them of the cause of so long a journey, and wished me all success, but said they were very uneasy for my safety, there being several nations of Indians, through whose country I must pass, very much attached to the French interest; that notwithstanding their late fair promises, there were several of the Six Nations, also, not to be much trusted at present. They then assured me they would strictly follow my advice, by endeavoring all in their power, to prevent their young men committing any irregularities, or differing with any of the soldiers or inhabitants. They then said a great deal concerning their lands, and begged most earnestly that there might be a stop put to their brethren pressing and teazing them for their lands, which were now so clipped about on every side, that they could scarce live by hunting on what was now left. I assured them no land could be now taken from them, without being fairly purchased from them, his majesty having giving it particularly in charge to his governors, to prevent any people's

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[1] Printed in William L. Stone, *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.*, 2:429-77. This private diary, which was destroyed by fire, runs parallel to the official Indian Records, *Johnson Papers*, 3:428-503. A number of proper names are obviously misreadings of the manuscript. Where possible, the probable intention of the writer has been given in the footnotes.

taking up land without their consent, and payment made them for it. They expressed much satisfaction at it, and parted.

Sunday July 5th 1761. — I set off from Fort Johnson for Detroit, accompanied only by my son John Johnson, and Lieutenant Guy Johnson of the Independents. Dined at Hannis Eeil's;[2] there left a letter for young Captain Fry,[3] and four commissions for himself and officers. Arrived at Canajoharie about 10 at night. Next morning, being Monday, called the Indians of that village together at my quarters, to whom I spoke as to the Mohawks. They were full of acknowledgment, and returned many thanks for the admonitions I gave them, and assured me they would endeavor, all in their power, to follow them and live in friendship with their neighbors and others. They concluded with great complaints against some of the inhabitants, who are daily endeavoring to get away their lands from them, and that, for others living at York, &c., whom they never saw or knew anything of. They then delivered a good belt of wampum, and three strings, [of the same,] to confirm what they had said, and to beg that their lands might be left to themselves, being already scarce enough to live on.

Gave a belt and three strings.

I gave them the same answer on that head, as I did to the Lower Mohawks, and ended. — That evening, left Canajoharie, and arrived at the German Flats, where I met about thirty Oneida and Tuscarora chiefs, who were going to my house, in order to make up, if possible, the murder of one Gustavus Franks who was lately killed by one of their nation.

Tuesday 7th. — They met at my quarters, and spoke with several belts of wampum, as may be seen in the minutes of that meeting, or in the Indian records.[4] This day my five boats arrived here, and set off immediately.

Wednesday 8th. — I set off and arrived at Oriske field that night, where, not finding my boats, was obliged to lie out in the

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[2] Johannes Ehle.
[3] Hendrick Frey, Jr.
[4] *Johnson Papers*, 3:430-37.

Sunday July 5th Sr William Johnson attended by several Gentlemen left Sr Johnson in order to proceed to the Onoh
On his arrival at Canajoharie he assembled the Indians of that Village, and acquainted them with the cause of his journey to that done the Mohocks, to which he received an answer to the same purport as the former, they greatly complaining upon our encroachments upon their lands, to which having received a satisfactory Answer they concluded with telling Sr William they proposed to send some Sachems and others to represent their Nation, and speak in their names to the Western Indians at the intended Meeting, which Sr William highly approved of and took his leave of them
After which he proceeded to the Germans flats where he found about 30 Chiefs of Oneida, and Tuscaroras who were on their way to Sr Johnson in order to make up a murder committed by an Oneida Indian about a month before on one of the German inhabitants of that neighbourhood, but upon Sr Williams arrival, they requested to have a meeting with him this day

At a Meeting held at Johnstown July 7th

Present

The Honble Sr William Johnson Baronet
The Revd Mr Doctr
John Johnson Esqr
Capt Richd Smith of his Majestys 1st Independt Compy
Justice Herkemer and several of the principal Inhabts
Lieut Guy Johnson of his Majestys Independt Companies acting as Secretary

Upwards of 30 Chiefs & Sachems &c of Oneida & Tuscarora

Conoghquieson speaker addressed Sr William & was ready to hear what he had to say, on being answered in the affirmative he proceeded

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are come hither to wipe away your tears, clear your speech, and condole with you for your late loss, & Brother with his string, we clear the darkness

ing upon our encroachments upon their Lands, to which having received a satisfactory Answer, they concluded with telling Sir William they purposed to send some Sachems and others to represent their Nation and speak in their names to the Western Indians at the intended Meeting, which Sir William highly approved of and took his leave of them, After which he proceeded to the German flatts where he found above thirty Chiefs of Oneida, and Tuscarora who were on their way to Fort Johnson in order to make up a Murder committed by an Oneida Indian about a Month before on one of the German Inhabitants of that Neighborhood,[1] but upon Sir William's arrival they requested to have a Meeting with him thereon.

At a Meeting held at Burnetsfield July 7th

Present

The Honble Sir William Johnson Bart.
The Revd Parson Occum
John Johnson Esqr.
Lieut. Smith of his Majestys Independt. Cos.
Justice Herkemer and several of the principal Inhabitants
Lieut. Guy Johnson of his Majesty's Independt. Compys as Secretary

Upwards of 30 Sachems &ca of Oneida & Tuscarora –

Conoghquieson Speaker, asked if Sir William was ready to hear what he had to say, on being answered in the Affirmative he proceeded –

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are come hither to wipe away your tears, clear your speech, and condole with you for your late loss, '& therefore, with this string, we clear the darkness from your Eyes, that you may see clearly, and look upon us as Brethren –

Gave three Strings of Wampum

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[1] *See* From Conrad Frank, June 17, 1761.

Brother

We are now assembled together to condole with you according to the antient Agreement between us, that whenever a like mischance should befall either of us, the other should condole with them on their loss, take the Axe out of their Heads, and Cover the deceased's grave so as to bury every thing in an Amicable manner, all which we now perform, and hope it may be understood as we mean it –

Gave a belt of 9 Rows of Wampum

Brother

We acknowledge ourselves extreamly concerned at the late Murder committed by one of our Nation; wherefore we now dig up that great Tree which reaches to the Clouds, beneath whose root runs a stream in which we will bury the late accident, so as it may never more be remembered, & hope that when you recollect that two of our Nation were some time ago murdered by one of your people, for which we never received any redress, you will be the readier induced to bury it in oblivion – A belt of 9 Rows

Brother

By taking these measures we keep up the Antient Custom subsisting between you and the five Nations of imediately condoling with each other on any mischance, whereby we preserve the Covenant Chain bright and lasting; but we are sorry to observe you look so coolly on us, and are very uneasy least should the Covenant chain not be preserved in like manner on your parts, it might prove of fatal Consequence, and end in the destruction of one of us – Therefore, with this belt we wipe away all your tears, and renew and strengthen the Covenant Chain of friendship which shall not be broken by us, and we therefore hope you will forget what hath passed and not let slip the Covenant Chain –

Gave a black belt of 7 Rows

Brother

We the Sachems of the Oneidas & Tuscaroras frequently cautioned our Young Men against Committing any Violence on any of the Inhabitants, or their property, but unfortunately for us, we are not (more than you) exempt from bad people, who will not hearken to advice, but get frequently in liquor which your people furnish them with, and as that was the cause of the late Murder we beg you will think more favourably of it –

A belt of 6 Rows

Brother

Having finished what I had to say relative to that Melancholy affair, I shall now begin on another subject

Brother –

This land which was given us by the Divine Being, we love as our lives, and therefore hope you will secure the possession of it to us, which has been ours from the beginning by preventing any more of your people from settling higher in the Country agreable to the desire of all these Nations, least, should we give the German Inhabitants who reside here a kick, we should drive them into the Sea, and should you on the Contrary kick us in return, we know not whither we should be driven, therefore, & to prevent any such ill consequences, we beg you'll secure our property to us by complying with our request

A belt of 6 Rows

Brother

At the commencement of this War, great promises were made us, that we should have a reasonable extensive trade, and that at the End thereof, you would demolish all your outposts & fortifications erected in our Country, but as it seems the War is not yet ended, & that many of the Commanding Officers at the several Posts, have used us very unfriendly, & not as heretofore, we request that whilst you keep up these Forts, you will post Officers at them who may behave in a brotherlike manner towards us, as

we shall do to them And as to the advantagious trade promised us, We are sorry to observe that instead thereof every thing is dearer than formerly, neither can our Young Men procure powder for hunting as we find it is prevented from being sold to them

Brother

In consequence of your request to us we have sent Messengers amongst the most distant Nations to engage them to enter into a peace between us, and you, which we are glad to inform you has had the desired effect.–

A belt of Seven rows

Brother

Here is a paper which was sent to the Council at Onondaga and as we are illiterate, we beg you will explain to us the purport thereof –

Delivered a printed proclamation from the Governor of Pensilvanis

The Speaker having finished, Sir William informed him he would consider on an answer to what he had sayed, which he would deliver them in the afternoon –

P. M. Sir William Johnson having sent to inform the Indians he was ready to answer them, they accordingly met

Present as before

Whereupon Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren of Oneida and Tuscarora

Your coming down at this time carries with it a good appearance and also prevents my sending for you to meet me at the Oneida Lake as I purposed to do –

You have now (agreable to your custom) condoled the loss of the poor man who was lately murdered by one of your people near this place, and as I know it to be your custom, & imagine (from your behavior) that all of you present are a good deal concerned thereat, I therefore thank you for this part of the condolence – Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

In the next place you say you are come to take the hatchet out of our heads which you lately struck into it, and to cover the grave of the deceased, so as it never may be seen or remembered – I am very sensible this has been your manner of acting on like occasions heretofore, but I am now to let you know that the General and Commander in Chief in America (who does not understand one Man's murdering another without suffering death for the same or without being delivered up to justice for a trial of his offence) expects and insists upon your delivering up the Murderer, and I as your friend recommend a speedy Compliance with his demand that it may shew how disagreable his crime appears to the Nation to whom he belonged, I therefore again desire you will comply therewith by this belt of Wampum – A belt

Bretheren

I take it well of you that you are desirous to take all measures whereby we may forget the late accident, but I must Observe that what you mention concerning two of your peoples being murdered some time ago by one of ours can be no mitigation of the present Offenders guilt, the case having been apparently different, as those persons of whom you speak were found plundering the House, and destroying the property of the person who killed them, which behavior would have justified his proceedings even by the equitable Laws of Great Britain and the many murders since that time committed by your people, should in my opinion have sufficiently cautioned you against so frivolous a palliation of the Crime – A belt

Brethren

I am glad to hear it is your intention to preserve the Covenant Chain bright and lasting, and I hope you will consider it as your interest to adhere to your present promise, for be assured should anything hereafter occasion a breach therein it must prove fatal to you, as well as disagreable to us if necessitated to act contrary to our present friendly intentions towards you – A belt

Brethren

You are all sensible that the imputing the late Murder to drunkenness can be no extenuation of the Offenders crime, A precedent which tolerates murder should never be admitted of, neither is it for your advantage more than for ours, I therefore insist on your immediate compliance with the Generals demand of delivering up the offender to justice – A belt

Brethren

With regard to what you have desired concerning your Lands, which you chuse not to part with, I am to inform You that agreable to a former remonstrance made on that head to the Court of London, his late Majesty was graciously pleased to send orders to his several Governors in America, whereby they are positively restricted from granting lands to any person whatsoever without your permission, and a legal purchase from you as Proprietors, for that you must blame yourselves should any farther grants be made contrary (as you say) to your inclinations, & that of the six Nations – A belt

Brethren

We have taken all measures in our power to render the Indian trade as extensive, and as advantagious as possible for you, and I am surprized you have not already felt the Effects of our endeavours from the number of Traders, well furnished with goods who daily resort to your Country, for the promoting of which Trade, and the preservation of goods & Merchandice, as well as for our mutual security and protection, those posts which you seem to wish destroyed are so essential that I am astonished you should wish their demolition; and if any misunderstang should have happened at any time to arise between the Officers at any of those posts, and you, it must either have been caused from Your ignorance of each others Language, and Customs, or from the imprudent behavior of some of your people who when in liquor take the most Extravagant libertys, to prevent which

for the future I earnestly recommend it to the Sachems to exert themselves upon all occasions by putting a stop thereto

Being now on my way thro' the Country, in case I discover any extortion or frauds committed by traders, the Offenders shall be severely punished, (tho' I imagine from the number of Traders now amongst you, that goods can neither be scarce, or Extravagant) and shall not fail to transmit your requests concerning powder to the General –

I am glad to hear you have sent Messengers to procure a peace with the distant Indians, as I have always had your welfare at heart, & have considered your union as so Essential thereto that I am pleased you have embraced my repeated advice on that head A belt

Brethren

The printed paper which you desire to have explained contains a proclamation from the Governor of Pensilvania setting forth, that several persons from the neighbouring Colonies had taken possession of some Lands near Cushietunk, and in the upper parts of Northampton County against which Teedyuscung Had remonstrated, declaring, that if they were not removed, the Indians would do it by force themselves; The Governor therefore issued the proclamation ordering them off, & forbidding any persons from settling thereon, or on any lands not yet purchased from the Indians, on pain of being prosecuted for the same –

Sir William Johnson having answered the several points contained in the Speech of the Indians – The Speaker desired to withdraw having something to deliberate upon which he would communicate in a few minutes, whereupon he withdrew On his return he addressed Sir William Johnson as follows –

Brother

It gives us great concern that we have it not at present in our power to comply with the Generals desire of delivering the Offender up to justice, he having made his escape to some distant part immediately after perpetrating the Crime, but we are deter-

mined whenever we can apprehend him to give him up immediately, and in the mean time we hope that this Crime Committed by an individual may not prove the occasion of our forfeiting your friendship or be deemed a National Act. And we could heartily wish that this accident might be made up in an amicable manner, without an infringement of that antient Agreement by which our Ancestors and Yours, were mutually engaged to settle such mischances without farther bloodshed –

The Conference being ended, Sir William Johnson called in the Chiefs of the Indians to his Quarters, and there introduced the Revd Mr. Occum [1] to them inform, as a person sent to them for their instruction in the principles & practise of the Christian Religion, earnestly recommending it to them to treat him with the respect due to one of his Sacred function which they sincerely promised to do, returning hearty thanks for this proof which the English gave of their regard for their future happiness – After which the meeting dissolved.

13th.–

Sir William Johnson being as far as Canada Creek * on his Journey was overtaken by Coll Eyre who delivered him a Letter from his Excelly. General Amherst enclosing the following letter of intelligence from Capt. Campbell Commanding at Détroit

Detroit 17th. June 1761 –

"I had the honour to receive your Excellencys Letter of 12th. April the 8th. instant –

It gives me the greatest satisfaction that you approve of my endeavors for the service –

I wrote you fully by the Officer that went to Niagara with the batteaus the 22d May, whom I daily expect with provisions – I send this express to Niagara that you may be informed of a

* A Creek which empty's itself into the Wood Creek, about 8. Miles from Fort Stanwix — (Johnson's own note.)

[1] See Johnson to William Smith and Others, December 9, 1761.

Sunday July 5th Sr William Johnson attended by several Gentlemen left Johnstown in order to proceed to the Onoh[illegible]

On his arrival at Canajoharie he Assembled the Indians of that Village, and acquainted them with the cause of his journey as he had done the Mohocks, to which he received an answer to the same purport as the former, they greatly complained upon any encroachments upon their Lands, to which having received a satisfactory Answer they concluded with telling Sr William, they purposed to send some Sachems and others to represent their Nation, and speak in their Names to the Western Indians at the intended Meeting, which Sr William highly approved of and took his leave of them

After which he proceeded to the Germans flatts where he found about 30 Chiefs of Oneida, and Tuscaroras who were on their way to Fort Johnson in order to make up matters committed by an Oneida Indian about a month before on one of the Germans inhabitants of that neighbourhood, but upon Sr Williams arrival they requested to have a meeting with him there on

At a Meeting held at Burnetsfield Tuesday July 17th

Present

The Honble Sr William Johnson Baronet.
The Revd Mr Doty
John Johnson Esqr
Capt Richd Smith of his Majestys Indepent Compa
Justice Herkimer and several of the principal Inhabts
Capt Guy Johnson of his Majestys Indepent Companies acting as Secretary

Upwards of 300 Indians, Men at Oneida & Tuscaroras

Conoghquieson speaker addressed Sr William as ready to hear what he had to say, on being answered in the affirmative he proceeded

Brother Warraghiagey

We are come hither to open your ears, clear your speech, and conclude with you for your Entertainment with Nothing, we clear the

Door

1821
July

Darkness from your appointed you may be ready, and to open
as before [illegible] to this [illegible]

Brother

We are now agreed together to endeavour by your
[illegible] to [illegible] that [illegible] reasonable
[illegible] as we [illegible] should receive [illegible]
[illegible], to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Brother [illegible] [illegible]

We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[

Brother

I c the Inclosure of the Circular and Instructions frequently cautioned our Young Men against committing any violence on any of the Inhabitants, or their property, but unfortunately for us we are not (more than you) an angelic Christian people, who will not be induced to advance, but get frequently in Liquor which your People furnish them with, and at that was the cause of the late Murder we beg you will think more favourably of it.

Head of C. Town

Brother

Having finished what I had to say in relation to that melancholy affair, I shall now enter upon another subject.

Brother

That land which was given us by the Indians freely, we love as our Lives, and therefore hope you will leave the possession of it to us, which has been ours from the beginning, by preventing any more of your People pasturing Cattle in the Country, as trouble the Lands of all the C. Indians least, should we give the Cattle Inhabitants who were Sold, a kick or two and drive them into the Sea, and should you on the contrary be so in a hurry we know not whether we should be disposed, therefore, and to prevent any such unconsequences, we beg you'd leave our property loose, by complying with our request.

Head of C. Town

Brother

At the Commencement of this War, great promises were made us, that we should have a reasonable, extensive trade, and that at the end thereof, you would demolish all your Fortifications and Entrenchments in our Country, but it seems, the War is not yet ended, and that many of the Commanding Officers at the several posts, have used us very unfriendly, and not as heretofore. We request that whilst you keep up these Forts, you will post Officers at them who may behave in a brotherlike manner towards us, as we shall do to them. And as to the disadvantageous trade

1761 July

Sir William Johnson having sent to inform the Indians he was ready to meet them, they received the Message as before.

Present as before.

Whereupon Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren of Oneida, and Tuscarora

Your coming down at this time, carries with it a good appearance, and also prevents my sending for you to meet me at the Oneida Lake as I purposed to do.

You have now agreeable to your Custom, condoled the loss of those men who were lately murdered by one of your people near this place, and as I know it to be your custom, I thereupon from your behaviour, that all of your present are a good deal concerned thereat, I therefore thank you for this part of the Condolence.

I now give three strings of Wampum

Brethren

Brethren

In the next place, I am sorry you are come to take the Hatchet out of your Head which you lately buried in the ground, and to cover the grave of the dead so deep that never more may be seen or remembered.

(I am sorry to find that has been your manner of acting on like occasions heretofore; but I am now to tell you in behalf of the General assembly of Virginia, who do not understand the Indian manner of making peace, that they look for Examples, or without them be delivered up to justice, for a breach of this agreement, and consider upon your due observance of the Articles, and as you intend recommend a speedy compliance with the demand that it may appear how desirous you are to appease the Nation to whom he belongs. Therefore upon this, your part comply therewith by this belt of Wampum — 1 belt

Brethren

I take it well of you that you are desirous to take the matter thereby we may forget the late account, but I must observe that what you mention concerning the 2 of your people being murdered some time ago by one of ours can be no mitigation of the present offence, the case having been appealed by different, white persons of whom your people were found plundering the House & destroying the property of the person who killed them, which behaviour would have justified the proceedings even by the equitable laws of Great Britain, and the many murders done that have committed by your people should in my opinion have sufficiently cautioned you against so hasty a publication of the crime. — 1 belt

Brethren,

I am glad to find it is your intention to preserve the Roman Path bright and clear, and I hope you will consider it as your interest to adhere to your present promises, for be assured should anything hereafter occasion a breach therein it must prove fatal to you, as we are disagreeable to us, if necessitated to act contrary to our present friendly intentions towards you. — 1 belt

Brethren

1761 July

Brethren

You are desired to take the speedy steps under the Lancaster act for the more certain and better trial of murders, & other crimes & misdemeanors, & that you proceed immediately upon the receipt hereof to the execution of the said act, & the directions given you by the Governor & Council.

Brethren

Although you have been desired on receiving your Indian goods not to part with them to the Indians (lest that should be a mean encouragement made on that score to the French Indians, who daily are growing more & more insolent & insulting to our frontiers) yet as you have been informed that the Indians are returning home highly disgusted at your detaining their goods, & as it is not our intention to provoke them to a rupture with us, you are hereby directed to deliver them their goods, taking care to keep a sufficient quantity for the Indians who are in your neighbourhood, & to whom you have been accustomed to supply them.

Brethren

We have taken all measures in our power to render the Indian trade as advantageous & as reasonable for you, and I am sorry you have not already felt the effects of our endeavours from the numbers of traders, well furnished with goods who daily resort to your Country, for the promoting of a free trade and the preservation of good order & harmony, we will rely on your mutual amity and protection, that goods when you come to work destroyed & consumed, but I am astonished you should with their demolition; and I am informed such have happened at many time heretofore between the Indians & many of those people, and you at most of those times been excused from your ignorance of each others Language, and Customs, & from the unprovoked behaviour of some of your people, who taken in liquor like themselves at those times, & prevented which for the future, I earnestly recommend it to the Packers to keep themselves

upon

Upon all occasions by pulling a rope thereto.

Being now on my way thro' the Country, in case I discovery any extortion or frauds committed by traders, the offenders shall be severely punished; (tho' I imagine from the number of traders now amongst you, that goods cannot be very cheap, or extravagant;) and shall not fail to transmit your request concerning powder to the General.

I am glad to hear you have sent Messengers to procure a peace with the distant Indians, as I have always had your welfare at heart, and have considered your union as essential thereto, that I am pleased you have embraced my repeated advice in that head.

Brethren

Abell

The printed paper which you seem to have explained contains a Proclamation from the Governour of Pensilvania, setting forth, that several persons from the Neighbouring Colonies had taken possession of some lands near Cushetunk, and on the upper parts of Northampton County, against which Teedyuscung had remonstrated, declaring, that if they were not removed, the Indians would do it by force themselves; the Governour therefore issued the Proclamation, ordering them off, and forbidding any persons from settling thereon, or on any lands not yet purchased from the Indians, on pain of being prosecuted for the same.

Sir William Johnson having answered the several points contained in the Speech of the Indians. The Speaker desired to withdraw, having something to deliberate upon which he would communicate to the Ministers, whereupon he withdrew.

On his return he addressed Sir William Johnson as follows

Brother

It gives us great concern that we have it not at present in our power to comply with the General Desire of delivering the Offender up to justice, he having made his escape to some distant part immediately after perpetrating the crime; but we are determined whenever we can apprehend him to give him up immediately

and

July 1761

And in the mean time we hope that the Cessation committed by our Enemies may dispose the minds of our people, upon receiving a true account of that matter, to a more favourable opinion of that accident might be made up in an amicable manner, without any engagement of that nature, which is not to be depended upon, unless it be fully ratified by the Assembly of this Province.

The Conference being ended, Colonel Johnson with the Chiefs of the Indians to their quarters, where he delivered to them upon, as upon occasion to them for their moderation in the principles, and practice of the Christian Religion, and recommending them to continue in the respect due to the sacred function. which they promised to do, returning hearty thanks for the present which the English gave them upon this occasion.

After which the Meeting dissolved

July 13th

Sir William Johnson being on his journey as far as Canada this week received by the hands of Colo. Eyre, a Letter from his Excellency General Amherst enclosing another from Capt. Campbell Comd. at Detroit, with one from Major Walters at Niagara — Copies of the two former of which are hereunto annexed.

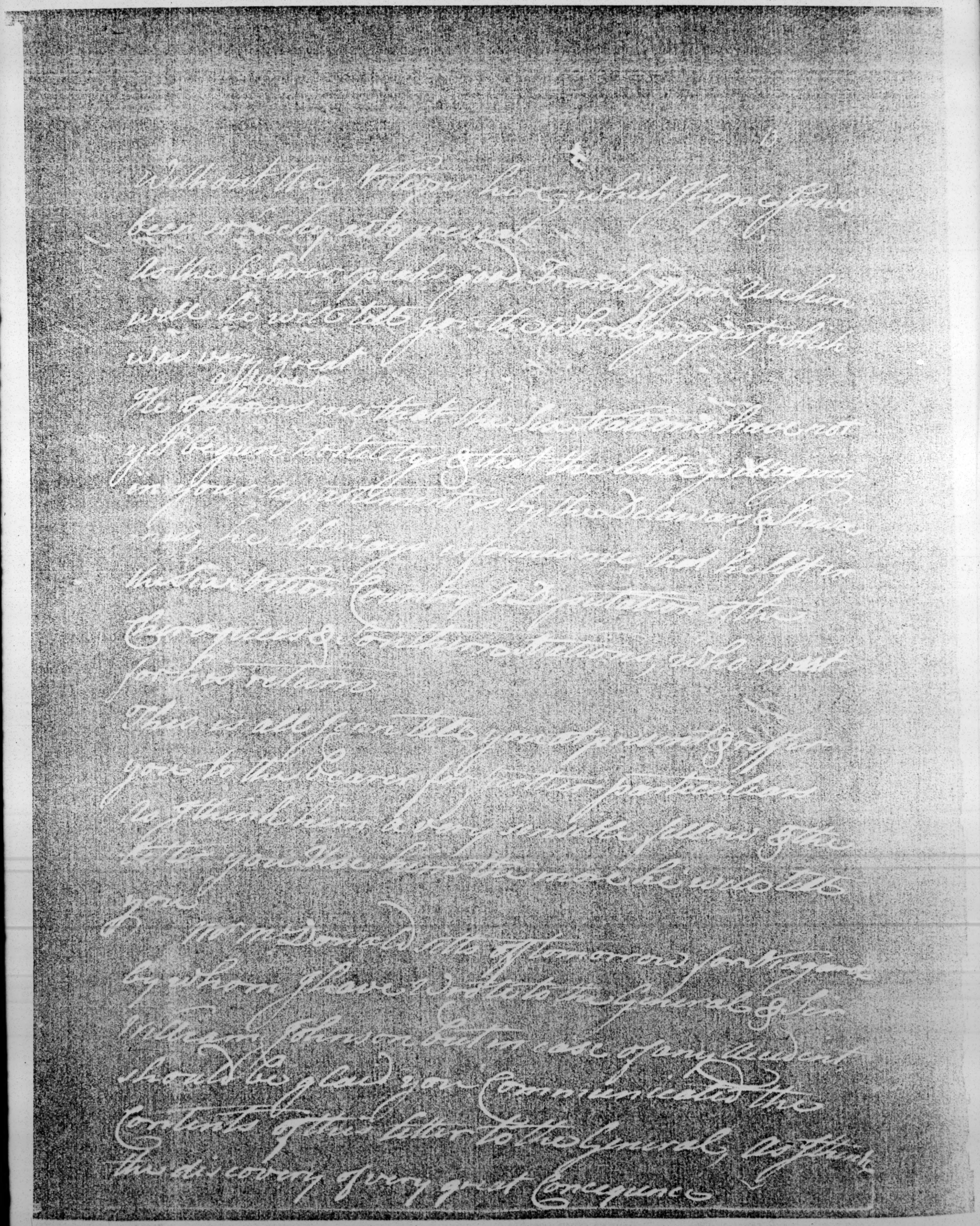
Copy of his Excellency Gen. Amherst's Letter

Dated Albany 6th July 1761.

Sir

I enclose you a copy of a Letter I have received this Moment from Capt. Campbell at the Detroit, with also one from him to Major Walters; and one from Major Walters; I doubt not in the least but you will have received intelligence of a part of this, which I conceive has proceeded from their

Envy



Nothing is figured in the Garden more
pleasant to Lady Laura Fitzhubert
than meeting Lord Ingleborough
there with some Friends
These Thoughts with Gratitude for past
favours
I am
Dear Madam
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Detroit 7th July 17[illegible]

You cannot be more welcome from
Stowe than myself I assure you

Letter from Lord Amherst
to Lord Liverpool
dated Feb 26th 1823

Fort Pitt 9th July 1764.

Dear Sir

I received both your Letters of the 29th your last by the Express and the other of the 30th by Thomas which will answer for that I did not forget your Letter of the 29th and that I got the Horses with your Letter and Message to the Indians. I am glad to hear that they have promised to be Faithfull to the Commonwealth. Sir William must certainly be informed of this as soon as possible for I am sure he will be glad to hear it. I have had some Conversation with Captain Howes Indian of the last Nation and find a Party of your People and Delawares who formed the Plan, but as they have not had any Success and Night coming on that they have taken Scalps in Exchange between Presque Isle and Le Boeuf which seems to confirm more and more your Intelligence.

Callender and Hamtach were certainly wrong in Returning at Sandusky without your Orders. The Senecas say that they

[illegible] ther of the 25th you could by this time) have had some of the 36th
[illegible] Letter which will convince you that I did not forget your
[illegible] intelligence) and that I am of the same Opinion with you, that
[illegible] the Indians) the 2 Nations must form the Blockade and
[illegible] Summer of their Schooner will make them drop off and leave
[illegible] to the Inhabitants and Garrison to subsist as
[illegible] Provisions and Stores
[illegible] Fort Pontchartrain, I think that they have given [illegible]
[illegible] to execute [illegible] Letter Mackinac
[illegible] Thursday the 25th of the
[illegible] Fifteenth.
[illegible] Letter, and sincerely [illegible]
[illegible] Council, the Chiefs [illegible]
[illegible] Three Rivers, at the same time [illegible]
[illegible] Delawares [illegible] Miles [illegible]
[illegible] Night could not overtake them. They [illegible]
[illegible] Letters between Governor [illegible] Copy of which I send to
[illegible] Governor Hamtramck, & he will answer.

[illegible] Detroit Hamtramck were certainly Wrong in Refusing at
[illegible] Hamtramck without your Orders. You Friends say that they
[illegible] came no Intention to Mr Fisher to stop at Detroit as the same
[illegible] time to some Persons, as he informed Capt Cochrane at
[illegible] Savage [illegible] your Letter which can not hold her tongue
[illegible] told them whatever will be true, and the Indians told him so
[illegible] Capt Campbell

16

[illegible] General, that She wanted to keep it a secret here
[illegible] Soldiers who brought me your Letter from Presque Isle had
[illegible] publickest at every Village
[illegible] extremely Disagreeable to be alleged to interfere on
[illegible] Publick, as there are so many People meeting on it
[illegible] without any Funeral Solemnity or even Conversation of the
[illegible] Life like the
[illegible] Conveniency of Communication that I must trust to
[illegible] hereafter to the Bearer
[illegible] Words, or Action so that it is impossible for me to be too
[illegible] and I should certainly dread Posterity if I was to act
[illegible] with my study on the present Circumstances
[illegible] I have proposed a closer Union to the Delawares who seem to
[illegible] Council to do, and to be ready to Join with us You will
[illegible] Upon their Good Sense to be done before you as Patriots and the
[illegible] Best they both, in Consequence, will to Afford me an Opportunity
[illegible] the above Success of the 6 Nations, and Promising to bring
[illegible] Answer to a Sence of their Duty.
[illegible] The Licentiousness of the Soldiers here, has obliged me to enact
[illegible] upon the most simplest Disobedience of any Orders, and never suffer
[illegible] Life to Suffer them with Impunity after as near Months Notice

Without any General System or even communication of the
Measures they take).

The Government of Jamaica) May to what regret I do not know that
I understand with the Buccaneers, without letting me know what
steps or remark, so that it is impossible for me to do any good
but I should resolutely stop the Island of Tortola & Anguilla
with my duty until the present Circumstances.

I have found to be the Case with many of the Inhabitants of
Tortola that to do any Business with ease & Safety it is
necessary that it be done before the Governor & Council
for which reason I have frequently been obliged to go
there myself

The above threats of these Sailors, and fearing to bring
matters to a worse state than they
are, induced me to write to you concerning them, to know
from your Excellency in what manner I am to behave
upon the like occasions of the Traders hire, should they
upon the least neglect of my orders, endeavour to suffer
them to transport them selves privately after so many Months stay
& have subdued their Obstinacy and brought them to some kind of
Order and Subordination, to which they were utter strangers be-
fore I arrived) induced me to write to you concerning them, to know
from that I could come at them tho' they Disobeyed me so long as
that of your Excellency's Forces here, and he may stay at Tortola

as long as you will think proper.

If you will oblidge me hereafter to forgive (a Traitor) who has taken great Pains in conjuring Refuge from me to the Delawares, & thereby the Mand. He has acted so foolishly, but his intentions (I find) were always ready to quit his own affairs, & go where he could be wanted to serve the Publick, he will do me the Justice to believe that I make no doubt but he is preparing to Detroit & round the Lake to Niagara. His Journey to the Lake Nothing could be more agreable to us than your Proposal to go Shaking Condition without Clothing, and almost without any Shoes regular about them, having been so long Laborers that no Soldier is bound render the Cloaths.

I have had no Letters from General Monckton since the 3d May. Col. Gordon has not Joined yet tho' Expected every day.

No News from Europe.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

and purifyed, and that none of the Mariners should be allowed to land.

THO. GRÆME,
THO. BOND.

July 10, 1761.

To his Honour the Governour.

Gov. Hamilton to the Indians on the Ohio, 1761.

Brothers:

I have received Information that some of our friendly Indians have been found dead among us, and as some white men are suspected to have occasioned their death the Magistrates have put them into prison, where they shall safely remain until the matter be tried by Law, of which you shall have notice.

I send you a Belt, to assure you that nothing shall be omitted on the part of this Govern^{t} to bring any persons that may have perpetrated this horrid fact to Justice. Given under my hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, this 10th day of July, 1761.

Indians to the Governor, 1761.

Mowhewamick, The 15th July, 1761.

Honnarable Governer, Your Brothers, the Indans, Now A Rived at this Pleas, Desired me to right to Your Honner, and to let you Know that We are Come Down according to your Desier, & Bringing of Your all along with Us.

A White Belt 8 Roas.

Hear is abelt of Seven Roas in it, Comes from Home To aQuaint Your honer that We are all ways In Dred & in fere of our Lifes, By Genneral Johnston, For We are all Shure of Nothing Else from Johnston, But Deth Never the less, Brother, we venter Down to See you according to your Desier, But we are all ways in fear; But Brother, we Know that you all ways talk'd very Good and Mild to us, your Brothers the Seven Nations, & that is the Reason that you Do Not See your Brothers, ye Onidos & the Tuskerorors, for thy would not verter Down, Nor the Sinicos would Knot Come when we Come allong the Road as fore as Whealusing; we sent Back a mesinger for them, But we Cant tel wether thy wil Com Don or Not.

Timothy Horsfield to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

May it Please Your Honour,

This Evening Came Jo Peeby, with another Indian named Jacob, a Nanticoke; he Delivered me the Inclosed Papers, with the four Belts of Wampum, which he Desired I would Send Express to your Honour.

Jo & his Companion Stays here to night, & tomorow morning Sets off to meet the Indians, & Expects to find them at Fort Allen; I Desired him not to let them Come from the Fort till your Honours pleasure was known Concerning them, that I Expected the Express to return Saturday Evening or Sunday morning, at which time Jo promised to be here.

I beg leave to mention to your Honour that I have urgent business which calls me to New York, & Expect to Set off Monday next.

I am your Honour's

Most Obed^{t} humble Servt.

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

Bethlehem, July 16, 1761.

There is Here at this Plees—Onondagos, 51; Quioges, 37; Nanticocks, 37; Conays, 9; Futales, 20; Mohecans, 26; Shawanos, 8.

Directed,

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pensylvania.

With 4 Belts of Wampum.

Indians to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Dear Brother:

I have acquanted you wher I am know at Mowhewamick, and from that I take my Jurney to go to Eastown, where we Kindled the fier, therfor Brother, I Desier that you would meet me there or where you shall opoyint, for I Supose that you have wated so Long that you are in redyness to meet us Brother. I Desier you to met your Brothers to gave me an answer at Bethlehan.

A Six Road Belt: We Desiere you, Brother, to Stop all Strong Drink, & to Send me Some Wagons and Provisons, a Sum Paint for my young People; that is all, at present, from your Brother, King of the Six Nations.

Ritten by David Owens.

Directed.

To His Honner the Governor, James Hambleton.

Justis Horsfiel your Desiered to Send this Post Hast to the Goverener.

1761
July

And in the mean time we hope that the Men committed by an Indian may despise the accident of our people, you worship will be pleased to make use of such measures as may tend to prevent that accident might be made up in an amicable manner, without an entire breach of that friendly agreement which subsists between us, & upon which we mutually engage to settle such matters without further bloodshed.

The Conference being ended, Col. Johnson & Johnson addressed the Chiefs of the Indians to this purpose, That as the differences between them & their superiors, as a person used to them for their misbehaviour in the principles, and practices of the Christian religion, as well as recommending to them to live with the utmost love & friendship towards each other. which they promised to do, returning hearty thanks for the protection the English gave them and for their future happiness

After which the Meeting dissolved

July 13th

Sir William Johnson being on his journey as far as Canada this week received by the hands of Colo. Ingoldsby a Letter from his Excellency General Amherst concerning another from Capt. Campbell Commd. at Detroit, with one from Major Walters at Niagara Copies of the two former of which are hereunto annexed

Copy of his Excellency Gen. Amherst's Letter
Dated Albany 6th July 1761.

Sir

I enclose you a Copy of a Letter I have received this Moment from Capt. Campbell at the Detroit, with also one from him to Major Walters; and one from Major Walters; I doubt not in the least but you will have received intelligence of a part of this, which Pontiac has procured from which

Copy

You acquainted me sometime ago, was brewing amongst the Indians, but as there is something more particulary in regard to the Six Nations, in what Capt Campbell writes to me, than in what he has mentioned in his intelligence to the Commanding Officer at Niagara; I therefore transmit you a copy of his Letter, that you may take such measures as you judge proper for totally suppressing every part of the Indians intentions, which seem to me to be so very wicked, that I cannot give credit to them —

I am Sir &c

Copy of Capt Campbells Letter to General Amherst
Dated Detroit 17th June 1764.

I had the honour to receive your Excellency's Letter of 12th April the 8th Inst —

It gives me the greatest satisfaction that you approve of my endeavours for the service —

I wrote you going by the Officer that went to Niagara with the batteaus the 22d May, whom I daily expect with provisions.

I send this by express to Niagra, that you may be informed of a very important piece of intelligence which I have learned —

I have had several reports of the bad intentions of the Indians against this place, and the English in general, and have been at all pains to find out from whence it proceeded, and can now inform your Excellency for certain that it comes from the six Nations who have sent Deputys, and belts of wampum to all the Nations from the bay of Gaspé to the Illinois inviting them to take up the hatchet against the English; two of their Deputys (leading men of the Senecas) are in the Wiandot town just now, who have communicated their intentions to several of the Chiefs, and demanded a Council with the different Nations of which I was informed by the Wiandot Interpreter to whom the Senecas told their business in confidence, immediately informed me

1761
July 5

Me of the whole affair upon which I thought down of the greatest importance to all Nations of the different Nations which did & day repair some of them knew what these Indians came about; I told them we were already informed of their designs of the six Nations particularly the Senecas and that I knew they were Deputies from thence to encourage the Nations we were at war which would certainly be their ruin — one hundred were surprised that the Deputys were in their town and that they believed they came upon some good intention, they all promised they would by no means be concerned with them. By the repeated intelligence I have had from people who are well to our interest the scheme is that the Chiefs of the Nations here, should goto a Council at Vandourky where they would meet with several Chiefs of the six Nations, Delawares & Shawanese, who are principally concerned, and that the six Nations had fixed upon a certain time to assemble at the head of French creek about 25 Leagues from Presqu'Isle, in case I refused to be joined by a great many of the Nations above you to Niagara & Toronto; and at the same time the Delawares and Shawanese, are to assemble upon the Ohio, both commence hostilities at the same time by cutting off the communication and endeavouring to surprise the forts every where, and if the Nations here could be prevented upon this were to endeavour to surprise this place the time fixed upon for beginning is about the end of this month — As there are several Traders from Pennsylvania with considerable quantities of Indian goods and ammunition at Vandourky, and which I understood they intended to secure upon, I sent last night a party of Indian Servants consisting of 50 Men armed to bring the goods here which will be a great disappointment to them — I have put the Fort in the best posture of defence I could, and taken every method to prevent a surprise. I sent an express last night to Colonel Bouquet at Fort Pitt to advise him of this intelligence,

and

(And wrote to the Commanding Officer at Oswego Fort to communicate it to the different parts upon that quarter.

I hope as this plot is discovered, they will not be able to do much mischief; but I dread certain their intentions are bad.

There are more Indians here this year than ever was known to be in one place, a great many of them go to Niagara, as I allow no Rum to be sold here. There are also many traders here from Niagara; who have no trade like else but Rum; the only supplies of Goods in goes here being from Fort Hill

Fort the honour to be &c

Immediately after Sir William Johnson's receiving the above mentioned Letter and intelligence he was overtaken by three Mohocks from Conajoharee which place they had left in the morning with a belt of Wampum, and message from their Nation to inform him that one of their people who had lived for several years at a village beyond Chenussio had been told in confidence by one of the People where he resided that the Indians intended immediately to fall upon all our back settlements, and even to destroy the two Mohock Castles as being upon them to be entirely in the English interest upon receiving which intelligence he stopped away in order to give the Mohocks notice thereof. The Conajoharees therefore by a belt of wampum "begged Sir William rather to return home pursuing his journey than to expose himself to the dangers he must meet with in passing through a Country of Indians, Enemys to the English, and whose path could not be traced." To which Sir William by another belt returned them for answer "that he took kindly of them to give him the before mentioned information, but hoped the Western Indians would consider well the consequences thereof, before they engaged in a design which must end in their ruine. That as any event he was determined to obey his orders by prosecuting his journey, hoped by his timely arrival, to be able to put a stop to, or frustrate their designs." Upon which the Messengers were dismissed

Sir

1764 July 17th Sir William Johnson being then at Fort Brewerton the
head end of the Oneida Lake. Sequarieseraht chief Sachem
of Ganaghsaragey came to his Tent in order to beg some powder to
purchase fish for the use of his family. and complained greatly
of the dearness of goods, and the low prices of Furrs & other wares
after which Sir William asked him whether any Deputys had been
sent by the Nations in the Spring, as usual to the Indians
living about Detroit or by any other Nations of Indians, to which
he answered that there were some sent by the Senecas, and that the
Cayugas were to have sent some also, but that on the arrival of a
Cayuga Indian in the Seneca Country, he was told it would not
be prudent for him to go so far alone, and accordingly the
Senecas went without him — whereupon Sir William asked
Sequarieseras the purport of their embassy. he replied that they
were sent on behalf of the Nations to perform the ceremony
of condolance for the Indians who were killed in the battle
near Niagara in 1759, after which ceremony they were to renew
and renew the old alliance and notice between them — that as
the Senecas alone were present amongst the Western Indians the
Cayugas were to perform the same ceremony, renew the alliance
in like manner at Badawehgui with the Northern Indians
inhabiting that quarter, and that on the return of the Deputys
a Meeting would be held at Onondaga, at which the result
of both embassys would be made publick to all the Indians
of the Confederacy — After which Sir William finding him to be
an intelligent man told him that the Senecas who went to
Detroit had acted a different part, in that they had —
discovered their plot. the particulars of which he informed him
of, so far as he judged necessary and after saying before him
the madness and folly of such an attempt, concluded with advising
him

him and all the Indians from all Connections in prosecuting any such measures should they obstinately persist in Rebellion; otherwise His Majesty would be under the disagreable necessity of making war upon them which must inevitably end in their ruin—

The Indians were much surprized on hearing of the Conspiracy, declaring on the most solemn Oath, that no such design had ever been agreed upon by them, neither had there been any such Message sent by them to the Rebels at Cuyahoga meetings—

That if there was any such thing in agitation it must come from the Senecas and concluded with promising he would on his annual visit to Detroit require the Chiefs of the Senecas there with who without doubt could result in the best manner for a discovery thereof—and for the preventing ill consequences—

Sir William then received a String of Wampum by an Indian, to desire the Chiefs and other Chiefs of Onondaga to meet him always in order to talk over some business with them as also to deliver the Medals sent by General Gage, to all those of that Nation who accompanied the Army last year to Montreal, & Communicating some particulars which he was informed by the Seneca's attachment that Nation was under the Governor of Pensylvania's invitation to a Council meeting in that Province, adding that his Nation, & the Indians had refused sending any Deputies thither—

July 19th Sir William Johnson arrived at Oswego—

— 20th Thanadakehga, Ishpagaa and other Indians came to his Tent, whom he informed, that the intent of his journey to Detroit was to establish a lasting peace & friendship with all the Nations of Indians, who should incline thereto, to desire His Britannick Majesty's protection, as also to regulate & put the trade on the best footing for the Indians, which the present State of affairs would permit; and desired they would acquaint all their People that he

them myself, that no mistake might be committed. They seemed well pleased at Mr. Oaum's coming among them, and expressed a great desire of being instructed in the Christian religion. They also assured me they would communicate what I had said, to the rest, and added, they did not doubt their complying strictly to what I had recommended. They complained to me of their being in a very wretched situation at present, for the want of provisions; that although they were starving (which Mr. Oaum told me was the case), their brethren would not give them any provisions. I told them they should not depend upon that, but endeavor to support themselves by hunting, planting, &c. Then gave them a little money and parted. After that, I spoke to the trader there, about the prices of goods, and charged him at his peril, not to impose on any of them in trade. Then proceeded down the lake to Fort Brewerton, where we arrived at sunset. Supped with Captain Baugh, and encamped over the river, where some New York Companies were also encamped.

Friday 17th.[10] — Early in the morning, Saquerisen, chief sachem of Ganoghsaragey, came to my tent, and begged I would let him have some powder for the support of his family, which were very poor. After ending what he had to say, which was chiefly on the dearness of goods, and low prices of beaver furs, I asked him whether any deputies were sent by the Six Nations to Detroit or any other nations of Indians this spring or summer. He answered, there were some sent by the Senecas; that the Cayugas were to have sent some also, but on the arrival of one of the Cayugas in the Seneca country, he was told that it would not be prudent for him to go so far alone, so the Senecas went without him. On my asking him, what they were gone about, he told me that they were in behalf of the Six Nations to perform the ceremony of condolence for the Indians who were killed in the battle of Niagara in the year 1759, and after that, to strengthen and renew the old alliance between them. As none

[10] Proceedings of this day also summarized in *Johnson Papers*, 3:440-41.

but the Senecas were sent among the western Indians, the Cayugas were set to Cadaraqui to perform the same ceremony to the northern Indians living on the north side of the lake, for the losses they sustained at Niagara, and after that to renew their old alliances. This is what he told me, and that on their return, a meeting was to be called at Onondaga, at which the result of both embassies would be made known to the whole Confederacy. After this I let him know — he being one of their most sensible men — that the Senecas who went to Detroit were acting another part, and that their plot was discovered. Here told him as much of the intelligence sent by Captain Campbell, as I thought necessary, and then laid before him the madness of such an attempt, and the very fatal consequences of it to all their nation; and concluded with my advice to him and all of them, that if any such wicked design was intended, he and the rest of the Confederate part of them would immediately put a stop to it, otherwise it must inevitably bring on their ruin, which I was certain would be more agreeable to his majesty to avoid if possible. On hearing what I said, he seemed much surprised, and declared there was no such scheme agreed on by the Six Nations, nor such message sent by them to the Detroit or the Cadaraqui meeting; that if what I now told him was true, it must come from the Seneca nation, and concluded by assuring me he would, on his arrival at his castle, acquaint the rest of the sachems, and then fall on the best measures they could, to find what the Senecas had done at Detroit, and if, as they now heard, endeavor to put a stop to it. I sent a string of white wampum by an Onondaga young Indian, who came to me while talking to the Tuscarora sachem, to desire the Bunt and other chiefs of that nation to come to me at Oswego, in order to talk with them on business, as well as to deliver their medals to all those of that nation who accompanied the general last year to Canada. On my mentioning some particular chiefs, he told me they were gone on the invitation of the governor of Pennsylvania to a meeting there to be held. The Tuscarora sachem told me that his and the Oneida nation refused sending any to attend said meeting. I dispatched the

messenger, gave him a dollar and stockings, and to the other, several silver trinkets and decamped at 9 o'clock. Arrived at the Three Rivers about 6 in the evening, where I encamped.

Saturday 18th. — Rained very hard until 12 o'clock. Then set off for Oswego Falls, where we arrived about 5 o'clock. Supped with the officer, Mr. Malto, and bespoke another boat.

Sunday 19th. — Set off for Oswego about 6 o'clock, with two boats, and arrived there about one. Dined at Major Duncan's[11] mess. After dinner viewed the vessel I am to go in. I saw some Senecas or Chenusios come lately from Niagara; asked them whether the deputies were returned from Detroit. They said not when they left home, but were daily expected.

Monday 20th. — Had several Swegatchie, Mississagey, and other Indians come to my tent, to whom I told the intent of my going to Detroit was to settle and establish a lasting peace and friendship with all nations of Indians who desired his majesty's protection. Also to regulate trade, and put it on the best footing possible at present, and desired they would acquaint all their people with what I now told them. They seemed vastly pleased with what I told them, and promised to deliver all I said to them on their return to their nation. They asked the reason of so many men here, and passing by with cannon. I told them some were for finishing the forts, others for garrisoning the several outposts surrendered to his Britannic Majesty by the capitulation, which by the lateness of the season could not be done last year; that the cannon were for the vessels and forts. I sent a string of wampum by Kayenquego, a Chenusio Indian, to desire that a few sachems of his nation would meet me at Niagara, in five or six days at farthest. He set off in the afternoon, and promised to be at Chenusio in three days, for which I bought of Mr. Keikman a shroud, gartering, stockings, &c., for him as a present, and gave him a little money to buy provisions. In the evening, two Onondagas arrived, and let me know that forty of their nation were encamped about a mile from hence, and would be here in

[11] Maj. Alexander Duncan of the 55th regiment.

him and all the Indians from Connecticut from partaking any such
measures should they attempt [illegible] in opposition; otherwise His
Majesty would [illegible] disagreeable necessity of making war
upon them with a small [illegible] entailing great expence upon the Country—
The Indians seemed much [illegible] upon hearing of the Conspiracy,
declaring in the most [illegible] that no such design had ever
been agreed upon by them [illegible] neither had there been any such
message sent by them to [illegible] which [illegible] Tarachgui meetings—
That if there was any such thing in agitation it must come from
the Canada Indians [illegible] with promising he would on his annual
visit to Canada acquaint [illegible] of the Cherokees proceedings with
their allies and [illegible] measures for a discovery thereof,
and for the preventing [illegible] effects—
Sir William has sent a String of Wampum to an Indian, to desire
the Chief, and other Chiefs [illegible] of Onondaga to meet him always
in order to talk over some [illegible] business with them as also to deliver
the Medals sent by General Gage, to [illegible] those of that Nation
who accompanied the Army last year to Montreal, in Commemoration
of particular Chiefs [illegible] performed by the Seneca's attacking
Fort Niagara on the Governor's Senselessness invitation
to [illegible] meeting on that Occasion, adding that his Nation &
the Oneidas had refused sending any Deputies thither—

July 19th — Sir William Johnson arrived at Oswego—

— 20th — Tiyanoga, Hesquaya and other Indians came to his
Tent, whom he informed, that the intent of his journey
to Detroit, was to establish a lasting peace & friendship with all
the Nations of Indians, and should endeavour to procure Her
Britannick Majesty's protection & to regulate & put the Trade
on the best footing for the Indians, which the present State of Affairs
would permit; and desired they would acquaint all their People that

he

9th July

to told them — they seemed very well pleased with what they had said, we seemed to require their Attention thereupon their return home — and the cause of so many then needs much talking for, as they say, the Attention entirely to the Troops was required to watch the Events which appeared complicated, and there was for guarding the Passes on our Rear to the Westward, especially by the Expectation of Canada, which, from the Lateness of the Season could not effect that Campaign, and that the Cannon, were the more wanted, and also for the Expedition by Detroit —

This Morning set off a Company to Shagnquiragoo, a Carrying Place down to Lake Ontario from whence it is but — miles by Water to Oswego at farthest — the first Battoe returned, previous to the Others sailing with Dispatches to Genl Haldimand —

Capt. Brandt arrived and requested to Attend the Meeting of the Indians as several from the Upper Castles were expected daily — Capt. Brandt informed Sir William that he had received Letters from Niagara, which gave him Reason to believe that Colonel Butler was on his March to Oswego, with a Body of Indians, and Rangers, and that he had left Niagara on the 4th Inst. with Intelligence that Genl Haldimand was in Motion with the Troops from Detroit, and that he had Orders to Attack Fort Schuyler, and then to proceed to Oswego, and Destroy the Vessels, Stores &c. there, and that Colonel Butler was to Attack Oswego by Land, at the same time, with his Rangers, and Indians, and that Genl Haldimand would follow him with the Troops from Detroit, as soon as he had Destroyed Fort Schuyler, and the Settlements in the Mohawk River, and that Colonel Butler had Orders to Destroy Oswego, and proceed to Niagara by Land, and that Genl Haldimand would proceed to Niagara by Water, with the Troops from Detroit, and Fort Schuyler, and the Settlements on

At a Meeting held at Oswego July 21st. with several Sachems and Warriors of Onondaga

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Major Duncan, Capt Grey, & several Officers of the } 55th Regiment
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary for Indn. Affairs
With Interpreters

Upwards of 40, Sachems & Warriors of Onondaga

Sir William opened the Conference by wellcoming them to Oswego, & after proceeding thro' the usual ceremony of Condolance acquainted them with the reasons for his not calling them to a general Meeting since his return from Canada — Informed them of the Cause of his journey to the Détroit, of his discovery of the Indians evil intentions, and proceedings there which he cautioned them against having any hand in — and that he expected the five Nations would have attended the Meeting which he was going to call — Advised them to mind their hunting and Trade, and to behave friendly towards the English during his absence, and by no means to pay regard to any idle reports which might be circulated about the Country tending to create a misunderstanding between the English and Indians — Gave a belt of wampum
Then proceeded as follows

Brethren

His Excellency General Amherst being desirous to shew his regard to merit, having taken notice of the behavior of all those Indians who, as became faithfull Allies continued with the Army after the reduction of Fort Levis & proceeded with them to Montreal, has thought proper to have Medals struck in Commemoration thereof, to be by me distributed amongst them as an

honourable mark of his approbation of their Conduct, & which will intitle the Wearer to some provisions, & good treatment at all the posts — It is with pleasure I now present you with those ordered for your Nation, and I flatter myself that you will on all occasions manifest the same zeal and attachment to his Majesty's service which hath intitled you to this publick mark of distinction —

Then delivered out the Medals for the Indians of that Nation — after which they withdrew to consider on an Answer with which they returned in about an hour, Whereupon the Speaker stood up and after returning many thanks for what Sir William had sayed to them, he went thro' the usual ceremony of condolance

Gave three Strings of wampum

Then pulling out a large belt which had been given them by Sir William, when they were called to go against Niagara, he proceeded —

Brother Warraghiyagey

On your setting out with the Army to the Siege of Niagara, you then promised us in a Meeting with our Nation, that after the reduction thereof, and of the rest of the Country, you would be enabled to regulate trade so as to reduce the exorbitant prices of goods, and likewise promised us good treatment for ever should we exert ourselves in conjunction with the Army against the Enemy, which we chearfully agreed to, and accordingly conducted you to Niagara, and assisted you in taking it, as a salve for the Wounds which you have received — Nothwithstanding which we find ourselves very much wronged and illtreated by your People in trade, as well as frequently ill-used without Cause at the several posts — This proceeding so contrary to your promises & our expectations has greatly alarmed us, and been the Cause of much uneasiness, we therefore entreat you that we may meet with better usage from the English for the future, otherwise,

we shall be induced to believe what the French so often told us would be the consequence of your reducing them —

Gave a large belt

Brother

We are surprized to find you are going to call a Council at Détroit, as you know that the Chief, and the only Council fire burns at your house, excepting that which we have at Onondaga, besides the Western Indians as agressors ought rather to have attended on you — You recommended it to us to mind our hunting & trade, and to live on good terms with our Brethren at the several posts, than which nothing would be more agreable to our inclinations, but we are sorry to observe that our Brethren don't seem desirous of living on any good terms with us, from their frequent acts of violence offered as well to us, as to our Women; as also from their hindering us from fishing, or hunting about the posts altho' in our own Country, & frequently taking from us what we have killed or taken, contrary to promise, & to the friendship subsisting between us and you, We therefore beg Brother that you will interpose, and see Justice done us that we may have a free & reasonable trade with powder allowed us, and that there may be also Interpreters fixed at the several posts who may prevent any future misunderstandings which otherwise may happen thro' our not understanding the Language of each other

Brother

With regard to what you spoke to us concerning the intelligence sent from Détroit, and to your kind cautions to us on that head, whereby you advised us to avoid entering into any such idel project, we can truly answer that we know nothing of any such plot, neither are we, nor shall we get drunk, & suffer our heads to grow giddy, being determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain, and hope you will do the same on your parts so that we may live together to be grey — This belt which you have delivered us, shall be sent to the several Nations, our Allies, to

acquaint them with what you say, & with our resolutions thereon which we hope will be a precedent for them to follow, and when they are all acquainted therewith you will receive a belt in return —

Brother

We esteem it a great favour that the General hath thought proper to remember those Indians who attended him last year to Montreal, by rewarding them with Medals, and we return you thanks for delivering them to us, assuring you that you may always depend on our remaining true Allies to the English; and altho' (through a misunderstanding which arose at that time) several of ours, and of the other Nations returned back after the taking of Fort Levis, you may with great truth acquaint the General that it was in no wise owing to their Want of zeal, and inclination to serve the English, as you must know that several of them have particularly distinguished themselves in your Cause during all the rest of the War

Gave a belt

Brother

Here is one of our People present named Kanadácta who had his hunting house near this place plundered (during the spring whilst he was absent hunting) of thirty buck skins, two Kettles, Gun, Axes and other things by some of the English then going to Fort William Augustus, he therefore hopes you'll get him Some redress, being greatly reduced thereby, and not having wherewithal to purchase Cloathing &c —

Gave a String

Brother

I now speak at the request of the Warriors who came here to see, and wish you a good journey and safe return, And I am in their names to let you know how much they are distressed for want of powder (which renders them unable to procure skins for trade & for the maintenance of their families) not being able to procure it even for their money, they therefore by this bunch of

Wampum entreat you to consider their Wants by letting them have a Couple of Casks of powder, with a proportion of ball, until your return which they shall look upon as a favour never to be forgotten — Gave a large bunch of Wampum —

The Speaker having ended, Sir William Johnson addressed them as follows —

Brethren of the Onondagas —

The belt which you just now laid before me with design to remind me of my former promises to you, I look upon as needless, since I have it on Record, as well as all your promises & Conduct which can never be forgotten — The behavior of many of your people last year in returning home & leaving the General, & me at Isle Royale after the reduction thereof, has set you before us in so bad a light that neither the General nor myself can think of serving you after such an Unbrotherlike Step, which, as well as some other parts of your Conduct, has occasioned our not intirely fullfilling all the promises made to you, However, if the promises you now make of preserving entire the Covenant Chain for the future be sincere (which will be your own interest) you may in that Case expect we shall treat you as friends, indulge You with a plentifull trade, and not permit any of our people to molest, or illtreat you undeservedly without meeting with punishment; The General being determined to act with the utmost partiality, and not permit either the English, or you to commit Crimes with impunity — Gave a belt

Brethren

Our Conquests in this Country being at present very considerable our trade and alliances must of course be more extensive than heretofore, It will therefore be necessary to have other Meetings & places of trade than my House & Onondaga, neither can you be in the least surprized, when you observe that we have Agents for the management of Indian affairs in several Quarters, namely Pittsburgh & Montreal the better to keep up a good understanding with, and Strengthen the Extensive Alliance which

continues to encrease by the acquisition of Nations, who are daily coming into, and uniting themselves with us, which they are induced to from our clemency as well as from a Consideration how much it is their interest so to do, I therefore recommend it to you to live on the best terms with all such Indians — with regard to any illtreatment which your people may receive at any of the posts, I am induced to think it must be chiefly owing to their own ill behavior when in Liquor, for which reason, I now recommend it to you to lay aside the immoderate use thereof, which, if you do, I am certain you will meet with no ill treatment undeservedly I would likewise advise you not to trifle away too much of your time about the posts, which you can so much better employ in hunting for the maintenance of your familys, and on my return I shall provide Interpreters to reside at the Principal Forts who I hope may be a means of preventing Any further disputes arising between the English & you, from the want of understanding each others meaning —

Brethren

I am very glad to hear you profess yourselves strangers, & Enemys to the plot we lately discovered, if you act wisely you will continue in that disposition, nor readily engage in an Affair which must prove your ruin, & I make no doubt but on your communicating your resolutions to the other Nations of holding fast the Covenant Chain, and living in friendship with us, they will readily follow so laudable an Example, which will be the only way of living to be greyheaded and which I heartily wish you may do —

Brethren

If the person who robbed Kanadacta's Hunting House could be found, or was known he should be punished in such manner as the Nature of the Crime deserved, and proper satisfaction made to the Sufferer, but until he be discovered, he can have no satisfaction therein — I shall however, on my return Consider his losses by giving him some Cloathing.

Gave a String

Brethren

As I am pleased with your professions of friendship, & behavior at this meeting, & being sensible of your distresses, I shall speak to the Commanding Officer of this Garrison to let you have two Casks of powder for your familys support, and hope you'll shew yourselves deserving of that, or of any other favours which may be conferred on you, & which your Conduct alone must intitle you to hope for —

Gave a large bunch of Wampum

Sir William Johnson then informed them that soon after His return home, he purposed to call a Meeting of the Six Nations in order to strengthen the Covenant Chain & settle all matters on the best footing, after which he took leave, & the Conference ended —

P. M. Sir William Johnson, Coll Eyre, John Johnson Esqr. & Lieut Guy Johnson embarked on board a Schooner for Niagara where they arrived on the 24th on Sir William's landing, the Commanding Officer Major Walters delivered him the following Letter,[1] & Minutes of a Conference[2] from Capt. Campbell Command, at Detroit —

Detroit 8th July 1761

" Sir

I take the liberty to send you a Copy of a Council held with the Indian Nations of Detroit at the desire of two Seneca Deputys from the Six Nations, by which you will Easily see that the Six Nations have for sometime past had very bad designs against the English — they came here about three Weeks ago, and invited the Nations to a Council at Sandosky, with the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Nations, but as I had been informed before

[1] The same as Campbell to Johnson, July 8, 1761, in the Johnson Calendar, p. 115, which was destroyed by fire.

[2] The same as Campbell to Amherst [Johnson], July 8, 1761, in the Johnson Calendar, p. 115, a document injured by fire.

1765 July

he told them — they seemed very well pleased with what they had heard, & promised to request their Nation thereupon their return home. — As the Season of the year was so much advanced, & the Indians informed them that some of the Troops were gone to reinforce the Forts still Expected, and there was a necessity for preserving the Supplies & provisions for his Britannick Majesty by the Expedition of Canada, which, from the lateness of the Season could not be finished the last Campaign, and that the Cannon, were on the way to Oswego, and also for the Expedition on the Lakes.

The Indians had opening of the Packs of Skayenquiragoa, a Chenussio Indian to have a few Packs of his Nation made—next Thursday or Friday at farthest — He promised the utmost diligence, promising to be at Onondaga from thence 3 days after his departure to Canada with the Packs promised.—

The Onondagas also requested to know what the Nations of the Lakes are encamped about were going there, should there not be Warr—next morning. The Expedition on board of which Sir William was to proceed for Niagara being ready to sail the Interpreters returned and acquainted the Sachems that he impatiently waited their answer.

At a Meeting held at Oswego Thursday July 25th 1765 with the Sachems, and Warriors of Onondaga—

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Major Duncan
Capt. Grey Staff Officers
of the
} 55th Regt

Lieut. Guy Johnson acting as Secretary for Indian Affairs
with the Interpreters
Upwards of 40 Sachems & Warriors of Onondaga

Sir William Johnson opened the Conference by welcoming them

to

to Osawego, and after proceeding thro' the usual ceremony of Condolance acquainted them with the reasons for his not calling them to a general Council since his return from Canada — Informed them of the cause of his journey to the Detroit, of his discovery of the Indians evil intentions and proceedings there, which he cautioned them against having any hand in — and that he expected the five Nations would have attended the Meeting which he was going to call — Advised them to mind their hunting, and trade, and to behave friendly towards the Ingath during his absence, and by no means to pay regard to any idle reports which might be circulated about the Country, tending to create misunderstanding between the English and Indians —

Gave a belt of Wampum

Then proceeded as follows —

Brethren

His Excellency General Amherst being desirous to shew his regard & merit, having taken notice of the behaviour of all those Indians who so bravely, faithfully & Gallantly continued with the Army after the surrender of Fort Erie, and proceeded with them to Montreal, has brought proper Medals struck in commemoration thereof, to be by me distributed amongst them, as an honourable Mark of his approbation of their conduct, and which will entitle the bearer to a respectful and good treatment at all the posts. It with pleasure I now present you with these Medals for your Nation, and I flatter myself that you will on all occasions manifest the same zeal and attachment to his Majesty's service which will entitle you to this public mark of distinction —

Then answered with the Medals for the Indians of that Nation — after which they withdrew to consider on an answer with which they returned about an hour, whereupon the Speaker stood up & after returning us many thanks for what Sir William had said to them, he went thro' the usual ceremony of Condolance —

Gave three strings of Wampum —

Then

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Shortly after this Belt was given them by Sir William Johnson they were sent against Niagara, to proceed

Brother Waringhiyagey

When you Marching out with the Army to the Siege of Niagara, you then promised to meet us at Detroit, that after the Reduction thereof, and of the rest of the Country you would be enabled to regulate Trade, so as to reduce the exorbitant prices of goods, on which you promised us good treatment for ever, Should we meet successive in conjunction with the Army against the Enemy, which we cheerfully agreed to in a manner duly conducted, you to Niagara and we to Detroit, as a pair for the Bounds which you had assigned— Notwithstanding which we find ourselves very much wronged and vilipended by your people on Trade, as well as frequently abused without cause at the several posts— The proceedings so contrary to your promises and our Expectations has greatly alarmed us, and been the cause of much uneasiness, we therefore entreat you that we may meet with better usage from the Englesh for the future; otherwise, we shall be under a necessity to believe what the French so often told us would be the consequence of your reducing them— Your Stage beer

Brother

We are surprized to find you are going to call a Council at Detroit, as you know that the Chief, and the only Council fire burns at your House, excepting that which we have at Onondaga, Consider, the Western Indians will expect you ought rather to have attended us here— You recommended it to us to mend our Canting, and Trade, and to live on good terms with our Brethren at the several posts, than which nothing would be more agreeable to our Inclinations, but we are sorry to observe, that our Brethren don't seem desirous of living on any good terms with us from their frequent acts of Violence offered as well to us as our Women;

As

We also from their hindering us from fishing, or hunting about the posts altho' in our own boundry, and frequently taken from us what we have killed or taken contrary to promise, and to the friendship subsisting between us and you, we therefore beg Brother that you will interpose and see Justice done us, that we may afreq; and reasonably trade with powder allowed us, and that there may be also Interpreters fixed at the several posts who may prevent any future misunderstandings which otherwise may happen thro' our not understanding the Language of each other——

Brother

With regard to what you spoke to us concerning the intelligence from Detroit and to your kind cautions to us on that head, whereby you advised us to avoid entring into any such like project, we can truly answer that we have nothing of any such plot neither can we, nor that we get drunk, and suffer our heads to grow giddy, being determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain and hope you will do the same on your part, so that we may live together like Brothers which you have desired we shall bear to the several Nations, our allies, be acquainted with what you say and with our resolutions thereon, which we hope will be a precedent for them to follow, and when they are all acquainted therewith you will receive a belt in return——

Brother

We esteem it a great favour that the General hath thought proper to remember these Indians who attended him last year to Montreal by rewarding them with Medals, and we return you thanks for delivering them, assuring you that you may always depend on our remaining true allies to the English; and altho' (through a misunderstanding which arose at that time) several of us, and of the other Nations returned back after the taking of Fort Levis you may with great truth acquaint the General that it was in no wise owing to their want of Zeal and inclination to serve the

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the English, as you may know that several of them have
particularly distinguished themselves in your cause during all
the rest of the War ——— gave a Belt)

Brother

Here is one of our People present named Kanawalola who has
been hunting here near the Lakes Sandusco during the Spring
whilst he was absent meeting [illegible] of thirty black Skins, two Kettles,
Guns, Powder, Shot &c belonging to the English then going to
Fort William Augustus, he therefore hopes you'll get him some
recompence quickly restored thereby, and nothing whereewithal to
purchase clothing &c ——— gave a String

Brother

I now speak to the Head of the Warriors who came here to see
and work you a good peace and safe return, &c I am in their
name to tell you know, how much they are distressed for want of
Powder, which renders them unable to procure Skins for Trade, and
for the maintenance of their families) not being able to procure it
even for that money, they therefore by this Belt of Wampum
entreat you to consider them as Allies by letting them have a
Couple of Casks of Powder with proportion of Ball, and Lead
thereto, which they shall look upon as a favour never to be forgotten

gave a large Belt of Wampum

The Speaker having ended, Sir William Johnson addressed
them as follows

Brethren of the Onondagas &c —

The Belt which you just now laid before me with design to
remind me of some former promises to you, I look upon as needless,
since I have it on Record, as well as all your promises, & Conduct
which can never be forgotten — The behaviour of many of your
People last year in returning home, and leaving their Generals
and me at Niagara after the reduction thereof, has set you

before

before was so bad a sight that neither the General, nor myself can think
of leaving you after such an unbrotherlike step, which, as well as
some other parts of your Conduct, has occasioned our not entirely
fulfilling all the promises made to you— However, if the promises
you have made of preserving entire the Covenant Chain for the future
should be found to be your own inclination, you may in that case
expect assistance to beat your enemies, indulgence you with a plentiful
trade, and not permit any of our People to molest, or ill treat you
under any colour without meeting with punishment; the General being
determined to act with the utmost impartiality, and not permit
either the English or you to commit crimes with impunity—

Brethren, I give about—

Our Conquests in this Country being at present very considerable,
our Needs and Alliances must of Course become more extensive than
heretofore, It will therefore be necessary to have other meetings
and places of trade than my House, & Oneydaga neither can
you be in the least surprised when you observe that we have
Agents for the Management of Indian affairs in more Quarters
namely Pittsburgh and Montreal the better to keep up a good
understanding with, and strengthen the extensive Alliance which
continues to encrease by the acquisition of Nations who are daily
coming into, and entering themselves with us, which they are induced
to from our Clemency, as well as from a Consideration, how much it is
their Interest so to do. I therefore recommend it to you to live on the
best terms with all such Indians ——— With regard to any
ill treatment which your people may receive at any of the Posts,
I am induced to think it must be chiefly owing to their own ill
behaviour when in liquor, for which reason, I now recommend it
to you to lay aside the immoderate use thereof, which, if you do,
I am certain you will meet with no ill treatment under any—
I would likewise advise you not to trifle away too much of your time

about

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ritual the post, which you are commanded to employ in barter
for the maintenance of your wives, and in my absence I shall
promise to respond to your demands at the prices that may
be annexed, proceeding my further speaking many
Chiefs to speak as you pleased and you answered
as this meaning —

Brethren
I am very glad to see you pay proper attention to strangers and Prisoners
to the post as Caleb informed, by your civility you will continue
in that disposition, I certainly engage to an offensive alliance with
you against us, and make no doubt but on your communicating
your intention to the other Nations of holding fast the covenant
chain, and using your endeavours with them to the same purpose
I trust we shall be able to take any way of having to
negotiate, and which I hereby authorize you to do —

Brethren
If the person who killed Hamilton's hunting horse could be found,
a satisfaction should be demanded in such manner as the nature
of the case should require, proper satisfaction made to the sufferer,
but unless he could be convicted he can have no satisfaction therein
I shall never impute whatever conduct his loose life may have
given rise to. &c. gave a string

Brethren
As I am pleased with your professions of friendship & behaviour
at this Meeting, and being sensible of your distresses, I shall speak
to the Commanding Officer of the Garrison to let you have two
Casks of powder for your family support, and hope you'll
shew your sense of having of that, or of any other favours which
may be conferred on you, and which your conduct alone must
intitle you to hope for gave a large Bunch of Black Wampum.

As he William Johnson then informed them that soon after his return
home, he purposed to call a Meeting of the Six Nations in order to strengthen the Covt Chain
& settle all matters on the best footing, after which he took leave, The Conference ended

Before Sir William Johnson embarked for Niagara he received a Letter from his Excellency General Amherst, of which the following is a Copy.——

Sir

Albany 11th July 1764 -

I have this morning received the favour of your Letter of the 4th inst. from the German flatts, where I see you have met the Chief Men of the Oneida and Tuscarora Nations, who were on their way to your House to tell the matters relative to the Murder lately committed by an Indian: Their excuse of not knowing who the Murderer is, I take it, was made, to avoid giving Satisfaction which I must insist on, as far as depends on me, that he may be brought to justice, and that the civil power may bring the Criminal to Execution——

The general Complaint of these People heretofore murdered, for which they have met with no redress, therefore seems to have been a Neglect in that, but that is no reason why the present Murderer, is not to be brought to Justice; if that way of going on is not done away with——

The Indians may be assured I will protect them in their Lands; whether they dispose of them, or not, is entirely at their own option; I shall never force them to dispose of any, but will secure them in what they have; and in no other wise - Interfere with their Lands, than by taking such posts as I may think necessary, for ensuring the protection of this Country for the King; this I will always do as far as I shall Judge proper; and the Indians may be assured I shall always use them as they deserve; reward them as far as it is in my power, if they merit it, and punish them if they deserve it.——

Their complaints of the dearness of Indian goods, must be greatly owing to an Abuse in the traders, which I am glad to find

You

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I have intended to regulate in the best manner you can, I leave in your discretion you are fully instructed thereby You are then of carrying of more quantities of Stores, and that they take Receipts; likewise all the regulated, should Circumstances justify you in dispensing the Instructions that are proper to them —

You are to give a Receipt to Captain Campbell for the Company that he may produce to Sir William Johnson, when he comes, what he has received, upon Oath; Cargo, Cargo with Number —

You are to call on the Indians and explain to them as far as possible, what I am going to them, with the Speech that is proper —

You are to speak to Mr Croghan to have sent to Fort Schlosser a number of Cattle from Detroit to the Detroit for the Indians at and from New York on the 15th for Senecas; I hope he will meet you in time and that you will complete with as much Provisions as you can —

You are to report to New York that Lord Hillsborough has taken Dominique which probably may be true —

The Success of the Indians must certainly under your Journey be Various, but I am in hopes you will be able to get all your Batteaux without damage over the Carrying Places and Securely with you according to your Instructions and Pleasure Journey —

I am with great regard &c

P.S. Sir William Johnson, Colo Eyre, John Johnson Esqr and Lieut. Guy Johnson, &c. embarked on board of the Royal Schooner for Niagara where they arrived the 24th July in the Morning, when Sir William &c. landed, and was received by Major Walker of the R. American Regt who Delivered him a Letter, together with Minutes of a Conference held at the Detroit, of which the following are Copys —

the morning to hear what I had to say to them. The vessel being ready to sail for Niagara, I desired the messengers to return and let the sachems know I impatiently waited their arrival. On which they set off.

Tuesday 21st.[12] — Got everything on board the vessel, then met the Onondaga and other chiefs. When assembled, I bid them welcome; condoled their late losses agreeably to custom; acquainted them with the reason of my not calling them to a general council since my return from Canada; and then let them know the reason of my going to Detroit, and told them I expected the Five Nations would have attended said meeting. Then advised them to a friendly behavior toward their brethren, and not to pay any regard to the reports of foolish, idle people, as they hitherto have too frequently done. —

A Belt of Wampum.

Then delivered the medals sent me by the general for those who went with us to Canada last year, being twenty-three in number.

They then withdrew about an hour, and sent me word they were ready to answer.

Present, Major Duncan, Captain Gray,[13] several officers of the 55th and Gage's regiment, interpreters, &c.

The speaker stood up, and went through the ceremony of condolence for the losses we sustained, and returned first many thanks for what I had done, with three strings of wampum. He then pulled out a large, white belt, which I had given them formerly when going to Niagara, and repeated all I had said by said belt, viz: a good trade was promised, and good usage of them forever after, if they would exert themselves in conjunction with us against the enemy, which, they said, they had done by giving us Niagara as a salve for our wounds. Notwithstanding all this, they alleged they were very ill used and treated

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[12] Proceedings of this day also in *Johnson Papers*, 3:442-48.

[13] Capt. Robert Gray of the 55th regiment.

by our people in point of trade, and at the several posts, where they are roughly handled, very often without any cause. As this is so contrary to what they expected in case we conquered the French, they all entreated that they might be better used, or else they must think that what the French told them was true. —

Laid down a large belt.

Brother: We are surprised at your going to call a council at Detroit, when you know that the chief and only council fire burns at your house and Onondaga; besides these Indians you are going to, ought rather, as being aggressors, to come to you. You recommend it to us to mind our hunting and trade, and live in friendship with our brethren at the several posts. It is what we would be very desirous of, but they, by their behavior to us at the several posts, seem not to have any liking for us, and use us very ill at times without any cause, taking our women from us by violence, using them and us ill besides, and hindering us from fishing and hunting on our own grounds near the posts, and often taking what we catch or kill from us. This is not agreeable to the promises made us, or the friendship so long establishing between us and you. We beg, brother, you will interpose and see justice done us, and that there may be a fair trade carried on by your people; also interpreters allowed at the several posts, who may prevent misunderstandings happening between us and our brethren, for want of knowing what each other says.

Brother: With regard to what you told us — concerning the intelligence sent from Detroit, and desiring us to take care how we entered into any such vile, dangerous schemes, and that we should not get drunk, or suffer our heads to turn, which would end in our ruin — we can only say, that we know nothing at all about any such plot; neither are we, or shall we get drunk or suffer our heads to grow giddy, but hold fast the covenant-chain, and hope you, on your part, will also hold it fast — then we may both live to be grey. This belt of yours shall be sent to the several nations, our allies and acquaint them with what you

say, and our resolutions now declared to you, which we expect will be a rule or precedent to them, when they are all acquainted therewith, you will receive a belt in return.

Brother: Here is one of our people present, named Kanadacta, who had his hunting house near this place, plundered this last spring, while he was on the hunt, of thirty buck skins, two kettles, a gun, axes, &c., by some of the English going to Isle Royal. He hopes you will inquire into it, and get him some redress. He is now left quite naked thereby, as he has nothing to purchase clothing.

— A String.

Brother: I now speak at the desire of the warriors who came here to see you, and wish you a successful journey, and safe return. I am, on their behalf, to let you know they are much distressed for the want of ammunition to hunt and maintain their families by. Not being able to get any for love or money, they, therefore, by this large bunch of wampum, beg you will let them have a couple of casks to serve them with until you return, and lead in proportion; and be assured they will not forget your favor. — Gave a large Bunch of Wampum and ended.

I then answered them thus:

Brethren of Onondaga and others: — This belt you now lay before me by way of reminding me of the promises made you heretofore, is needless, because I have it on record, as well as your promises and conduct never to be forgotten. Your behavior last year, in many of your people leaving the general and me at Swegatchie after the reduction of Isle Royal, was so unbrotherlike, that neither the general nor myself could think of serving you, who left us, as heretofore: that and some other parts of your conduct, has occasioned our not fulfilling all that was promised you, so that you may blame yourselves, not us. However, if your promises now made of keeping fast hold of the covenant chain for the future be sincere (which will be your

interest), you may expect we will, in such case, act a friendly part toward you, and allow you a plentiful trade, and not suffer any of our people to molest or use you ill. If they should undeservedly, they will be punished; for the general is determined that neither shall kill or hunt the other unpunished.

A Belt.

Brethren: As our conquests in this country are now great, by beating our common enemy, our trade and alliances of course must be more extensive than heretofore, and it will be necessary to have other meetings and places of trade, than Oswego and Onondaga. So that your surpise may now cease, when you see that we have agents for the management of Indian affairs in several quarters, viz: here at Pittsborough, Detroit and Canada, the better to keep up a good understanding with, and strengthen the extensive alliance now between us and the many nations of Indians who have, and are daily coming in to our interest; seeing it their interest to be friends with the English, it will be for your good to keep up a good understanding with them also. As to your people being abused, or ill treated at our posts, I fancy it must be owing to ill behavior in you when in liquor, wherefore [I] would recommend to you to leave off the immoderate use of it; and I am certain then you will not meet with any ill usage undeservedly. I would also advise you not to be going constantly to, or idling away your time at the posts, as you can employ it to more purpose by hunting for the support of your families. On my return, I shall provide interpreters to remain at the principal forts or posts, which will be a means of preventing disputes arising between the garrisons and your people, for want of understanding each other.

Brethren: I am very glad to hear that you know nothing of, nor have no hand in, what is said to have been proposed by the Senecas at Detroit. If you act the wise part, you will avoid engaging in a wild scheme, which none but madmen would think of, as such a one would inevitably end in your ruin. You are

right in letting all your friends know your resolution of holding fast the covenant chain, and living in friendship with the English; and I doubt not but that they will readily follow your example, as they certainly have sense enough to know what is their own interest. That will be the surest way of living until you are grey-headed, which I wish you to attain to.

Brethren: Could the person who robbed Kanadacta's hunting house last spring be found out, he would be punished in such a manner as the nature of the crime required, and proper satisfaction made to the man agrieved. But until it can be known who did it, there can be nothing done, more than that I will, on my return, consider his losses, by giving him some clothing, a kettle, &c.

Returned his String.

Brethren: As I am pleased with your professions of friendship, and conduct at this meeting, and am sensible of your distressed situation for the want of ammunition to support your families, I will speak to the officer commanding this fort, to supply you with two casks of powder, which I hope you will, by your behavior toward your brethren, shew them you deserve it; and that will be the means of making us ready to assist you, and be ready to supply your wants another time. Returned a large bunch of black and white wampum.

I then concluded by telling them, that soon after my return, I proposed calling a meeting of the Six Nations, in order to strengthen the covenant chain, and put all matters between them and us on the best footing. Then I bid them farewell. So ended this meeting. I then dined with Major Duncan, and at 4 o'clock P. M., went on board the French schooner called [ ], with Colonel Eyre, Lieutenant Guy Johnson, Lieutenant Irwin,[14] and my son Captain John Johnson — the wind at W. S. W.

Wednesday 22d. — Fine weather. We had a view of Irondequat land; also, towards evening, a view of the Highland on

[14] Lt. William Irwin of the 80th regiment.

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You intend to regulate the best manner you can; I fear the people to whom you [illegible] Passes mistake the liberty You give them of carrying of [illegible] quantities of Rum, and that they take other things; If this was well regulated, I should think, it could greatly tend to discouraging the Indians with Carrying that on proper to them —

You will see by a letter I send you from Capt Campbell that he complains that [illegible] Indian Traders, who keep Canoes, passing Carrying any thing with them to Oswego —

I have wrote to the Inhabitants who complain of your not allowing sufficient Provisions for going to them; with a Copy of your Instructions —

General Monckton writes me word that he has sent on, or is sending Cattle from Pittsburgh to the Detroit for you; that M.c Leghan is also gone from New York on the 4th for Niagara &c; He proposes to meet you in time and that he may be able to compleat with as much Refreshments as you will want —

I have a Report in New York that Lord Bello has taken Martinique which probably may be true —

The loss of the Leaves must certainly incommode your journey to Oswego, but I am in hopes you will be able to get all your Batteaux with the Cargoes safe, and sincerely wish you successful & pleasant journey —

I am &c

Sir William Johnson

P.M. Sir William Johnson, Coll.o Frye, John Johnson Esq.r and Lieut. Guy Johnson, &c. embarked on board of the Anson Schooner for Niagara; where they arrived the 24th July in the Morning, when Sir William &c. landed, and was received by Major Walker of the R.l American Regt. who delivered him a Letter, together with Minutes of a Conference held at the Detroit, of which the following are Copys —

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Campbell, Commd. at the Detroit to Sir William Johnson Bart. Dated Detroit 5th July 1761

Sir /

I take the liberty to send you a Copy of a Council held with the Western Nations of Detroit at the desire of two Seneca Deputys from their Nations, by which you will easily see that the Six Nations have for some time past had very bad designs against the English. They came here about three weeks ago, and invited the Nations to a Council at Sandoushy with the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Nations, but as I had been informed before of their designs, I prevented the Nations here from going there; upon their refusing to go with them, they went back to Sandoushy, where they met with the other Nations who refused to take up the hatchet without the consent of the Nations here, upon which they returned and held the Council, the Copy of which will inform you fully of every particular of the affair — Before I had this information, I was frequently alarmed with the reports that the six Nations spread amongst the Nations here, who were at Niagara by telling them that they were soon to strike the English, and in general giving them a bad opinion of the English. If there is any merit in the discovery, I can't intitle to the Miamis and Ottawa Interpreters who I beg leave to recommend to you for their behaviour in this affair — After all we could do there was a strong party amongst the Miamis who, you know heads the other Nations here ——

I am sorry this discovery will not prevent their project, as I have been at all pains to tell by the Indians, but beg leave to mention to you, that without our being at some considerable expence with them, till Matters are a little more settled, it will be impossible to keep them in our interest — as they have been in use

to

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to be entirely supported by the French — several parties have gone to war against the Cherokees, but I am told have been stopped by the Governors and Home without doing any thing — that occasion'd me to hear an enquiry from the Cherokees, and the Southern Indians in their Country who sent for their return to know the sentiments of the Nations here upon the subject of the Country Willoughby & the cession of the Indians empty'd that with the greatest numbers of Indians here was not which as we has immense numbers of Indians here would amount to a charge sum than we can possibly get at same time must be of bad consequence to us which that be expence in our present critical situation —

the great quantity of Rum brought to Niagara and here by the Albany traders is the most pernicious consequence Indians were to begot here which obliges the Indians to go to Niagara from whence they brought in great quantitys which makes them troublesome and ill to manage —

As I am certain this does not the least your knowledge I thought it my duty to let you know of it, and notwithstanding of the Traders of traders from Albany, we should have little else but Rum, but attention to the traders from Canada, and Albany from New York, who are the only people that have brought any considerable quantity of goods for the Indians —

I am with the greatest respect &c.

Copy of the Conference sent by Capt Campbell to Sir William Johnson Bart.

At a Council held at the Wiandot town near Fort Detroit 3d July 1761 by the Deputys of the nations with the Ottawas, Wiandots, Chipeweighs, and Powtewatamis —

Sahundoris

Wyandotts, and Skaghchoton Senecas, and Deputys from those Nations delivered twenty strings, and three belts of Wampum to the above Nations, with several Speeches, tending to accommodate all Differences between them, and particularly that the Action between them at Niagara (in which they say many warriors were slain on both sides) might be entirely forgotten, they then Delivered four strings of Wampum with the following Speech —

When the English took possession of Detroit they willingly permitted your young Men to go to war against their ancient Enemys the Cherokees, but we now desire and request that they may not go to war against them but remain at home for some time: we have now settled all we had to say with respect to Affairs between them and us —

They then produced a large red belt, by them termed the War belt, and addressing themselves particularly to the Wyandotts, made the following Speech —

Brothers you are the leading Nation now, you have only to say the word the others will follow your example; we invite you by this belt, to rise & fall the English at Fort Detroit, to which if you agree, stand up with great joy and pleasure, with chearfulness we will return home to our Nations, and endeavour to do the same with the Ogaways at Niagara and Fort Erie — The English treat us with much contempt, and we have the greatest reason to believe, by their behaviour they intend to take us offensively, they have possessed themselves of our Country, this now in our power to dispossess them and recover it, if we well embrace the opportunity before they have time to assemble together and fortify themselves they are a nation to be beat, let us strike immediately, our Warriors are already prepared and impatiently wait till they hear from you —

The Nations declined giving them a direct Answer, but came with them the following day being the 4th Inst to Fort Detroit,

and

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[illegible] upon Council, it was resolved Capt Campbell Commandant and several other Gentlemen should attend the meeting of this Conference, that he might be present at the next Treaty, and deliver up to him the Belt & Hatchet in presence of the Deputys of the Nations to their great astonishment — Immediately on receiving the Belt & Hatchet, dancing and in great seeming Joy manifest their thankfulness in many ways — Being then dismissed & ordered to return the next day after receiving the Belt had spoken & sent to them the day before, continued speaking further grievances against the English, and says that the Belt which he had delivered to the Governor & Council was not the right one — and they had now given up was not the real one or Hatchet, but a Copy of the true original one which was left with the Onondagas —

Capt Campbell then addressed himself to the Wyandots and then talked with them in the following manner —

My Friends and Brethren

I return you my hearty and sincere thanks for the important discovery you have made of the bad designs of these six Nations against the English, you prudently rejecting their proposals of war, & the means you have used to put a stop to it, yields me the greatest satisfaction, & immediately acquaint his Excellency Gen[eral] Amherst of your good behaviour, and friendship to the English, and shall take particular care that you be constantly treated as friends & Allies, which I hope you will always continue to be —

Hector then arose & delivered to the Deputys of these Nations the following speech —

I am very much surprised at the extraordinary behaviour of these Nations who have been always hitherto esteemed our greatest friends and never not only threatning to become our Enemies, but making their Tribe to take up the Hatchet against us —

You see your designs are discovered, and will be disconcerted every where, by this belt of wampum I advise you with all my heart, and in the most friendly manner, to return home, and ardently recommend it to your Chief, and three of other Nations to consult with you to quit their bad intentions, and live in peace, for if they proceed in their designs against the English, it will terminate in their utter ruin and destruction —

The Council was then dispolved for that Day

On the 5th they assembled again, when each of the seven Nations delivered four Strings, and a belt of wampum to the Deputies of the six Nations, and addressed themselves in the manner

We reckon you thanks for the agreeable proofs of friendship you offered us, and forgetting the grievances that have happened between us and by name the offence of your young people got here against the English, we hope you will desist from your designs as it is contrary to our inclinations that there should be any disturbances, and think ourselves happy living in peace and quiet, but if you go on to engage in conjunction with other Nations against the English, we shall look upon you as disturbers of the publick tranquillity, and will be obliged to interpose to put a stop to your proceedings, and restore peace and quiet again in the Land —,

Sahaddois answered, and thanked them for the friendly advice they had given him, said notwithstanding the six Nations had great reason to be angry with the English, that peace was best, that the Nations and the English had now opened his Eyes, that he would bury all bad thoughts and forget the injuries done against them by the English, that he would return home and acquaint the Chiefs of the six Nations, and all others in conjunction with them, of the desire, and intentions of the Nations at Détroit and would recommend it to them in the most ardent manner to lay aside all thoughts of War, and live in peace —

Hey

1763 July

I Have addressed myself in particular to Capt. Campbell, told him, that if he had the good intent to get home before any hostilities were committed, he would endeavour to put a stop to their bad intentions, would recommend it to the Chiefs to go and assemble at Niagara, & to send Deputies to order to settle and treat with him, and make up the Affair, on which there would immediately ensue a Peace between the Troops and the Indians, and the Indians would return to their respective Habitations, as the Season is far advanced. I have the Honor to be &c.

Jenkins

Capt. 18th Regt.

July 5th

I have received a Letter from Capt. Campbell at Detroit, dated the 30th of June, in which he informs me, that on the 27th of May last, the Indians, who had assembled before the Fort, under the pretence of playing at Ball, got possession of the Ball, which was thrown over the Pickets, and in the confusion, the Gates were opened by the Squaw, who had the Ball concealed under her Blanket, when the Indians rushed in, and massacred the whole Garrison, except Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Jamet, 4 Soldiers, and 2 Traders, who were taken Prisoners, and carried to the Indian Camp, where they remain at present.

Major Gladwin, with 300 Men, is gone to relieve Detroit, and is to be followed by Major Wilkins, with 1000 Men, to endeavour to destroy the Indians.

Sir William Johnson is gone to Niagara, to meet the Indians there, and to endeavour to bring about a Peace.

Extract

Sir Fort Ontario 22d July 1761

57
113

Your Excellency's of the 30th Ultimo did not reach me till the 20th Inst. when four Carpenters arrived to repair Batteaux I am glad Your Excellency approves of the disposition made for the Posts to the East end Oneida Lake, I have since added 8 Men to that Post, and on application from Capts Baugh & Campbell have agreed to their Exchanging Commands Major Gladwin set out from this the 20th I made a mistake in my last letter he only took Provision to 1st Dec.r Letters of the Invoices sent from Albany were brought here time enough to go with Major Gladwin.

Sir William Johnson arrived here the 18th Inst. from him I received your Letter of the 29th Ultimo the Detachment of a Capt. and 40 of the York troops are not yet arrived, when they do, they shall be furnished with Arms & Ammunition & have every other Assistance they may require to enable them to pursue their Route after Sir William, who took the opportunity of going in the Johnson Schooner which sailed the 20th for Niagara. Sir William had a meeting with about 40 Onandago Indians here these absolutely deny their having the least knowledge of any bad design intended

intended by any Indians against the English. Sir William desired I would give them some Provisions a Couple of Casks of Powder & some ball which I have done.

I enclose a Return of the Provincials mustered here the 17th Inst. it nearly agrees with the Lists I have already sent Your Excellency, as they arrived.

Lt Colonels Van Schaack & Ruyboom, are both arrived from the Camp I received Your Excellency's Letter of 25th June; the Sent to he informs me are safe here. I have shown him in what manner they are ordered to be distributed. He tells me there is a Lieu Misted of the York Troops at Canada Creek who has received no Orders to proceed.

Captn Vanderberg who set out with Artillery Stores, is left behind Sick, a Lieu. who came on with the Stores, informs me that One Cannon was left near Sir William Johnsons, another in Wood Creek; One at Ford Brewerton, and One at the Falls; the three last I shall give directions for their being forwarded.

Captn Dunbars Compy with Artillery Stores are just come up the Cannon are left at the Falls for want of Bat-

teaus, the Lieutenants Party Stationed there will be able to bring down the Guns as fast as Batteaus can be repaired. 58

Lt Colonel Vanschaack now commands the Troops he seems inclined to do every thing in his Power to forward the Service

I received a list of Provinciels forwarded from Albany to Oswego from 10th to 29th Ultimo.

I had given mr McLeod a few Men to keep his Carpenters from being idle till I heard from your Excellency about the Warff. with these there is a Warff finished by which the Vessels can be now down & the largest can come into the end of it loaded. and will serve all the purposes of the large one intended

I am
Sir
your most Obedient
& very humble Servant
Alex Duncan

General Amherst

much to the Credit of the Petitioners and
recommend it to the favourable Notice of Parliament
to grant them the Relief by the means
to them most agreeable, by the Bill
contained. But the said Committee
refuse to agree to the said Petition
upon the Ground of the Petitioners
not having given Notice to the Owners
of the Lands, &c. through which the
said Canal is intended to be made,
and that therefore the Petitioners
have not complied with the Standing
Order of this House in that Behalf.
That the Petitioners have not
complied with the said Standing Order
is true, but they did not apprehend
that any Notice was necessary to be given
to the Owners of the Lands, through
which the said Canal is intended to be made,
as the Bill now before the House
contains a Clause for the Purpose
of obliging the Petitioners to make
Satisfaction to the Owners of the Lands
for all Damages they may sustain
by the Cutting the said Canal.
That the Petitioners have also
complied with the Standing Order
of this House, in that they have
deposited with the Clerk of the
House of Commons a Plan and Book
of Reference of the Lands, through
which the said Canal is intended to be made,
and that Notice has been given in the
London Gazette, and in the Newspapers
usually circulated in the Counties
through which the said Canal is intended
to be made, of the Application to
Parliament for the Bill now before
the House, and of the Deposit of the
said Plan and Book of Reference
with the Clerk of the House of Commons
pursuant to the Standing Order
of this House in that Behalf

Please direct to Mr. Smith and look
after the Ladies Cases with yours
Please forward to
My Engineer to all the Gentlemen work
Pass from Mitchigamea Station
Yours
Detroit July 14
If Note you will please take the Lower
from my Berth as I have Sent for mine
Expecting that the Gentlemen Ladies
can Get their Berths
So my Cabin Factory has furnished in every
thing else Wanted for the Ride very reasonably
Found to know the Ladies to say that the French &
Indians are Little Friends with his way of dealing
Tam with my Father we have had here
Grade to your Order Have Just Sent from the Place

Niagara July 5th 1764

Sir

I have been honoured with yours of the 8th Inst. by the hands of Capt. Lyes containing the intelligence from Capt Campbell at Detroit corroborating what I had formerly suggested to your Excellency, the same day being then at Canada Creek, I was overtaken by 3 Indians sent Express from Canajoharee who they left in the morning of the same day to inform me of the intelligence they had received from an Mohack of their Castle who had conference amongst the most distant Senecas relative to the intended ruptures between us, upon discovery of which, as well as of hearing that they purposed to attack the Mohacks from their attachment to us, he left their Nation in order to communicate the news notice of their designs. The Canajoharies by a detachment of their warriors intercepted me to warn from so hazardous an expedition as that which I was proceeding. I returned them thanks for their intelligence telling them that I was determined to continue my Journey, & hoped that my timely arrival at Detroit might put a stop to their evil intentions.

The Rapidness of the Creek in the Woodcreek at this dry season occasioned my having a small Batteau, on board of which I came to Oswego where I was joined with yours of the 11th Inst. and being unwilling to halt any time before I came to that fort I proceeded in the Batteau leaving my Boats to follow. On my arrival here I received a letter from Capt Campbell at Detroit containing the proceedings had at a Meeting with the Deputies of the five Nations &c. at the Niagara Portage near this place.

Inposing that Princeton Treated by the Chief of the Savacarras
with some other Indians with whom I had some conferences & told them
I gave some admonitions ~~They assured me that~~ relative to their conduct
& represented the fatal consequences which might follow so unwarrantable a proceeding
~~towards us~~ they assured me that they were utterly strangers to the
before mentioned intelligences, & that the Journey of the Seneca Deputy
&c. to the Wiandots was with another design as they informed them
than to renew the ancient Covenant Chain, & condole with them
for their losses ~~sustained~~ at Niagara in 1759, where they the Sinnekas & Wiandots
~~lost~~ ~~the war against the Indians~~ lost a good many men. This they found necessary to do, hearing that the before mentioned
nations were ~~of~~ good terms with the Onondagas & likewise on meeting declared their
entire ignorance of such an intention amongst the Indians & endeavoured
by all the Rhetorick they could make use of to convince me of their
~~innocence~~ being sincere that they were not concerned in the above ~~affair~~
& even ~~urged~~ in their earnest request to give them an order for some powder & lead
~~for~~ being unwilling to halt any
time before I came to this post & proceeded in one of the Vessels
& my Canoe to follow. I am ~~going~~ also here ~~to~~ ~~dispatch~~ a Letter
from Capt. Campbell at Detroit inclosing a copy of the proceedings
held ~~with~~ at a Meeting at the Wiandot Town near their place
with the two Deputys of the ~~Nations~~ Nations lately confirming their former
intentions, to which proceedings I refer your Excellency for particulars
as I understand he has likewise sent you a copy thereof together with
the Belt & Stampunes on which they spoke, all things necessary for
me to produce at a general meeting with them, as a proof of my
discovery of their malicious intentions towards us for which reason
I should be glad it was immediately forwarded after me by the first
~~opportunity~~ ~~I leave my Goods and~~ ~~which I hope will be on 2 or~~
~~Days I shall without delay~~ ~~collect my Canoes~~
Please to send a Belt of Stampunes to assemble the Chiefs of
this place with whom I shall have a conference with regard to the
discovery made of their ~~designs~~ designs. There are Six Nations Indians here
present, with the Chief of whom I purpose have a conference tomorrow on the aforementioned

Subject to this with satisfaction I learn that they & the Western Indians act very well, & seem to bear no part in the mischief intended by the late Major Gladwin with the Light Infantry left Oswego on the same day on which I did for that place but the contrary wind have as yet I believe prevented his arrival ||

As my boats are not yet come hither I am detained at this port, But shall immediately on their arrival proceed on my journey without delay, and take every proper step to counteract the designs of the Indians evil intentions by pointing out to them their true interest, & thereby promoting to the utmost of my power the peace & Tranquillity of this Country

I am informed an Officer will be sent by Mr. Gage with dispatches in about 10 days

||

By some Deserters from Illinois I am now here I am informed of the low state of the Inhabitants in that Quarter, who have not received any European supplies for this considerable time past. That the Indians in those parts from the long residence & Connexion of the French with them are entirely in their interest, & would certainly take up arms in their favour, if they had it in their power to supply them with Ammunition, & as they are shortly to go down your Excellency may receive fully information from themselves

Sera
Sept. 24th 1761
Letter to Gen. Amherst
on the intended rupture
of the Indians

(402)

Sir W. Johnson's
Letter to & from the Generals
from 1761 to 1764.

1765
July

[illegible] addressed himself in particular to Capt. Campbell, told him, that if he had the good fortune to get home before any hostilities were committed, he would endeavour to prevail with the Chiefs to go and assemble at Detroit, at which place he would meet with him, and make up the difference, in the most amicable manner possible, relative to the Vessel taken from him, and the Indians with whom he had left his property, there was no occasion for the Commandant to trouble himself any further about it.

A true Copy of the Journal kept and transmitted to me by the Interpreter —

Jonathan Campbell
Capt. 1st Regt.

July 5th 1765 Arrived here the Party of Indians who had robbed Capt. Campbell, they brought with them the Goods, which they had taken from him, and delivered them up to the Commandant, who ordered them to be secured in the Store House, 'till he could enquire into the Affair, and the Cause thereof, they having been robbed, as they alledge without any Cause; which occasioned the Head of the People of that Settlement to break up, & go to Chicago, where they intended

July 11th Major Gladwin with 300 of the Regiment, Royal Highlanders, who was ordered to Possess the Lakes Huron and Michigan, for which purpose he left Niagara with Vessels to accompany them.

25th Arrived with the Detachment under Major Gladwin, the Number of Men necessary to Embark in the Vessels, for Possessing the several Posts on Lakes Huron & Michigan, that Number Capt. Campbell was to have from Detroit, to accompany the Troops which were ordered to Michilimackinac, from the Island of Mackinac — Major Gladwin sent a Letter for Capt. Campbell at Detroit to Separate the Indians there, with a Troop belonging to their Nation, and the Cause thereof, he found them Encamped at

Sault

5th July

He then addressed himself in particular to Capt. Campbell, told him, that if he had the good fortune to get home before any hostilities were committed he should recommend to the Chiefs to go and assemble all their warriors and to endeavour to put a stop to their bad intentions would recommend to the Chiefs to go and assemble all their warriors in order to visit us and make up the difference, and to bring with him; and make peace with us. Should he unfortunately not succeed in his endeavours to put a stop to their bad intentions he was immediately to return to Detroit and the Indians were with them meet Lieutenant Johnston at the Council of the grounds and accompanied by me by the Interpreter.

Jerrald Campbell
Capt. 1st Regt.

July 5th

At this time were encamped here Lieutenant Johnston having been robbed of his Horses by the Grand River Indians and that as other people were shot on the road, and even [illegible] the Lieutenant at Little Niagara Lieutenant Thompson made them prisoners and under pretence of their having been employed by the Brothers having been killed, as many of these Indians were at Niagara without any cause, which caused the rest of the people of that settlement to break up, & go to Chenaque very much discontented.

At Mr. Major Gladwin with 300 men Regulars Light Infantry and Artillery were ordered to Explore the Lakes Huron and Michigan for which purpose Vessels were building near Lake Erie to accompany them.

27th Lieutenant Gladwin with Major Gladwin's Number of men necessary to enable him to take possession of Michilimackinac the several Subalterns Capt. Schlosser 160 men, with that Number Capt. Campbell marched from Detroit being Judge Advocate of the Post which was as many as Major Gladwin apprehended he could want, from the Laws of the Country. Mr. William gave Major Gladwin a Letter for Capt. Campbell at Detroit to acquaint the Indians there, of the Troops being on their way, and the cause thereof to prevent their being alarmed at their

their appearance, also a Letter to Mr Croghan, with orders to proceed to Detroit with the Indians— These Letters were to be sent with any Officer in a Boat to Sandusky, where he was to call with Mr Croghan's Party &c.

At a Meeting held at Niagara Tuesday July 28th

Present

Sr William Johnson Bart.
Coll Inspr of the 4 Battns
Mayor Walton
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary
Lieut Caine Interpreter
Lieut Colo Butler Chief of the Chippewayes, with several other of that Tribe

Sr William addressed them as follows

Brethren

I take this occasion of calling you here, to welcome and shake you by the hand as also to return you thanks for your good behaviour and friendly inclination towards the English, of all which I have been informed since my arrival at this place; I therefore now give you this publick testimony of my satisfaction at your behaviour.

Brethren

Gave a String of Wampum—

The many Belts of Wampum and Ensigns of peace, which hang over this House[1] convince me of your, and of the Neighbouring Nations good intentions, and the just sense which you all entertain of the Blessings arising from peace and our friendship. continue still firm in these sentiments & recommend to your own happiness up a good correspondence with this Garrison, that you may live peaceably & chearfully here or at any other place where you may meet with your Brethren the English, by which means you may be always assured of their favour and protection.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

1. The Commandants Room in the Fort where conferences are held, & where all the Belts on which the Indians spoke were hung up

the meeting. PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, OTTAWA, FEDERAL ARCHIVES DIVISION, INDIAN RECORDS, RG 10, VOL. 1824, 73-77.

their appearance, the a-ble to Mr Croghan, with whom he proceed to Detroit with the Indians— These Fellows are to Sail with any Officer in a boat to Sandusky, where he will be able to. Mr Croghan from a

At a Meeting held at Niagara Sunday July 28, 88

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Col. Butler of the 1st Battn.
Major Walton
John Johnson Esq.
Paul Guy Johnson as Secretary
Lt. Colo. Johnson
Lieutenant Colonel Chapin, with several other of that Nation.

Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren

I take this occasion of calling you here to renew our ancient Chain of Friendship and to assure you that it is our wish to preserve inviolably the Sentiments of Friendship and Regard which have been transmitted to us by our Forefathers, and which I have long since experienced to be mutually beneficial to us all. I therefore now give you this public testimony of my satisfaction at your behaviour.

Brethren gave a String of Wampum —

The many Belts of Wampum and Strings of peace which hang on this Tree[1] witness the Friendship which you all entertain of the blessings arising from peace and our friendship. continue still firm in these sentiments & transmit to your Children the same happiness & Friendship, by a regular correspondence with this Garrison, that you may live and peaceably inhabit here, or at any other place where you may find it with your Brethren the English by which means you may be always assured of their favour and protection.

gave a Belt of Wampum

1 In the Commanding Officers Room in the Fort where Conferences are held, & where all the Belts on which the Indians speak are hanging up ——— Brethren

1764 July

Brethren

I am now on my way to Detroit to hold a meeting of the different Nations there, & strictly upon establishing peace, and full as well as the most permanent footing. I shall be glad to have some of your people meet me there, as I expect to receive the Belts & Strings of Wampum, which the Chiefs brought from the Ouiatanons, & the Miamis, to confirm the Engagements they entered into when the Indians at last Detroit, whether they owned what I told them of my Judgment equal to what there, we desire to be informed of both, as soon, and in the most full and publick manner, & consult with, & by the Advice of your Brethren & Friends the Senecas, & Chenusios, & Delawares, & Shawanese who so warmly espouse your interests, & people —

Sir William having spoke what he had to say, White Mud returned him many thanks for the speech which he had delivered to them, & which he said they would always have at heart, & put down in the Belt of Wampum which he presented, & Calumet of peace, & desired to be told if Sir William would smoke out of the pipe they had then in use, which much he liked and took by the most Distant Nations.

He then begged Sir William would look at his appearance, that the weather in him and which in the best would scarcely cover him, and hoped he would not be surprised that they were not able to cloath themselves by reason of their being debarred the liberty of purchasing ammunition to kill game for their Cloathing & subsistence, and concluded by requesting Sir William would take their case into consideration, and also order them some present as of such they stood in the greatest need; and that as soon as they had considered an proper answer to what he had said they would attend him there with —

The Conference ended for this day

An Onondaga Indian sent invited from Detroit, who had been present at the Meeting held there, between the two Seneca Deputys, and

the western Indians, informed Sir William that what had passed there was chiefly spoke on Chabert Joncaires account, who before he was made prisoner recommended it to the Senecas that in case the French should be conquered, they were to prepare to the other Nations to unite, and fall upon the English — The Indian was of opinion that many of the Ottawas were not by yet well inclined towards us — but that the Wiandots seemed to be entirely our friends — That they asked him whether Sir William was concerned in the affair with the Senecas and on his declaring they were not, the Wiandots seemed vastly pleased —

Copy of Sir William Johnson's Letter to Gen[l] Amherst

Dated Niagara July 24th 1764.

Sir

Altho' I did myself the honour of writing your Excellency the 22nd by one of the Indians, I could not let that opportunity pass without taking an opportunity as this of Colo[l] Bayne's return to inform you that since my arrival I had a meeting with several chiefs of the Chippeway Nation & some Messages & Belts of Wampum expressive of their satisfaction at the good character they received of them, and after communicating their intention of my journey recommended also to them to continue to observe our friendship & protection which was so essential to their own interest — desired them to send some of their Sachems to be present at the gen[l] meeting at Detroit, who might be able to acquaint their Nations with what might pass at that meeting, and inform them of the mutual engagements entered into thereat by the several Nations of Indians and us, & concluded with promising to use all my endeavours for the better regulating of trade, & with assuring them of our friendship so long as their conduct deserved it — The Chief of the Chippeways returned many thanks for what I had said, and after smoking out of one pipe together, according to their custom the smoak of which they prayed would ascend so high as to be seen by all the Nations over the Lakes — they begged I would consider their necessitys, having scarcely cloaths to cover them, not being able to trade as they were debarred the liberty of buying powder & shot &

and

1761
July

ing entered with regularity they might have some precautions—
I have received every good character from the Commanding Officer,
and every material Intelligence of their Indians behaviour, and am convinced
they are not concerned in any schemes against us. Therefore intend
giving them some cloathing &c. But I plainly discover an
universal Jealousy and uneasiness among those of every Nation,
on account of the hasty steps they look upon us are taking
towards getting possession of their several Countrys which amongst
them certain we never subscribe whilst we encroach without the
limits which you may recollect have been actually put under the
Kings protection in the Year 1726. and continues to them by
him, and his successors sentences, as well as positive orders—
sent to the Governour by his late Majesty not to allow any of
his subjects settling thereon, with which they were then made
acquainted— which your Excellency in your Speech of 22 April
1760 delivered by General Monckton was pleased to promise to
secure to them, and to prevent any person whatsoever from
settling or encroaching thereon, but that it should remain—
their absolute property— I judged it necessary to remind
your Excellency thereof as the other day on my riding to the Person
where their Fort is building, I found some Carpenters at work
finishing a large house for one Sterling near the falls, I have
since heard others are shortly to be built thereabouts— As this
must greatly add to the Indians discontent being on the Carrying
place, and within the very limits which by their own agreement,
they themselves are not allowed to dispose of. I should be glad
to know whether I am acquainted the Indians that those people
will be ordered to remove or not— and hope from your Excellencys
Answer to be able to satisfy them on that head—
I am also apprehensive the erecting of a post at Blockhouse
at Sandowsky will likewise greatly alarm them, and could wish
it had been time enough at Detroit in order to pave the way towards
reconciling

reconciling them to our establishing ourselves there—
Major Walker & Gladwins having advised with me on the sending
some men to reinforce Capt Campbell as it must be too late to wait his
requisition thereof. we are of opinion that there should be sent
further to garrison the several posts this Year which by your Excellency
intended, 2 Subalterns & 60 Men who have rec'd their orders accordingly.
I yesterday dispatched a Boat to Sandowsky with a Letter to
M'Coughan with orders immediately on his arrival there, to proceed
with the Indians to Detroit, as I cannot at present delay my
Journey by calling at a place so much out of my road. I have
also by this same opportunity wrote to Capt Campbell to inform him
of my doings thus far on my way, and to apprize the Indians in
that Quarter of Major Gladwins coming with some Troops, that
they may not be alarmed at their appearance.—
My Boats with the presents are not yet arrived but as I may now
hourly expect them, hope to be enabled to set out from hence as
soon as Major Gladwin, or some
I am &c.

July 30th Wabbicommicott sent to acquaint Sir William
Johnson, that he was ready to give in his Answer
in behalf of that Nation, whereupon the Indians all Assembled
Present as before
Wabbicommicot Speaker
Brother
It gives us great satisfaction to find that our conduct has
merited the approbation of the person who has the management
of our affairs, and you may rest assured that we are of one
heart and mind with you— You desire we should send some
of our people to be present at the meeting at the Detroits, I shall
therefore readily accompany you thither, together with another
Sachem here present, but as our Wives must be in great need
during

ticut people in the Government of Pennsylvania, & hope that affair will be amicably settled for the mutual advantages of both provinces.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most Obedient humble servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST.

"Honble. Lieut^{t} Govr HAMILTON."

Return of English Children, delivered up by the Indians and Canadians, that were taken in the Province of Pennsylvania & Colony of Virginia.

Nicholas Silvias, of Plowpark, in pennsylvania, taken in 1755, by Indians.

John Mann, of Marsh Creek, in pennsylvania, taken in 1758, by Indians.

Frederick Payer, Of Low Bergen, in Pennsylvania, taken in 1756. His Father killed, but his Mother is, he believes, still living.

Anne Coon, of pennsylvania; her Mother Dead, & her Father was taken at the same time.

Isaac Toople, taken near presque Isle in 1756.

Mary Williams, Daughter to one Daniel Williams, taken by Indians on the Delaware, about Five Years ago; Believes her Father and Mother were killed.

Peter Dawson, of Virginia, taken in 1755, near the Ohio.

Richard Underwood, taken about Winchester; belongs to Virginia.

James Cristis, Upon examination, appears to belong to the Mohawk River, and therefore is not sent.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 29th July, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &^{ca}.

Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, } Esq^{rs}
Thomas Cadwallader, }

The Governor informed the Council that he had some time ago received three Belts from a very large number of Indians of the six nations and their Dependants, who were, at the time they dispatched their Messenger, got as far as Wyomink, on their way to Easton to hold a Treaty with them, & that they desired he would meet them there, and send them Waggons, provisions, & Paint; & that he was further informed they were by this time come to Easton. The

Governor further told the Council that as he had not invited these Indians, and had no Business with them that he knew of, except to receive Prisoners; some he understood had not many with them; they must have been invited by some officious people of this City, and therefore, he thought it necessary that the Council should attend at Easton, & invited them to accompany him, and proposed to sett out on Saturday, the Commissioners having agreed to bear all Expences and to attend the Treaty in Person.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday the 15th August, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr Lieutenant Govr, &^{ca}.

Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, } Esq^{rs}
Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwallader, }

The Minutes of the several Indian Conferences held at Easton, were read, settled, and approved, and are as follows:

Minutes of Conferences, &c^{a}.

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton, on Monday the 3rd Aug^{t}, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew, Esq^{rs}, of the Council of ye Province.

Joseph Fox, Esquire, one of the provincial Commissioners, & several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other parts of the Province.

The Deputies of the

Onondagoes,	Nanticokes,
Cayugas,	Delawares,
Oneidas,	Tutiloes,
Mohickons,	Conoys,

Men, Women, and Children, about four hundred in number, which increased afterwards to near Five hundred.

Seneca George, Speaker.

Samuel Weiser, James Sherlock, Joseph Pepy, } Interpreters.

The Governor opened the Conference with the usual Ceremonies of giving them a String to bid them heartily welcome, & another

reconciling them to our establishing ourselves there——

Major Walker & Gladwins having ordered with me on the sending some men to reinforce Capt Campbell as they must be too late to meet his requisition thereof. we are of opinion that they should be sent thither to garrison the several posts that Your where by your Excellency intends Lt Baltern & 60 Men who have rec'd their orders accordingly.

I yesterday dispatched a Boat to Sandoosky with a Letter to M'Keughan with orders immediately on his arrival there, to proceed with the Indians to Detroit, as I cannot at present delay my Journey by calling at a place so much out of my road — I have also by this same opportunity wrote to Capt Campbell to inform him of my having thus far on my way, and to apprise the Indians in that quarter of Major Gladwins coming with some troops, that they may not be alarmed at their appearance ——

My Boats with the provisions are not yet arrived but as I may now soon expect them, hope to be enabled to set out from hence as soon as Major Gladwin, or some ——

(Jun Indians ——

July 30th Wabbicommicott sent to acquaint Sir William Johnson, that he was ready to give in his Answer in behalf of that Nation, whereupon the Indians all Assembled

Present as before ——

Wabbicommicott Speaker ——

Brother ——

It gives us great satisfaction to find that our conduct has merited the approbation of the person who has the management of our affairs, and you may rest assured that we are of one heart and mind with you —— You desire we should send some of our people to be present at the meeting at the Detroits, We therefore readily accompany you thither, together with another Sachem here present, but as our Wives must be in great need

during

1761 July

during our absence, I hope you will consider their case, and allow them some provisions.

Brother —

I your upright dealing towards us, has convinced us of the esteem you have for our people, who are determined to shew by their future behaviour that they are very sensible of your strict adherence to what you first sayed to them on the reduction of this place —

Brother

I hope you'll excuse our appearing in this dress, as our poverty prevents us from coming before you in a better; You may observe the Days are now clear, and the sun burns bright therefore I should be very glad to receive a hat to defend me from its heat

Brother

I have tryed several times with my hands to catch fish for my living but found I could not succeed; therefore I should be glad to have a spear to kill them with; I am likewise prevented from hunting by reason of my Gun being broke.

Brother

I have discovered a fine hog which I should be desirous to cut down for spring, but for want of an Axe, I am necessitated to make a fire at the root in order to burn it down.

The Speaker having ended, Sir William thanked them for their intention of sending the Cachesme to Detroit, and assured they would be ready to set out when he did — told them he was pleased to find what he had urged to their Nation on the reduction of Niagara, had produced the desired effect, recommended to them to continue their good behaviour, and to cherish the friendship of the English who were now become the only powerful people on this Continent — He told them that tho' he had some goods containing presents to bestow at the General Meeting they were not intirely naked, however, he should consider their wants and give them some Cloathing the next Day, as also order some provisions for the Women in the absence of their Husbands and give those of

who

to be returned home, some ammunition to enable them to hunt on the road — and on his return from the General Meeting, should consider the State of their Arms &c. and send them a Smith to reside at Niagara in order to repair them from time to time; and concluded with hoping that their future towards them would meet with a grateful return, and convince them of our friendship, also present their being sent away to act so imprudently as some Indians had lately done, and thereby justly incense that people whose favour and friendship they were bound both by gratitude, and interest to improve —

31st

Mr. Sir William delivered out a small present to the Chippewa chiefs for which they seemed very thankful, and made the fairest promises of living in friendship for ever with the English — Adding that on their return home their Nation on seeing the friendly usage they had met with, would be once convinced of our regard for them — and that it would prove a means of securing them firmly to our interest.

August —

A General Meeting with several Wiandot Indians at Niagara August 1st

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary

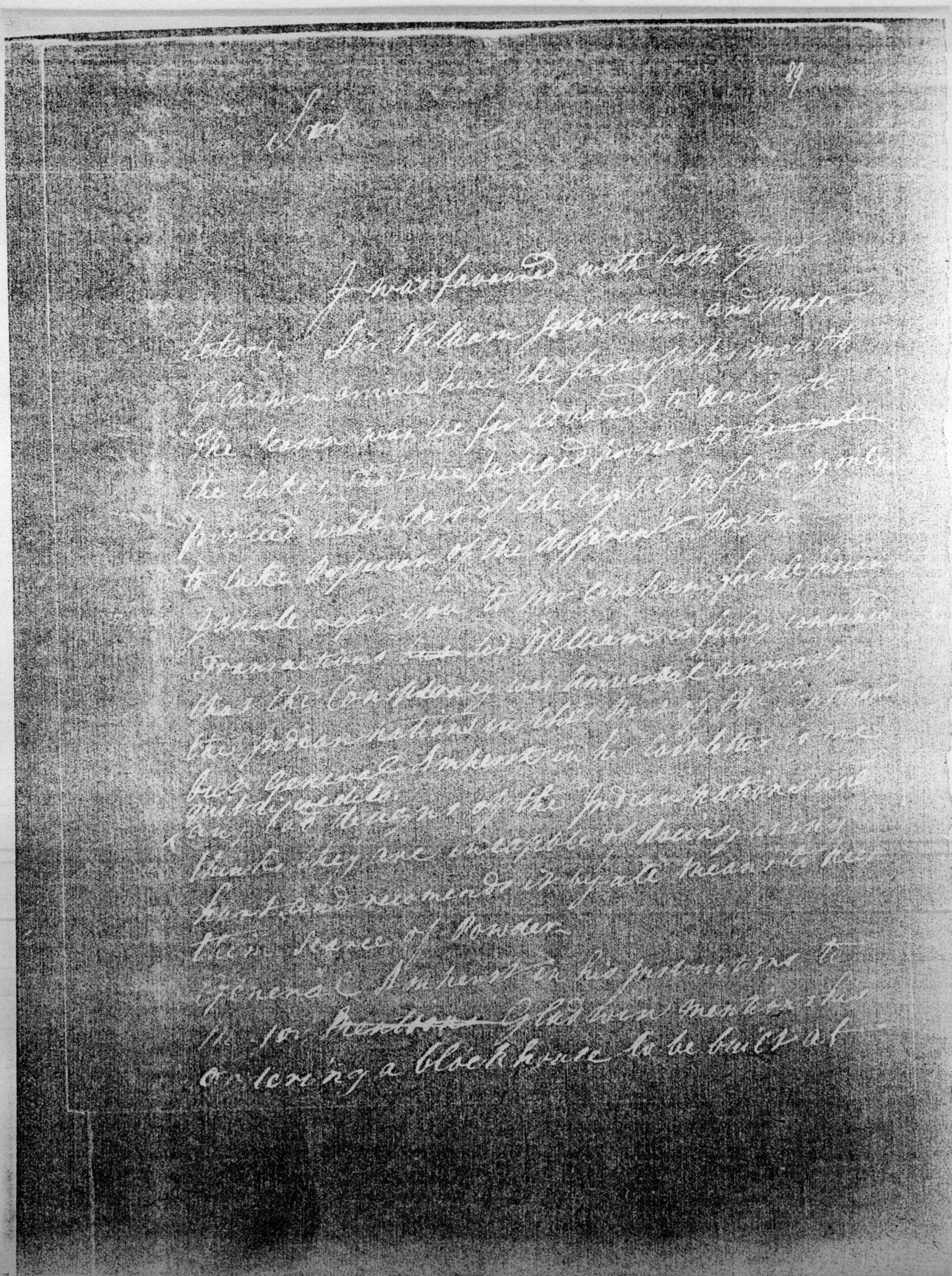
The Indians being all assembled, Sir William spoke to them as follows

Brethren

I desire by this belt you and the rest of your Nation will give notice that my being on my way to Detroit, and do by the present request that you will immediately summon all the surrounding Nations to the intended meeting, that I may be enabled to return before the bad season of the Year sets in —

As Major Gladwyn an English Officer is now on his way with a body of Men in order to explore the Lakes, and take possession of the French posts evacuated by us by the surrender of Canada, I judged it necessary to inform

J. Campbell to H. Bouquet, informing him that [illegible] convinced that Indian conspiracy was universal. BRITISH LIBRARY, LONDON, ENGLAND, BOUQUET PAPERS, ADD.MSS, 21,647, FOL. 89-90v.



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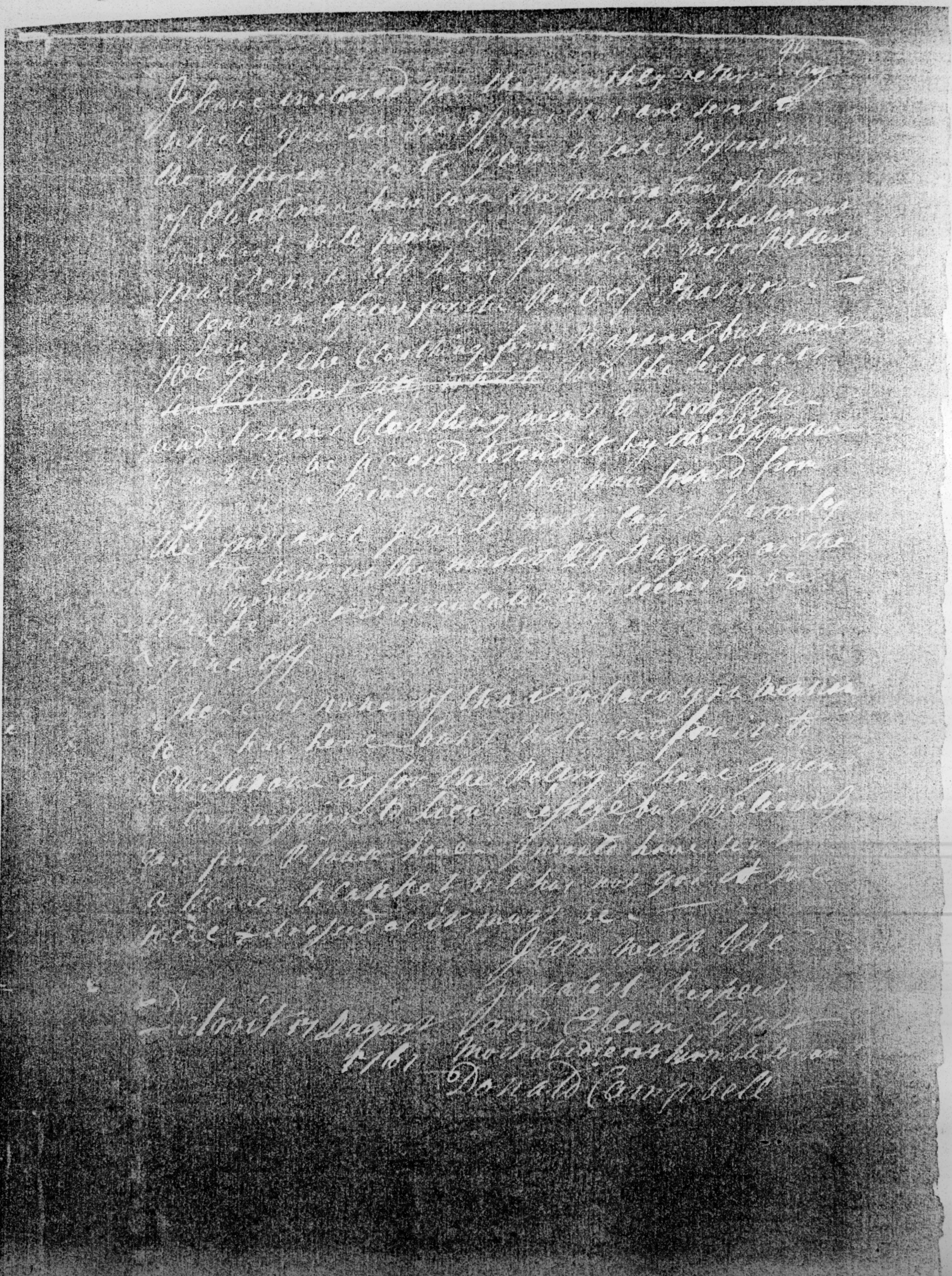
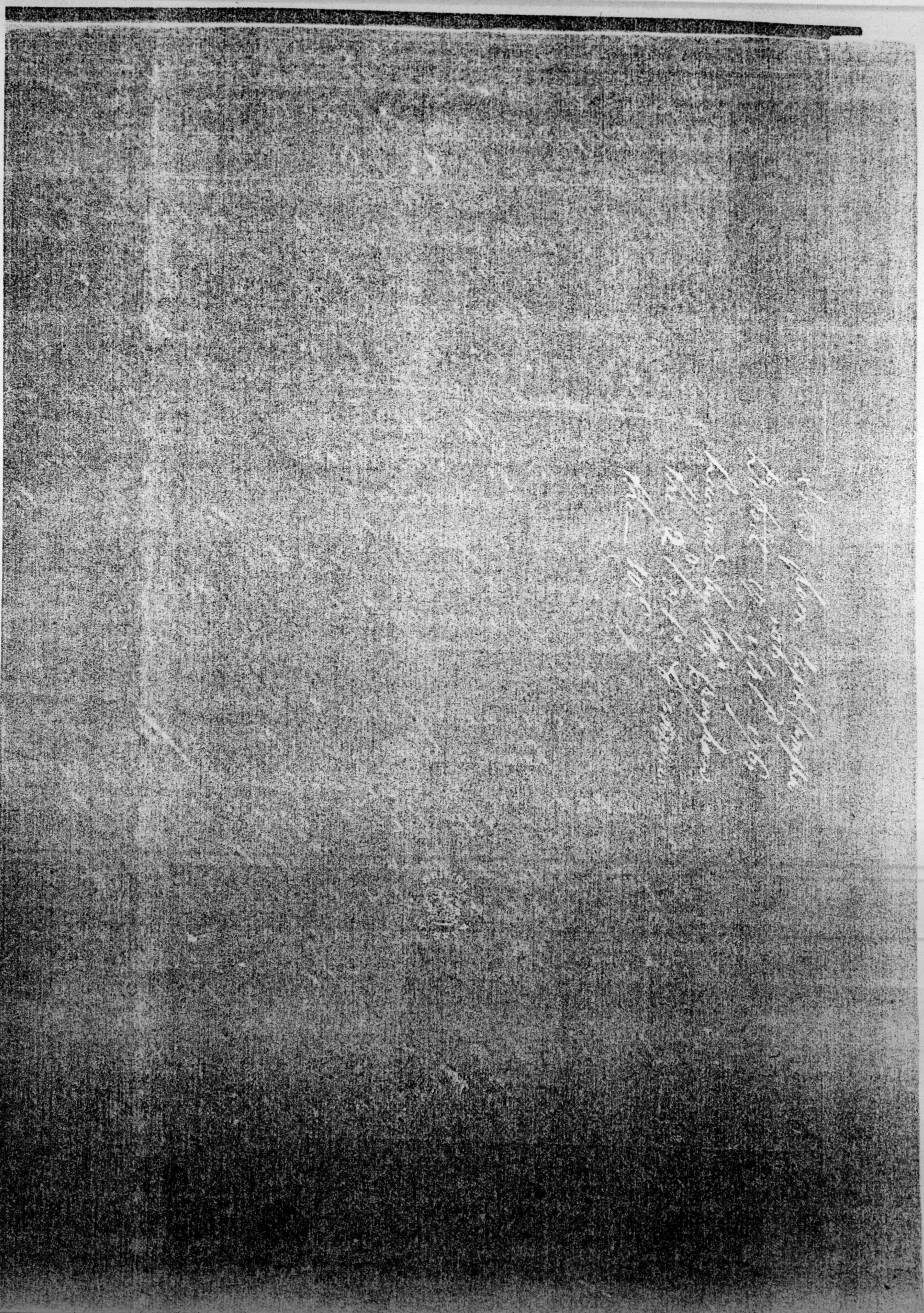
J. Campbell to H. Bouquet, informing him that William Johnson is convinced that Indian conspiracy was universal. BRITISH LIBRARY, LONDON, ENGLAND, BOUQUET PAPERS, ADD.MSS, 21,647, FOL. 89-90v.



J. Campbell to H. Bouquet, informing him that William Johnson is convinced that Indian conspiracy was universal. BRITISH LIBRARY, LONDON, ENGLAND, BOUQUET PAPERS, ADD.MSS, 21,647, FOL. 89-90v.



Thank you very much for your kind remarks
I value them deeply and have tried to live
up to them. I will do my very best
to keep on doing so.

Please accept my heartfelt
thanks for your kind
wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Donald Campbell

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, OTTAWA, FEDERAL ARCHIVES DIVISION, INDIAN RECORDS, RG 10, VOL. 1824, 79.

to be relieved home, & some ammunition to enable them to hunt on the Road and on their return from the general Meeting, should consider the State of their Arms &c, and send them a Smith to reside at Niagara in order to repair them from time to time; & concluded with hoping that the favours shewn them would meet with a grateful return, and desired to remember their of our friendships at present their being fast away to set so unprovidently as some Nations had lately done, and thereby greatly encourage that people in their favour and friendship they were bound both by interest & inclination to improve —

31st

Sir William delivered out a small present to the Chiefs who for which they seemed very thankfull, and made the fairest promises of living in friendship for ever with the English — adding that on their return home their Nation on seeing the friendly usage they had met with, would become confirmed in a regard for them — and that it would prove a means of securing them formerly heretofore.

August —

A Meeting with several Miandot Indians at Niagara August 1st

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary

The Indians being all assembled, Sir William spoke to them as follows

Brethren

I declare by this belt you now see, that notice shall be given to any nation to Detroit, and that I request they will immediately summon all the surrounding Nations to the intended meeting, that I may be enabled to return before the bad season of the Year sets in —

As Major Gladwyn an English Officer is now on his way with a body of Men in order to explore the Lakes, and take possession of the French Posts evacuated by the surrender of Canada, I judged it necessary to inform

8869

( ) Hermules of

Conferences

held at

[illegible]

In August 1761 —

With the Chiefs Indians and Warriors

of the

Cayugas

Onondagoes

Oneidas

Mohocks

Senecas

Tuscaroras

Delawares

Shawnese —

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton, on
Monday the third of August 1761.

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr
Lieutenant Governor

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
} Esqrs of the Council of the Province

Joseph Fox Esq. One of the Provincial Commissioners, and several
other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other parts of the Province

The Deputies of the Onondagoes
Cayugas
Oneidas
Wanticokes
Mahickons
Delawares
Tuteloes
Conoys
} Indians

Seneca George Speaker
Samuel Wharton
James Sherlock
Joseph Fispy
} Interpreters

The Governor Opened the Conference with the Usual Ceremonies of giving them a String to bid them heartily Welcome, and another to Wipe the sweat from their Bodies, to take the Thorns and Briars out of their Legs and feet, to Clear their Throats and to Open their Hearts. After which he acquainted them that he then was ready at any time hereafter upon their giving him Notice, to Attend to anything they had to say to him

Then Seneca George Stood up and Spoke as follows Viz.

Brother Onas.

I am very glad to meet you here at this time.

and to find that the Skys is Clear, and that the Road is Open and safe to travelin. I Speak this in Behalf of the Seven Nations and all their Lyons, Capitains and Warriors, and thank the Almighty that he has once more brought us all together to Shake Hands. A String —

Brother Onas

We Suppose that during the late Troubles you may have lost many of your People, either by Sickness or War since we were last together, by this String therefore we Wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clean your Throats, Wash away the Blood from your Bodies, Sweep the Council Chamber and throw the Dirt out of Doors, that you may see and speak to us clearly at the present Conference — A String —

Brother Onas.

We the Seven Nations and all our Cousins are sorry from the Bottom of our Hearts for the Death of your Men Women and Children, and by this Belt, we collect all their Bones together, Bury them in one Grave and Cover them up. — A Black Belt of 8 Rows, Streaked with White

Brother Onas

We the Seven Nations and our Cousins are at great Loss, and in Darkness, now all Cover you, by the Death of Conrad Weiser, as since his Death we cannot see Hundreds and one another. By this Belt we cover his Body with Bark. —

A White Belt of 5 Rows, with 4 Black Streaks

Brother Onas.

By the last Belt I mentioned to you that we both sat in Darkness; Now, by this Belt I remove the Cloud from before the Sun that we may see it rise and Set; and that your Hearts may be eased from Sorrow on Account of what I mentioned before.

A White Belt of 5 Rows with 3 Black Bars,

After the Delivery of the Belt he added (having forgot it before) We pray the great God above, who can enlighten our Hearts, that we may live in Love and Peace until Death

Brother Onas

Having taken notice of the death of Conrad Weiser, and the Darkness it has occasioned Amongst us, I now by this Belt (taking hold of the Belt in the Middle) raise up another Interpreter, by whose assistance we may understand one another Clearly.

Brother Onas.

(Speaking with the other part of the Belt) you know that in former times when great Men grew old and Died, we used to put others in their places. Now as Conrad Weiser (who was a great Man and one half a Seven Nation Indian and one half a long Yokonan) is Dead, we Recommend it to the Governor to appoint his son [pointing to Samuel Weiser then Present] to be and hear him as an Interpreter, and to take care of the Seven Nations and their Cousins. — We take Hold of this Belt and Clasp your Hand together in Friendship, Desire you will not Neglect our Request.

(A Black and White Belt of 6 Rows ——

Brother Onas.

(Tenachiadax the Chief of the Onondagoes holds this Belt Strongly (whereby to him) Brother the Governor saying. Brother; When I Receive a Letter from you I cannot understand it, which I think very hard; and we ought to have some body Living among us who can understand and Interpret your Messages and the Letters you send to us, Wherefore I take my Child James Sherlock by the Hand and present him to you, that with your Love, he may live amongst us, and be our — Interpreter on all occasions. ——

(Three Strings.

Brother Onas.

Having by the last String Recommended James Sherlock to you as an Interpreter, We have no more to say to you at present, but to Inform you that we have sufficiently Rested Ourselves after the Fatigue of Our Journey, eased Our Hearts of all Sorrow, and are ready to hear anything you have to say to us.

(Three Strings

The Governor then informed them that he thanked them for what they had said and would Return them an Answer at another time and in a more convenient Place, of which he would give them timely Notice. ——

At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday the Fifth of August 1761 ——

Present

The Honble. James Hamilton Esqr. Lieut. Governor.

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
&c &c &c as before
} Esqrs. of the Council of the Province

Samuel Weiser
Isaac Stille
David Seisbeger
} Interpreters.

Sohahaio the Cayuga Chief stood up and spoke

Brother Onas

By this Belt three years ago at a Treaty held here at Easton the Governor invited us to come down in greater Numbers, as we were not all then Present, and now that we do all appear we return you the Belt that had been given us at the making the Peace, and are glad to see you here Face to Face ——

A Very Large White Belt of 18 Rows ——

Brother Onas!

You told us by this Belt three Years ago that you removed this, which is but a little Fire; to Philadelphia where our Ancestors formerly kindled their great Fire, and made all their Alliances and Treaties ——

Brother Onas!

By this other Belt you at the same Time shared the Road to the great Council Fire at Philadelphia and removed

all Obstructions out of it, that it might be Open for us to speak to one another by

Two Belts Joined together —

Brother Onas

By this Belt you at the same time told us that you Cleared Our Ears that with the Nations might hear what you had to say to us. —

A White Belt of 7 Rows Striped —

Brother Onas!

At the same time you told us Our Eyes were bad and that by this String you Cleared them, that we might be able to see a great Ways, and every thing that past. —

6 White Strings —

Brother Onas!

You also gave us this String and told us we seemed a little Shy, but desired we would lay aside all such thoughts for you had no ill intentions against us. —

3 White Strings —

Brother Onas!

This String was sent to us the five Nations by seven Nations of Indians, but the Latter who have formerly been in the French Interest, but have lately entered into an Alliance with us, Desiring that they might be held with us, as One and of the Chain of Friendship that subsists between us and the English, and we desire the Governor that they may be Accepted as Friends —

The Names of the seven Nations above mentioned as follows Viz! —

Wahondas (Orchiniagechrona)

Oheiquouchrona (Shawchuchrona)

Ohesaua) Ooquaga —

Onnechenlagechrona)

Ten White Strings

Brother Onas

We came as far as Fort Allen, you sent us this String by Mr Horsfeld, inviting us to come Down to Easton and now that we are come we return it you again.

four white Strings —

Brother Onas

By this String you told us on Monday last that you were very glad to see us all well & here, we are likewise glad to see you and — return it you again

three White Strings

Brother Onas.

By this String you wiped the Sweat from our Bodies, took the Thorns from our Legs and Feet, cleared our Throats & opened our Hearts, we thank you and return it you again.

four Strings Chequered —

Brother Onas

These three Belts were brought to us the Onondagoe's by the Oneida's but they brought us no speeches with them; we therefore return them to you again for, as they are your own Belts you may know their meaning — we do not.

One Belt of 11 Ons & One of 7 Rows — Black and white

Being asked whether they were brought altogether or at different times, they answered, that they were all brought by one Messenger about a Year ago, who was an Oneida; but that they do not know his Name. — Being asked how the Oneida came by them, and what he said, they answered, that he said no more but they were about the Governor's Business. —

Cayeman by One of his Indians called Tougachona living at Weighhalouwin" then Spoke to the Governor as follows.

Agreeable to your request, when I was at Philadelphia last Summer, I sent to Acheoan the Chief of the Minisinks, by your Message respecting his sending the English Prisioners. and now deliver to you Acheoan's Answer —

"Brother Onas.

You Desired me Last Year that I should Clear my self, as well as my Brothers that live at Weghalouwin did, by which you could have a Proof of my Friendship. after I received your Message I spoke it away to my Uncles the Seneca's and delivered to them what you had said to me, upon which they advised me to Deliver up all the Captives. Now, Brother, I would have you not be Impatient, and I will come as soon as — possible I will hunt up all the Captives that are Amongst us and will not leave one, but will bring them all; but I have not yet found them all. — I expect to come when the Corn is ripe but if it should fail then, I will certainly come by the Spring. —

Three White Strings —

(In Conference with the Indians the same Day in the Afternoon. —

Present as before

Tatamy the Chief of the Delawares stood up and spoke

Brother. — I will hearken to my Brethren and Uncles attend I intend to take no other Method than what I have already Agreed with the Governor. Brother, now I take the soft Feather to Clean your Ears which our Grandfathers used for the same purpose, that you may hear Distinctly whatever I may say

four Chequered Strings

Brother

I desire you would now hear me; I Beg you would Sow that good Heart God has given you in a right way that you may sensibly feel and have a right understanding of what I am going to say to you. — four Chequerd Strings —

Brother

I am come here to this place where we met about three Years ago. I then told you I would take that Medicine which our maker has ordered for us, to apply to any wounds — we may have. I likewise told you that I do not apply it any where but where the Wound is — I have now come to see whether the Wound is healed or no. —

A Belt of Eight Rows —

Brother

You then told me when you looked on the Road Our Grandfathers Trod, that you observed many Bushes and much Grass grown there, so that you could not see me; you then took me by the Hand. —

Brother, all my Young Men as far as the Shawanoes Walians, have told me how that they intend firmly to Join in and Stand by whatever you and I have agreed on. And as those Young Men I have with me, Mohickons, Opies and Delawares, say they will not take notice of what you Poor of Blood have Stained the Road but will be ready to our Agreement

With Belt of Seven Rows & Chequered Strings

Brother

I have now what I am going to say, and I will tell you that we have Planted our selves as Friends Wahahelowsink Tessuanie I have called us Brothers you shall I want to make a Peace between me and you & the World. I call Almighty to Witness that I have no Crafts in my Heart Signed Wahahelowsink & seven Chequered Strings &.

(9)

Brother

I have one thing more to say. I would not have you look borne any more for any thing; for I believe nothing will ever make us differ again, except it is your fault; For I am sure — nothing on my part shall cause it. Therefore if any thing should fall out, examine your own Hearts for it must Spring from you: Because all our Young Men have put it into the Care of their Chief to Manage affairs

their Chequered Strings —

Brother

Our Grandfathers used to hold great Treaties of Peace and Good Friendship; Now we that Succeed them will do the same. They used to agree that we should have one Ear and One Leg, Now you sit at Philadelphia and I am away in the Country, And whatever One hears or sees, the other should hear and see it also, Because we are Brothers.

thirteen Chequered Strings. —

Brother

As I told you Just now that we have one Ear, I desire you would hear me, my Uncles the Seven Nations that Sit there have desires me to leave Wyoming for Year. Wherefore, I will not leave it so Suddenly; but if I should see any Danger I will Endeavour to Jump out of the way of that Danger.

a Black and White Belt of Six Rows.

Brother

My Uncles have now put some Tobacco in my — Pouch, They tell me I must Steadily look towards the Mountains, And if you see English Brethren coming over the Mountains you must light your Pipe and come to us The Mingos and we will receive you

A White Belt of Six Rows Striped —

Brother! (10)

It is about three Years ago that I desired my Uncles would give me a Deed for the Lands at Wyoming; but as they have not done it I believe I shall get up and leave it: For you know, According to your Customs, you hold all Lands by Deeds: And if your Uncles had given us a Deed our Children would enjoy them after us, & they had given me a Deed my Children and Gr and Children would live there as long as the world lasts; but as that is not done I believe I shall leave it

A White Belt of Twelve Rows ——

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton on Friday the 7th & 8th August 1761 ——

Present. ——

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsilvania ——

Richard Peters } Esqrs of the Council of the Province
Benjamin Chew }
Joseph Shar Esqr One of the Provincial Comrs

and several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other parts of the Province.

The Deputies of the Onondagoes
Cayugas
Oneidas
Hanticoke's
Mohickons
Delawares
Tuteloes
Conoys
} Men, Women & Children about 400 in Number

The Governor Addressing himself to the Indians

Present, Sachems following Viz.t ——

Brethern of the Six Nations, and of all the other Indian Nations now present; Hearken to me while I return you an Answer to your Speeches of Monday and Wednesday last. —

Brethren.

I give me Pleasure to hear that you have found the Way clear, and the Road to this Council Fire Open and Safe; and I join with you in Thanks to the Almighty that he has once more brought us all together to Speak to one another as Brethren and Friends Face to Face.

A String

Brethren.

We Thank you for Remembring those whom we have lost during the late Troubles either by Sickness or War; and for Wiping away the Tears from our Eyes, clearing our Throats, Washing away the Blood from our Bodies and Sweeping clean the Council Chamber: In return we most heartily condole with you the Seven Nations and all your Cousins and Warriors, for the Death of all our Indian Brethren who have Died or been — Killed since we last met in Council: and with this String we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clean your Throats, Wash away the Blood from your Bodies, sweep the Council Chamber and throw the Dirt out of Doors: that there may be nothing to — Interrupt our Present Friendly Conference. —

A String —

Brethren

With this Belt we collect together the Bones of all your Men, Women & Children, and most affectionately Bury them in the Ground, that they may rest in Peace — forever.

A Belt —

Brethren! (12)

We are very sensible with you that both of us have sustained a very heavy Loss by the Death of your old and good Friend Conrad Weiser, who was an able, experienced and faithfull Interpreter, and one of the Council of the Seven Nations; And that since his Death, we as well as you have sat in Darkness and are at great Loss for want of full Understanding in what way to and another, we mourn with you for his Death, and heartily join in Covering his Body with Bark. —

A Belt —

Brethren.

By this Belt we dispel the Dark Cloud which you have justly observed the Death of our good Friend has occasioned, and make the Sky perfectly clear again, that we may behold the Light, all the Day long and wipe away Tears from the Grief you were under on this Melancholy Account. And we pray God that we may forever live together in Love and Love. —

A Belt —

Brethren.

Having thus paid our Regards to our Deceased Friend, we cannot but observe with you that there is a Necessity of appointing some other Person to succeed him, by whose Assistance we may be enabled to find the true Sense and meaning of what there may be Occasion to say to and another either in Council or by Letters or Messages. —

Brethren.

In Conformity to the Antient Custom of taking from among the Relations of any great Man who Dies some fit Person to supply his Place; as Mr. Weiser was by — Adoption one of the Six Nations, tho' by Birth one of us, we think you Do well to cast your Eyes upon. —

one of his Children: and in as much as Samuel Wevier is
the only one amongst them who has any Knowledge of the
Indian Language and has lived among you, we shall be
glad to make Trial of him for the present, and if we find
him capable of serving in the office of an interpreter, and
in the management of Indian affairs, in both which Capacities
he will be much employed, we shall appoint him
to that office. - In case upon this Choice of yours as a mark
of your respect for us, he should misbehave, who was always your
own Choice, and we for that Reason better pleased with him, you
may be assured we shall not continue him in that employment
but appoint another.

Then I answered everything that you of the
Council had desired me about Trading.
As to your desire of having a Store here at Sherlock I have
no objection, but I expect you will see good to hear be have
a Store at the same rate with them you esteem worthy of your confi
dence. I shall be glad to have a strong Interest, & to your
Interest as much as I can. If you any Time to have dealings with
other people, I shall be at a Loss for a reason; but as he is a young
man and gets his Livelihood by me, I cannot consent to employ
him as an Interpreter for the present, until I have
further Experience of his Fidelity and good disposition
to your Interest. At present, I should have
no Objection to your having Negroes & Cattle to your Plantation
as much as you can conveniently employ of my own:
and to you all I shall observe the same method, as the
Indians observe to one another, in not answering to one another,
on Journeys, what they think might otherwise happen
during

Brethren of the seven united nations. — — — — — — — —
you told me that three years ago. at a Treaty held here
invited you by this Belt to come down in greater numbers,
as you were not then all present; and that as you all
saw now here you returned me this Belt, and were glad
to see us here Face to Face. — — — — — —

Brethren. — my Counsellors well remember that this
Belt was given you by the late governor of this Province
at the last Treaty, but you seem to have mistaken the end
and purpose for which it was given. I must therefore
inform you that it was given to you as a Peace Belt,
by which action renewed our old treaties, brightened
the Chain of friendship, confirmed our former Union &
at last Buried in the Bowels of the Earth all Bloody Axes
& other Instruments of War, that it might be set up against every storm, & live and flourish
to the end of time, whilst the Sun should shine & the
Waters run. And as then further desired you would
publish this good news among your own and all
the Indian Nations whereof your friends and Allies
and engaged them to join with you in a firm Peace with
us your King and all his People. all this appears by
the Minutes of that Treaty taken down in writing at
that time. you thought therefore to preserve this Belt as a
Bond of Union of the Engagements we then made to one
another, and keep it safe in your Bowoms, and
have return'd it you for that purpose. —

The Peace Belt returned —

Brethren

You informed us that this String was sent from seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes who have formerly been in the French Interest but have lately entered into your alliance, desiring they might lay hold with you of one end of the Chain of Friendship that Subsists between you and the English Brethren.

It gives me great Pleasure to hear that you have Strengthened your Interest by entering into an alliance with these seven Nations of Indians who have been formerly in the Interest of the French You and I are one Flesh and Blood and I shall love and esteem all Indians whatsoever who are in your Friendship I will take this String and send it to the Kings Commander in Chief and Sr Wm Johnson and let them know the desire these Indians have of entering into Friendship and alliance with the English; and I make no Doubt but they will receive them with open arms. In confirm my words I give you this String

A String

Brethren

I am very much surprized to hear from you that these three Belts were brought to the Onondago Council by an Oneida Indian about a Yeare ago, without any Speeches or Messages to attend them. I can assure you I did not send these Belts to the Onondago Council and therefore I am at a loss to know the Meaning of them, or from whence they Came. I have frequently sent Messages into the Indian Country to put them in mind of their Promise to return to us our Flesh and Blood who are Prisoners among them and to press them to fulfill that Promise, and it is possible that the Belts sent with the messengers for the

Purpose may have been forwarded to the Six Nations Council by mistake I therefore now return you the Belts, that you may make further Inquiry of the Onieda's about them.

the Belts returned

Brethren

You aquainted me by these three Belts first, that you were coming to see me & were got as far as Wyoming; by the second you desired me to meet you at Easton; by the third you desired me to stop Strong drink & Send you Waggons Provisions and Meat: as I have complied with these several Requests I now return you the Belts.

the three Belts returned

The several other Belts and Strings which you received from us at the last Treaty, and were returned by you to me the day before Yesterday, I have accepted and put into the Council Bag.

Brethren

Whatever may be the occasion of your coming down at this time I can truly say I am glad to see my old Friends and Brethren once more and take them by the Hand and will make you as welcome and easey while you stay among us as I possibly can. I have only further to say to you at present, that as we are now face to face, we should open our Hearts to one another and let nothing remain upon our minds. If you on your part have any thing to offer or Communicate to me that relates to the private Interest or Concerns of this Province or that can tend to promote and Confirm our Friendship and prevent all future Causes of Jealousy and Discontent, I shall be glad to hear it.

a Belt.

At a Conference with the Indians on Saturday the 8th of august 1761 Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. &c

as before Sir Peter Stoddart, and Sparrow

follows, viz!

Brother onas.

I am to speak a few words to you.— we had a great Council Fire at albany when a Friendship was first made with our Grandfathers; after which about Seven years ago, our Brother General Johnson moved the Council Fire from albany to his own house; where he said to us — "I am one half Indian and one half English, what I say to my dear Brethren the Seven nations shall be true". — the seven Nations were accordingly all assembled to the Place where he had kindled the Fire; at which time he took up a tomahawk gave it them and told them he was going to war against the French, and desire them to join with him, and promised them that after the French were all Conquered and removed Trade should be made open and free to them and all kinds of Goods should become more Cheap and that their Furs and Skins should bear a good Price Last year General Johnson appointed his Brethren the seven Nations to be met here at Niagara upon which they did assemble there, at which time General Johnson observing that their Chiefs and Warriors were not all come he sent a second Message desiring them all to attend him there; and when they did come he said "Brethren I am very glad to see you here but so many "of your Chiefs are "dead. — I am now going against the French and out of "Prisoners that I shall take from them I will put as many "of their room". — Now Brother onas. as General Johnson has not performed his promise it is we see Death coming upon us. and the God above knows he has wrongd us.

Brother Onas

we give no Belt or String upon this occasion & only Relate it as matter of Information to you.

Brother Onas

Listen to what your Brethren of the Seven Nations say in answer to what you told us Yesterday you desired us to open our Hearts that nothing unknown might lay behind, but that every thing may come out we desire, by this Belt that you may do the same

A white Belt of 9 Rows w.th a black Bar.

Brother Onas

We see Brethren on each Side of us; on the one Side the Governor of Virginia, who does not speak as do right to us; on the other Side General Johnson who does the same. we have often heard you speak, and you always to us spoke right & justly to us; every time you Spoke it does our Hearts Good. — when we look towards you, General Johnson, the Governor of Virginia & Brother Onas we esteem you all as one; for we mean when that you do not speak all alike. We your Brethren of the seven Nations, are penned up like Hogs; there are Wolfs all around us, and therefore we are apprehensive that Death is coming upon us. We want nothing but Friendship with You, so long as the Sun shall shine and the waters run

A white Belt of 9 Rows & a Black Bar

Brother Onas

Hear then to what your Brethren the seven Nations are going to say. — when our Grand fathers first made a Friendship together God saw it: Now we and all the Nations would stand to the agreements they made and when any Nations smile upon us, we will join with them. Now dear Brother may God almighty give us Strength and Knowledge to Continue our Friendship.

to look at no other but to you. to hold fast the Chain of Friendship. we are crushed on all sides so that we cannot this or that way, nor look anyway but to you. – Now dear Brother that we ask you Sad to Sau we desire that you would not slack your Friendship, but hold it fast. ——————

A Black White Belt of 7 Rows

Brother Onas. – I send, only to let you know in a few words how our Brother General Johnson treated us. – When we come to him for Counsel and bring our Skins he does not give us the worth of our Skins, but only a handful of Powder, and for that Reason we think there is certain Death coming upon us. He chases us from us and will not have us near him unless we have other Ways.

I only mention this to you, but if you will continue to love us we will look to you. –

A Belt Belt of Wampum & Black Bars

Brother Onas. I am now to tell you that we were under a mistake with respect to the meaning of this Belt [Reading of Wampum at page 18th Belt] we should not have brought it back to you again if we had known what it meant, we are very Glad that you have explain'd it to us. We look upon it as the Belt of Peace & will shew it to the Nations over the Lake, and will lodge it in the Onondago Council where the only General Council Fire is kept, and there it ought to Remain

Brother Onas. This all your Brethren of the seven Nations have to say. ——————

At a Conference with the Indians on monday the
18th. of August 1761. Present.—

the Honble James Hamilton Esq.r &c &c as before

Tahaheice stood up and spoke as follows Viz.t

Brother Onas. —

You will please to hear what the six Nations
are going to say to you. Some of the English have settled
upon our Lands but we do not know from whence they
Came. & & hope that as you are strong you will assist us
in preventing them from settling upon our Lands, that
they may not be wrongd out of them. ——

A Belt of 7 Rows, with Diamonds & Figures

Brother Onas.

We have heard that this Land has been
sold, but do not certainly know. The six Nations
have not sold it, and never intended it shd be so.
Some have said the Land stole it from us, & only
did till he finds Peter with money; but we have
heard that he cheated, & Onondaga & one Mohawk
have received an Answer to the six Nations. — —

A String of four Rows —

Brother Onas.

That what we are going to say to you
you know that a Line made between you and us, and
we desire that none of the English would settle on the
other side of that Line [Being asked what they meant
that Line, the Interval — the Line of the purchase
by this Province from the six Nations] Some
have already settled over that Line, which Boys like
like, and hope you will be strong and assist us
in having them removed. — A Belt of Seven Rows
black Diamonds

Brother Onas. We are very poorly off as we have no trade
stirring among us; and, as we have mentioned to you that
the things we buy from General Johnson are very dear, we
hope you you will have pity on us and erect a trading
House at Cuahoga, that we may be able to buy our goods
Cheaper. We are in great want of all kinds of Goods but
especially of Powder and Lead, and hope you will supply
us plentifully with them. — we desire you would not allow
any strong liquor to be sent among us, as we shall
find that out when ever we shall want it. —
When you see us your People come with goods we will
acquaint all our young men with it both far & near;
and if your Goods are cheap reasonable, we suppose that
General Johnson will have sell his Goods cheaper than
he now does. — We desire that you would send a good and
honest man to trade with us. —— ——.

A Belt of 7 Rows, & four black Do
ore.

Brother Onas.

You have frequently sent us messages by
straggling Indians, Delawares & others, upon whom there
is no dependance. they sometimes lose the Belts and
messages, and sometimes drink them away; but if they
do happen to come to us, they are nothing but nonsense.
We desire you, therefore, that whenever you have messages
to send, you will send them by trusty Persons to our
great Council Fire at Onondago, that we may be able
to understand them rightly. And as we have chosen
Samuel Kirkbride for that Purpose, you can always
send your messages by him.

A Chequed String of 4 Rows.

Brother Onas.

You have often made mention of your Path,
and Road to be clear between us. Is true Brother,

there was some of your Blood amongst us - there were ten and
the Cayugas; but our Brother General Johnson has also
often spoke of them to us, and we have delivered them all
up to him; - there is one amongst us at present. - you must
now look for them amongst the Delawares our Cousins. -

A Belt of 5 Rows with Blue Edges

Brother Onas.

We have nothing further to say; and as
we have been here a great while, we desire the Governor
to make Haste to dispatch us. —

[James Sherlock reports to that he had abt 8 from the
Onandagas to the Delawares at Chugnut above ——
diahoga, demanding the English Prisoners they had.
that he received an answer from them and was coming
off with her in a Canoe; but that Mechtochsawa
the Delaware King followed him and took her from him;
saying him that the Delawares would not deliver up
their Prisoners till they heard what their Brothers the
English should say] —

— At a Conference with the Indians on Tuesday the 11th of
August — Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr Lieut. as before.
The Governor addressing himself to Tedyuscung spoke
as follows, Viz.

Brother

Agreeable to your Request, I have taken into
serious Consideration what you said to me on Tuesday
last, and shall answer you with the same good
will and sincerity that true Friends always
use to one another. — A String. —

Brother

I readily acknowledge that you have been a great Instrument in bringing about the great work of Peace; and according to the Promises you made at this Place three Years ago the peace Belt has been sent to several Nations of Indians, who have since joined their Hands to it: So that by the Blessing of the Most High, the wound by the means of the medicine you have applied is entirely healed. And it shall be my Endeavour, as you say it shall be yours, to keep the wound from ever opening again

A Belt.

Brother

You tell me that all your Young men as far as the Twightwees and those nigh with you Mohickons Opais and Delawares, intend to join in and stand to whatever you and I have agreed to; and that they will not take Notice of whatever Drops of Blood may have stained the Road; but will look steadily to our agreement. Brother I very much Commend this Resolution it is a Mark of Prudence and a real Love for Peace Considering how many wicked men there are in the world it must be expected that private Mischiefs and even murders will now and then be committed: When this happens we shall do well to let one another know of it, and join in taking all proper measures to detect & punish the evil doers This being done the publick Peace can never be affected thereby. — By this Belt I assure you that this is my Disposition and Resolution as well as it is yours

A Belt and string

Brother

I take special notice of your declaring that you have cleared your self as far as we the Lords

Papoonans Town; as far as that place you say you no Prisnors, but they are all Delivered up; and you want to make a Peace as lasting as the world. I take this publick Declaration of yours very kindly. I believe you say true. If all like you would do the same thing - and they are Engaged and have often promised to do it - the peace would last forever. On the part of this Government all Engagements shall be punitually observed. this Strong Confirms my word.

a String

Brother

You say you would not have me look to you for any thing further, for nothing will ever make a Difference betwixt you and me, & therefore if any thing happens it must spring from me, as your young men have put all their affairs into the Hands of their Chief Brother assure yourself that my Heart is good towards you, and that I shall take all the pains in my Power to prevent any Breach of the Peace - Keep but your young men sober & in order and let them do no Mischief to the Inhabitants and I am well assured we shall always remain on good Terms and Enjoy all the Benefits of Peace.

a String

Brother

I agree with you that friendly Conferences between us are of great use, as they give us an opportunity of settling matters that may arise from time to time, which might otherwise breed misunderstandings between us I shall be your Ear and inform you constantly of any thing that may concern you

a String

Brother

I thank you for your information respecting what you tell me was said to you by the Seven Nations

You

You are now all together: speak your Minds to one another freely and
affectionately as friends & Relations should do and agree now on all
Point. — If you really mean to continue at Wyoming, let your
Chiefs know it. They seem to apprehend that Danger is nigh to
you as well as themselves; but I hope what I have said to them
& the assurance & Protection a General Treaty will quiet both their
& your fears. By this Belt I give you that I will give you
the earliest Notice in my Power if any Harm should ever be
intended against you. All friends I know of none. I am
a Belt

Exhibit

I shall be very sorry if you remove from Wyoming. this
is what we expressly at our last Treaty desired you
& you then promised you would. Whenever you
have any Thing to say to me you will always find me disposed
to hear you & speak with you. Whenever you have any
Complaints to make you shall be heard & redressed
as far as lies in my Power. You shall also receive
Satisfaction for any Injuries that you may
have received from any of our People. I hope you never will
hear any Complaints against this Path that I may be
obliged to take notice of

a Belt

I have received your Message by Captain
[illegible]

[illegible] Message & Belt. We
[illegible] Hearts shall
[illegible] Belt, we send him
[illegible]

any

my mate Michaga's and expect his Uncles the Seven Nations will
request him with what I have so strongly urged upon
them during their Conference with respect to the Deli-
very of the Prisoners. —

The Speech addressing himself to the Seven united
Nations spoke as follows:

Fathers of the Seven united Nations and all our Indian
Brethren present.

I am going to open my Heart and
will speak to you. Give me Strength to assure
you that I will communicate to you every thing
that I have to say to you, & that rises up in my mind
which I will conceal from no one, and keep nothing secret,
but as I am to speak to you I shall have but one Eye, one
Ear & one

Heart

Fathers I am sorry to hear that you apprehend
[illegible] I am afraid the
[illegible] your Eye, and mis-
[illegible] that you Children have sent great
[illegible] to be under your Protection for the
[illegible] you have taken them. you should
[illegible] you have repose
[illegible] your Children; but
[illegible] all them your Children
[illegible] any Gentlemen & your
[illegible] you in any your Instances before them,
I am sorry it is not in my power to see if you have been injured. &
remove all your Uneasiness.

I Bell)

Sulivan. 11

You say that you are afraid Death is coming upon you, and can be apprehend yourselves to be in great Danger, I am much surprized to hear this nor can I find out what has given Rise to your fears, as there is now a perfect Peace and Friendship betwixt you and all your Brethren the English you need not therefore make yourselves uneasy without any Cause for I come as an Friend to speak to you from the Bottom of my Heart and to do what you shall desire, nor do I believe that you can say I ever spoke any thing against you.

A Belt.

Brothers

I have given you a particular Account of the Steps which I have always made use of while I spoke to you by the Belts of our Hearts, and to treat you with that Love & Kindness; and it gives me great Pleasure to hear that you think so well of my Conduct towards you, and as I always look upon the Chain of Friendship to be free from Rust and Spots, so I shall always continue to act towards you, and to give every Relief & Assistance

A Belt

Brothers

I am glad to hear that the Affairs of the Province are now settled, and that you have been informed that the Governor is arrived at the

River

[illegible] about fifty Miles above the blue Mountains.
[illegible] am glad to have this Opportunity of speaking to
you on this head. It is a Matter of great Consequence and
has given me much Concern. Listen attentively therefore to
what I shall say to you about this Matter – you know that
an Agreement was made a good while ago between your An-
cestors and your Brother Gen. which has been often renewed
and confirmed by many of your Chiefs now living, that
your Brother Gen. would never take any Lands in this –
[illegible] but only purchase them of the Indians,
[illegible] never buy any Lands of any Lands in this Pro –
[illegible] from your Brother Gen. That
[illegible] to Mine this Belt
a Belt

[illegible] Brothers
[illegible] Brothers
[illegible] Brothers

And that they understood Thomas King, an Oneida Indian,
one of those who had sold those Lands.)

Upon which he answered the Governor said.

Brethren, you know all such private Sales are of no Force. I therefore join this Message to the Belt, and desire you will send for those Indians into the great Council at Onondago and reprove them for this Conduct and cancel their Deeds

a Belt & a large String

I have already given the Consent of my wise
Men to build you Houses to furnish
you with a cheap Rate: One at
Albany and the other at the Place which
you propose, agreeably with whatever
you shall request of me as my Children which
I look upon you to be, but as to your Lands
I have not to part with them. I am sorry to find
you are not content with what you have more
than you can possibly use, but desire you to take it
in Peace, for I will not part with them, and tell you

a Belt

I have already given you Leave to build Houses
for you at Albany & Onondago, and
I now repeat my Consent to it.
I have also ordered my wise Men to meet
you at Albany on that Purpose,
when they shall agree upon

a String

Indian

Johnson.

I am pleased to hear you sent to General Johnson
all those who were Prisoners among the Cayuga's.
It is taken as the strongest Proof of your Friendship that
you can possibly give us. You all agree at the Treaty
last Year that you would search all the
Towns & Cantons in the Indian Countries for them, & deliver
them up to us without detaining any behind; and that if they
did not come down you would hear them up
and if they have given you Belts you would bring them back;
that they should not any where set up & down among
the Indians. We shall keep strictly to what you speak only
[illegible] upon your part to perform whatever Professions
have been made by you. And as we have carried
all the Prisoners to the Oneidas
[illegible] & as they have attacked the Oneidas
[illegible] & as they
[illegible] we expect to
[illegible] We desire you will
[illegible] that we
may live in Friendship with
[illegible] you in the
[illegible] that we may
[illegible] Friends

The same Day in the Afternoon. Present, as before.

In Consequence of the Governor's proposing
a Treaty for the Indians to deliver up all the English
Prisoners they had, or with them they produced one Girl,
and whom we accepted the Governor in Form.

The Governor spoke to the Indians,

I am now to inform you that since our last Meeting
[illegible] the Road has been stained
[illegible] with it than in this Kind
[illegible] Blanket to wipe out the Blood
[illegible] Hatchet to Bury
[illegible] Kettle to cook Victuals
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] are Guests which ought not to
[illegible]

110 250

after the Peace made between us. It is grievous to me as to
your hair of this wicked deed; and let them be who they will
that have committed any of these murders, they shall die them-
selves as soon as ever they are found guilty of wilful murder.

I will not scalp your women, but the
hair of their heads I cannot save from them all
as you do.

I will not burn your towns, but the
hatchets which you have taken from our Wives
shall be returned to you.

I will not kill your cattle, but they shall
increase your stocks. The game in the woods
shall be yours as much as ours, and the
waters shall be equally free to you as the
Indians.

I will not hurt your persons, but the
Indians shall be at liberty to use their
own pleasure in that respect.

I will not meddle with your Religion, but
you shall be at liberty to worship the
Great Spirit in the manner you have been
accustomed to.

I will not take your lands, but the Indians
shall be at liberty to hunt on the lands
you have ceded to the King, as they have
been accustomed to do, and as long as the
game shall remain thereon.

I will not disturb you in the possession of
your settlements, but you shall be at liberty
to extend your settlements as you please,
except on such lands as may be reserved
for the Indians to hunt upon.

I will not build forts to awe you, but
you shall be at liberty to build such
houses for your trade as you please.

I will not claim any of your property,
but you shall be at liberty to purchase
such articles from the Indians as they
may have to dispose of, except such
things as may be reserved for their
own use.

I will not make slaves of you, but you
shall be at liberty to purchase such
Indians as have been taken in war,
and are now held in slavery, agreeable
to the laws of the Province.

I will not sell your children to the English

1193

if again you now that if I move from thence some English will come
and settle them in the midst of our Road, so that we cannot pass
from hence to this Province and we shall loose the Land; so that
neither of us we will have any benefit from it?

I then answered to the Governor he said.

I

I very very glad to hear you say the Ground
[illegible] we are in pieces of it since this is the
Case we agree I will pass to the same we have
[illegible] about.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] spoke

[illegible] that even year
[illegible] with a kettle com-
[illegible] and, we obliged to
come —

some Englishmen here who told us they did not understand
Indian, but if we had brought any Letter in Writing from the
Governor of Pennsylvania, they would let our Flesh & Blood
have a free passage through their Land; but as we had none they
would not let us come. Now we desire you would give
us another Pass.

Wished Strings & Belts.

Brothers,

We would have you make some satisfaction
for the Corn we took & Deer on their Lands, &c. we
are now present
to all thanks; & if
to your Request.

At a Council held Wednesday the 19th
present
Governor Hamilton, Captain Hill.

Brothers,

We have heard what you
have to say. As for the Corn we regard
not
Deer
Hen Esq.
them to
Lands
Indians,
the
We

Wednesday the

To which Request the Governor assented, and desired
Lewis Gordon Esqr to prepare an accomplished Copy of the
Treaty mentioned to be made for them.

Sequanta Haw spoke to the Governor.—
Father Corn.

My Fellow Children, as we are here at
present we are not able to talk & desire therefore that my Bro.
Indian Chiefs may be sent for as we have a great Way to go
home & cannot travel at this time of the Year.

Answered out of Town.

Father Corn.

We have a Day and have brought
in a Present for you very dear and as
Brothers this
we have brought
you will give us a favourable Answer
to Shikellimy &
Present to Shikellimy
Present

Answered from Town.

Day

Present

Present

Present

Father.

Present

Present

Present

never been paid for you know the Proprietors of this Province
have always insisted that they were fairly purchased of the
Indians upon your arrival here, and the Consideration
money then paid you know also that the Dispute between
you and that Province has been carried on, by your own
particular Solicitation, before the Great Seal over the Water,
and upon his Majesty's Royal Instructions you have taken upon
you to act, as the Chief and Sole Arbitrator General Johnson to-
day appeared before us and argued in the Truth of it;
we therefore expect that you will
[illegible] that we may know
[illegible] that the
[illegible] have with the utmost in-
[illegible] comply with General Johnson's
[illegible] that it is [illegible] shall
[illegible] Proprietary Commissioners
[illegible] upon the same
[illegible] that you can fault it
[illegible]
[illegible] Value we said
[illegible] have considered what
[illegible] Compensation & the Han-
[illegible] then shall remain
[illegible] we do not perceive that
[illegible] Title then to offer
[illegible] them, and however
[illegible] we will not only
[illegible] that Report
[illegible] Council to the Governor's request
[illegible] we may without
[illegible]

Brethren. You desire me to make satisfaction to your
Council the Delawares for their Lands which they claim,
& the payment of it. Had you known as well as I
do what passed against the Claim & there was I am
sure you would not mention any Letter of it: your old
Men must remember that a full Council held with the
Six Nations at the Treaty of the Year 1742 the Claim
of the Delawares to their Lands was laid
before the Commissioners & the Proprietors pe-
remptorily declared that they would pay for
no Lands but from the Delawares
to whom they belonged which they
accordingly did & returned
home with the Indians who
had accompanied them to the white Mat-
ters to be present at the Treaty, but since
that time we have not heard any thing
of the Claim of the Delawares to
any Land to this
day & we expect
that you will
do us Justice
in this Affair
as we have
done you.

Sokanie Town added.

Father Sir.

We have been here at this Council Fire &
[illegible] where you have spoken to us. We have
[illegible] & perceive that you
[illegible] we are therefore going to
[illegible] we will report all our
[illegible] here. We heartily thank you
[illegible] we have received from you.

[illegible] informed them that he had
[illegible] from the Government to
[illegible] remove them
[illegible]

[illegible] his Company

[illegible] copy of the
[illegible] held at Easton
[illegible] by Governor Hamilton
[illegible] the Onondagos, Cayugas
[illegible] Delawares,
[illegible] with the Treaties.

[illegible] Delaware
[illegible]

to be returned home some ammunition to enable them to hunt on the
Road and on her return from the general Meeting, should consider
the state of their Arms &c. & send them a South boat as Niagara
is unable to repair them from time to time; & concluded with hoping
that the favour shewn to them would meet with a grateful return,
and desired to continue them our friendship as at present their being
the only way to act as unprejudiced by any Intrigues had lately done
and that they gladly accepted that proffer of favour and friendship
they were bound both by gratitude and interest to improve ——

31st

Col. Sr William delivered out a present to the Chiefs which
for which they seemed very thankfull & made the fairest promises
of living in friendship for ever with the English — adding that on their
return home their Nation on seeing the friendly usage they had met
with, would become reconciled upon regard for them —
and that it would prove a means of securing them formerly to continue with

August —

A Meeting with several Wiandot Indians at
Niagara August 1st

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
John Johnson Esq.r
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary

The Indians being all assembled, Sr William spoke to them as follows

Brethren

I declare by this belt you will give your Nations notice, I may be given
my way to Detroit; and that I request they will immediately summon
all the surrounding Nations to the intended meeting, that I may be
enabled to return before the bad season of the Year sets in ——
Lt Major Gladwyn an English Officer is now on his way with a body
of Men in order to explore the Lakes, and take possession of the French
posts evacuated by us by the surrender of Canada, I judged it necessary to

inform

1761 August

Inform you thereof that you might not be alarmed at their approach. As a proof of my friendship for you, I have presented you with some cloathing and Trinkets with some cash to buy bread for your Journey home; and expect you will continue by your conduct to merit the favour of your brethren the English — you a list of their names

I am glad to see that you returned Hospitality & answer

Brother

It gives us great pleasure to see & speak with you & when we hung on upon boards, we here before now shake you by the hand as our Brother, returning you many thanks for this mark of your friendship, and you may be assured of this and will permit us we shall be home in a few days, when we shall faithfully deliver your message to the Chief Men of our Castle who will gladly hear what you have to say, they as well as the other Nations are concerned for you.

The Speaker having finished what he had to say, they as a token of

All, all young Chiefs Indians arrived at Niagara sung out by the Cachois to acquaint the Indians that they to the Number of thirty were on their way to meet them agreeable to the Message we had sent them from Detroit, & hearing that some of their Nations had been at the Detroit with a War Belt — the Messengers informed the Indians that they would be at Niagara tomorrow, or the next day at farthest —

All Indians taking the Belt of Niagara came out of the Fort with the Chiefs of the Senecas & Onondagas, they were asked from whence they came & what the Message they did bring, the Indians replied and shewed the Belt, & informed that a small Number of a Nation living on the Ohio, who had some of their people killed at or near Fort Pitt last Spring others much abused by the English — that the Shawanese & Delawares were killed near Shamokin and at Seneca by the Garrison at Venango also at Rock; together with the ill treatment they generally met with at the Forts, induced them to imagine the English proposed to fall upon

and

1761 (August

Inform you therof that you might not be alarmed at their approach.
the speaks of my friendship for you, I now present you with some
wampum and Tobacco with some cash to buy bread for your journey
home; and expect you will continue to give full proof of your
[illegible] you will return speedily answer

I am happy to see that you returned [illegible] answer

Brother

It gives us great pleasure to see and speak with you whom we have
so often heard, wherefore we now shake you by the hand as our friend,
returning you many thanks for this mark of your friendship, and you
may be assured of this as far as will permit us, we shall be home in a few
days, when we shall faithfully deliver your message to the Chief[illegible]
of our Castle who will gladly hear such news as he can tell the other
Nations as you have told you.

The Speaker having finished what he had to say, this was the answer

3.0

Lt. Williamson Chenussio Indian arrived at Niagara accompanied by
Mr. Jacobs & Sergeant Cheesman that they to the Number of thirty
were on their way to meet him agreable to the Message he had sent
them per Change & hearing that some of their Nation were
[illegible] the Detroit with a bad design— the Hebenga on [illegible]
that they would be at Niagara tomorrow, or the next day at farthest—

4th

A Seneca Indian who [illegible] having the Copy of Niagara came out of the
Fort with Liberty of speaking to Williamson, this Copy asked him
if no News he asked him that he came toward the Message they did
to the Western Indians & said that Detroit, he answered that
there had been set upon by some Indians living on the Ohio, who
had one of their people killed & married Last Spring others
much abused by the English— that Cahuga and Delawares were
killed near Kamakins and Seneca by the Garrison of Niagara
also which; together with the ill treatment they generally met with
at the Forts, induced them to imagine the English purposed to fall upon

and

MINUTES

OF

CONFERENCES,

HELD AT

EASTON,

In *AUGUST*, 1761.

With the Chief SACHEMS and WARRIORS of the

ONONDAGOES,
ONEIDAS,
MOHICKONS,
TUTELOES,
CAYUGAS,
NANTICOKES,
DELAWARES,
CONOYS.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, and D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*, near the Market. MDCCLXI.

Minutes of Conferences, &c.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians *at* Eaſton, *on* Monday *the Third of* Auguſt, 1761.

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſq;* LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR;

RICHARD PETERS, *and* BENJAMIN CHEW, *Eſquires, of the Council of the Province;*

JOSEPH FOX, *Eſq; one of the Provincial Commiſſioners, and ſeveral other Gentlemen from* Philadelphia *and other Parts of the Province;*

The Deputies of the

ONONDAGOES,	NANTICOKES,
CAYUGAS,	DELAWARES,
ONEIDAS,	TUTELOES,
MOHICKONS,	CONOYS;

Men, Women and Children, about Four Hundred in Number, which encreaſed afterwards to near Five Hundred.

SENECA GEORGE, *Speaker.* SAMUEL WEISER, JAMES SHERLOCK, JOSEPH PEPY, *Interpreters.*

THE Governor opened the Conference with the uſual Ceremonies of giving them a String, to bid them heartily welcome, and another to wipe the Sweat from their Bodies, to take the Thorns and Briars out of their Legs and Feet, to clear their Throats, and to open their Hearts; after which he acquainted them, that he then was, or would at any Time be ready, upon their giving him Notice, to attend to any Thing they had to ſay to him. 1761.

Then *Seneca George* ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brother Onas,

I am very glad to meet you here at this Time, and to find that the Sky is clear, and that the Road is open and ſafe to travel in: I ſpeak this in Behalf of Seven Nations, and all their Couſins, Captains and Warriors, and thank the Almighty that he has once more brought us all together, to ſhake Hands.

A String.

Brother Onas,

We ſuppoſe, that during the late Troubles, you may have loſt many of your People, either by Sickneſs or War, ſince we were laſt together; by this String therefore, we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clear your Throats, waſh away the Blood from your Bodies, ſweep the Council Chamber, and throw the Dirt out of Doors, that you may ſee and ſpeak to us clearly at the preſent Conference.

A String.

Brother

Brother Onas,

1761. We the Seven Nations, and all our Couſins, are ſorry, from the Bottom of our Hearts, for the Death of your Men, Women and Children; and by this Belt we collect all their Bones together, bury them in one Grave, and cover them up.

A black Belt of eight Rows, ſtreaked with White.

Brother Onas,

We the Seven Nations, and our Couſins, are at a great Loſs, and ſit in Darkneſs, as well as you, by the Death of *Conrad Weiſer*, as ſince his Death we cannot ſo well underſtand one another: By this Belt we cover his Body with Bark.

A white Belt of ſeven Rows, with four black Streaks.

Brother Onas,

By the laſt Belt I mentioned to you that we both ſat in Darkneſs, now by this Belt I remove the Clouds from before the Sun, that we may ſee it riſe and ſet, and that your Hearts may be eaſed from Sorrow, on Account of what I mentioned before.

A white Belt of five Rows, with three black Bars.

After the Delivery of the Belt, he added (having forgot it before) We pray the Great God above, who can enlighten our Hearts, that we may live in Love and Peace until Death.

Brother Onas,

Having taken Notice of the Death of *Conrad Weiſer*, and the Darkneſs it has occaſioned amongſt us, I now, by this Belt (taking Hold of the Belt in the Middle) raiſe up another Interpreter, by whoſe Aſſiſtance we may underſtand one another clearly.

Brother Onas,

(Speaking with the other Part of the Belt) You know that in former Times, when great Men grew old and died, we uſed to put others in their Places; now as *Conrad Weiſer* (who was a great Man, and one Half a Seven Nation *Indian*, and one Half an *Engliſhman)* is dead, we recommend it to the Governor to appoint his Son (pointing to *Samuel Weiſer*, then preſent) to ſucceed him as an Interpreter, and to take Care of the Seven Nations and their Couſins. We take Hold of this Belt, and claſp our Hands together in Friendſhip, and deſire you will not neglect our Requeſt.

A black and white Belt of eight Rows.

Brother Onas.

Jenochraada, the Chief of the Cayugas, ſends this String by *Aſſarunt*, to his Brother the Governor, ſaying,

Brother,

When I receive a Letter from you, I cannot underſtand it, which I think very hard, and we ought to have ſome body living among us, who can underſtand and interpret your Meſſages, and the Letters you ſend to us; wherefore I take my Child, *James Sherlock*, by the Hand, and preſent him to you, that with your Leave he may live amongſt us, and ſerve us as an Interpreter on all Occaſions.

Three Strings.

Brother Onas,

Having by the laſt String recommended *James Sherlock* to you, as an Interpreter, we have no more to ſay to you at preſent, but to inform you that we have ſufficiently reſted ourſelves, after the Fatigue of our Journey, eaſed our Hearts of all Sorrow, and are ready to hear any Thing you have to ſay to us. *Three Strings.*

The Governor then informed them, that he thanked them for what they had ſaid, and would return them an Anſwer at another Time, and in a more convenient Place, of which he would give them timely Notice.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *on* Wedneſday *the* 5*th of* Auguſt, 1761.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor*;
RICHARD PETERS, BENJAMIN CHEW, *Eſquires, of the Council of the Province*, } &c. &c. &c. *as before*;
SAMUEL WEISER, ISAAC STILLE, DAVID SEISBERGER, *Interpreters.*

Tokahaio, *the* Cayuga *Chief, ſtood up and ſpoke.*

Brother Onas,

BY this Belt, three Years ago, at a Treaty held here at *Eaſton*, the Governor invited us to come down in greater Numbers, as we were not all then preſent; and now that we do

do all appear, we return you the Belt, that had been given us at the making the Peace, and are glad to ſee you here Face to Face. 1761

A very large white Belt of eighteen Rows.

Brother Onas,

You told us by this Belt, three Years ago, that you removed this, which is but a little Fire, to *Philadelphia*, where our Anceſtors formerly kindled their great Fire, and made all their Alliances and Treaties.

Brother Onas,

By this other Belt, you at the ſame Time cleared the Road to the Great Council Fire, at *Philadelphia*, and removed all Obſtructions out of it, that it might be open for us to paſs in Safety.

Two Belts joined together.

Brother Onas,

By this Belt, you at the ſame Time told us, that you cleared our Ears, that all the Nations might hear what you had to ſay to us.

A white Belt of ſeven Rows, ſtriped.

Brother Onas,

At the ſame Time you told us, that our Eyes were bad, and that by this String you cleared them, that we might be able to ſee a great Ways, and every Thing that paſſed.

Six white Strings.

Brother Onas,

You alſo gave us this String, and told us we ſeemed a little ſhy; but deſired we would lay aſide all ſuch Thoughts, for you had no ill Intentions againſt us.

Three white Strings.

Brother Onas,

This String was ſent to us, the *Six Nations*, by Seven Nations of *Indians* over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the *French* Intereſt, but have lately entered into an Alliance with us, deſiring that they might lay Hold, with us, of one End of the Chain of Friendſhip, that ſubſiſts between us and the *Engliſh*; and we deſire the Governor, that they may be accepted as Friends.

The Names of the Seven Nations, abovementioned, are as follow, *viz.*

Warontas,	*Scheſova*,	*Cochnawagechrona*,	*Neoquechta*.
Scheiquoucchrona.	*Connechſatagechrona*,	*Cheſochechrona*,	

Ten white Strings.

Brother Onas,

When we came as far as *Fort-Allen*, you ſent us this String by Mr. *Horſefield*, inviting us to come down to *Eaſton*; and now that we are come, we return it you again.

Four white Strings.

Brother Onas,

By this String you told us, on *Monday* laſt, that you were very glad to ſee us all well here; we are likewiſe glad to ſee you, and return it you again.

Three white Strings.

Brother Onas,

By this String you wiped the Sweat from our Bodies, took the Thorns from our Legs and Feet, cleared our Throats, and opened our Hearts; we thank you, and return it you again.

Four Strings, chequered.

Brother Onas,

Theſe three Belts were brought to us, the *Onondagoes*, by the *Oneidas*, but they brought no Speeches with them; we therefore return them to you again, for, as they are your own Belts, you may know their Meaning;——we do not.

One Belt of eleven, one of eight, and one of ſeven Rows, black and white.

Being aſked whether they were brought all together, or at different Times, they anſwered, that they were all brought by one Meſſenger, about a Year ago, which Meſſenger was an *Oneida*, but that they do not know his Name.———Being aſked how the *Oneida* came by them, and what he ſaid, they anſwered, that he ſaid no more, but that they were about the Governor's Buſineſs.

Papounan, by one of his *Indians*, called *Tougachena*, living at *Wighaloufin*, then ſpoke to the Governor as follows.

Agreeable to your Requeſt, when I was at *Philadelphia* laſt Summer, I carried your Meſſage to *Achoan*, the Chief of the *Minſinks*, reſpecting his ſending the *Engliſh* Priſoners, and I now deliver to you *Achoan*'s Anſwer.

Brother Onas,

1761. " You deſired me laſt Year that I ſhould clear myſelf, as your Brothers that live at *Wighalouſin* did, by which you would have a Proof of my Friendſhip. After I received your " Meſſage, I took it away to my Uncles, the *Senecas*, and delivered to them what you had " ſaid to me, upon which they adviſed me to deliver up all the Captives: Now, Brother, I " would have you not be impatient, and I will come as ſoon as poſſible. I will hunt up all " the Captives that are amongſt us, and will not leave one, but will bring them all;——but " I have not yet found them all. I expect to come when the Corn is ripe; but if I ſhould fail " then, I will certainly come by the Spring." *Three white Strings.*

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *the ſame Day, in the Afternoon.*

PRESENT, *as before.*

Teedyuſcung, *the Chief of the* Delawares, *ſtood up and ſpoke.*

Brother, and all the reſt of my Brethren and Uncles, attend.

I INTEND to take no other Method, than what I have already agreed with the Governor. Brother, now I take the ſoft Feather to clear your Ears, which our Grandfathers uſed for the ſame Purpoſe, that you may hear diſtinctly whatever I may ſay.

Four chequered Strings.

Brother,

I deſire you would now hear me; I beg you would frame that good Heart God has given you in a right Way, that you may ſenſibly feel, and have a right Underſtanding, of what I am going to ſay to you.

Four chequered Strings.

Brother,

I am come here to this Place, where we met about three Years ago. I then told you, I would take that Medicine which our Maker has ordered for us, to apply to any Wounds we may have. I likewiſe told you, that I do not apply it any where but where the Wound is——I have now come to ſee whether the Wound is healed, or no.

A Belt of eight Rows.

Brother,

You then told me, when you looked on the Road our Grandfathers laid out, that you obſerved many Buſhes and much Graſs grown there, ſo that you could not ſee me. You then took me by the Hand.

Brother,

All my young Men, as far as the *Twxteerway* Nations, have let me know, that they intend firmly to join in and ſtand to whatever you and I have agreed on; and alſo thoſe young Men I have with me, *Mohickons*, *Opies* and *Delawares*, ſay they will not take Notice of what few Drops of Blood have ſtained our Road, but will look ſteady to our Agreement.

A black Belt of ſeven Rows, and five chequered Strings.

Brother,

Obſerve what I am going to ſay, and I will let you know we have cleared ourſelves, as far as *Makahelouſink*, *Papounan*'s Houſe. I will aſſure you, that I want to make a Peace between us as laſting as the World. I call the Almighty to witneſs, that I have no Captives in my Poſſeſſion, as far as *Makahelouſink*.

Seven chequered Strings.

Brother,

I have one Thing more to ſay: I would not have you look to me any more for any Thing, for I believe nothing will ever make us differ again, except it is your Fault, for I am ſure nothing on my Part ſhall cauſe it; therefore, if any Thing ſhould fall out, examine your own Hearts, for it muſt ſpring from you, becauſe all our young Men have put it into the Care of their Chiefs to manage Affairs.

Three chequered Strings.

Brother,

Our Grandfathers uſed to hold great Treaties of Peace and good Friendſhip, now we that ſucceed them will do the ſame; they uſed to agree that we ſhould have one Ear and one Eye, now you ſit at *Philadelphia*, and I am away in the Country, and whatever one hears or ſees, the other ſhould hear it and ſee it alſo, becauſe we are Brothers.

Thirteen chequered Strings.

Brother,

As I told you juſt now that we have one Ear, I deſire you would hear me: My Uncles, the *Seven Nations*, that ſit here now, deſire me to leave *Wyoming*, for Fear; I anſwered,

I will

I will not leave it ſo ſuddenly; but, if I ſhould ſee any Danger, I will endeavour to jump out of the Way of that Danger. 1761

A black and white Belt of ſix Rows.

Brother,

My Uncles have now put ſome Tobacco in my Pouch; they tell me, I muſt ſteadily look towards the Mountains, and "if you ſee *Engliſh* Brethren coming over the Mountains, you "muſt light your Pipe, and come to us (the *Mingoes)* and we will receive you."

A white Belt of ſix Rows, ſtriped.

Brother,

It is about three Years ago that I deſired my Uncles would give me a Deed for the Lands at *Wyoming*, but as they have not done it, I believe I ſhall get up and leave it; for you know, according to your Cuſtom, you hold all Lands by Deeds, and if our Uncles had given us a Deed, our Children would enjoy them after us: If they had given me a Deed, my Children and Grandchildren would live there as long as the World laſts; but as that is not done, I believe I ſhall leave it.

A white Belt of twelve Rows.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians *at* Eaſton, *on* Friday *the Seventh of* Auguſt, 1761.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania;

RICHARD PETERS, *and* BENJAMIN CHEW, *Eſquires, of the Council of the Province;*

JOSEPH FOX, *Eſq; one of the Provincial Commiſſioners, and ſeveral other Gentlemen from* Philadelphia *and other Parts of the Province;*

The Deputies of the

ONONDAGOES,	MOHICKONS,
CAYUGAS	DELAWARES;
ONEIDAS,	TUTELOES,
NANTICOKES,	CONOYS;

Men, Women and Children, about Four Hundred in Number.

The Governor, addreſſing himſelf to the *Indians* preſent, ſpoke as follows, *viz:*

Brethren of the Six Nations, *and of all the other* Indian *Nations now preſent,*

HEARKEN to me, while I return an Anſwer to your Speeches of *Monday* and *Wedneſday* laſt.

Brethren,

It gives me Pleaſure to hear that you have found the Sky clear, and the Road to this Council Fire open and ſafe, and I join with you in returning Thanks to the Almighty, that he has once more brought us all together, to ſpeak to one another, as Brethren and Friends, Face to Face.

A String.

Brethren,

We thank you for remembering thoſe whom we have loſt, during the late Troubles, either by Sickneſs or War, and for wiping away the Tears from our Eyes, clearing our Throats, waſhing away the Blood from our Bodies, and ſweeping clean the Council Chamber; in return, we moſt heartily condole with you, the *Seven Nations*, and all your Couſins and Warriors, for the Death of all our *Indian* Brethren, who have died or been killed ſince we laſt met in Council, and with this String we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clean your Throats, waſh away the Blood from your Bodies, ſweep the Council Chamber, and throw the Dirt out of Doors, that there may be nothing to interrupt our preſent friendly Conference.

A String.

Brethren,

With this Belt we collect together the Bones of all your Men, Women and Children, and moſt affectionately bury them in one Grave, that they may reſt in Peace for ever.

A Belt.

Brethren,

We are very ſenſible, with you, that both of us have ſuſtained a very heavy Loſs, by the Death

1761. Death of our old and good Friend *Conrad Weiſer*, who was an able, experienced and faithful Interpreter, and one of the Council of the *Seven Nations*; and that ſince his Death we, as well as you, have ſat in Darkneſs, and are at a great Loſs for Want of well underſtanding what we ſay to one another: We mourn, with you, for his Death, and heartily join in covering his Body with Bark.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt we diſpel the dark Clouds, which you have juſtly obſerved the Death of our good Friend has occaſioned, and make the Sky perfectly clear again, that we may behold the Light all the Day long: We eaſe your Hearts from the Grief you were under, on this mournful Account, and we pray God that we may for ever live together in Peace and Love.

A Belt.

Brethren,

Having thus paid our Regards to our deceaſed Friend, we cannot but obſerve, with you, that there is a Neceſſity of appointing ſome other Perſon to ſucceed him, by whoſe Aſſiſtance we may be enabled to find the true Senſe and Meaning of what there may be Occaſion to ſay to one another, either in Council, or by Letters, or Meſſages.

Brethren,

In Conformity to the ancient Cuſtom of taking from among the Relations of any great Man who dies, ſome fit Perſon to ſupply his Place (as Mr. *Weiſer* was by Adoption one of the *Six Nations*, though by Birth one of us) we think you did well to caſt your Eyes upon one of his Children; and, inaſmuch as *Samuel Weiſer* is the only one amongſt them who has any Knowledge of the *Indian* Language, and has lived among you, we ſhall be glad to make Trial of him for the preſent, and if we find him capable of ſerving in the Office of an Interpreter, and in the Management of *Indian* Affairs (in both which Capacities his Father ſo well acquitted himſelf) we ſhall appoint him to that Service. We look upon this Choice of yours as a Mark of your grateful Affection for *Conrad Weiſer*, who was always your ſincere Friend; and we join this Belt to yours, in Token of our Concurrence, ſo far as to make Trial of him.

Their Belt, and another.

Brethren,

I have now anſwered every Thing that you, of the *Seven United Nations*, ſaid to me at our laſt Meeting. I now addreſs myſelf to *Jenochryada*, the *Onondagoe* Chief, to anſwer the Meſſage he ſent to me by *Aſſenoch*.

Brother Jenochryada,

You tell me that *James Sherlock* has for ſome Time paſt lived with you: I am glad to hear he has behaved in ſuch a Manner as to obtain your good Opinion of him, and I hope he will continue to prove himſelf worthy of your Confidence: I have no Objection to his living among you, or to your employing him in any Buſineſs you may have to tranſact with us, which you think him capable of executing; but as he is a young Man, and quite a Stranger to me, I cannot conſent to employ him as an Interpreter for this Government, until I have as full an Experience of his Abilities and good Diſpoſition as you have had. In the mean Time, if I ſhould have any Occaſion of ſending Meſſages or Letters to your Nation, I ſhall commit the Care of them to Meſſengers of my own; and deſire you will obſerve the ſame Method, as the likelieſt Means to our right underſtanding of one another, and preventing Miſtakes, which might otherwiſe happen.

A String.

Brethren of the Seven United Nations,

You told me, that three Years ago, at a Treaty held here, I invited you, by this Belt, to come down in greater Numbers, as you were not then all preſent; and that, as you all were now here, you returned me this Belt, and were glad to ſee us here Face to Face.

Brethren,

My Counſellors well remember, that this Belt was given you by the late Governor of this Province, at the laſt Treaty, but you ſeem to have miſtaken the End and Purpoſe for which it was given; I muſt therefore inform you, that it was given to you as a Peace Belt, by which we then renewed our old Treaties, brightened the Chain of Friendſhip, confirmed our former Union, and put freſh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it might bear up againſt every Storm, and live and flouriſh to the End of Time, whilſt the Sun ſhould ſhine, and the Rivers run; and we then further deſired you would publiſh this good News among your own and all other *Indian* Nations, who were your Friends and Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with our great King, and all his People. All this appears by the Minutes of that Treaty, taken down in Writing at that Time; you ought

therefore

therefore to preſerve this Belt, as a Bond or Earneſt of the Engagements we then made to one another, and keep it ſafe in your Boſoms, and I now return it you for that Purpoſe. 1761.

The Peace Belt returned.

Brethren,

You informed us, that this String was ſent from Seven Nations of *Indians* over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the *French* Intereſt, but have lately entered into your Alliance; deſiring they might lay Hold, with you, of one End of the Chain of Friendſhip, that ſtretches between you and the *Engliſh*.

Brethren,

It gives me great Pleaſure to hear that you have ſtrengthened your Intereſt, by entering into an Alliance with theſe Seven Nations of *Indians*, who have been formerly in the Intereſt of the *French*. You and I are one Fleſh and Blood, and I ſhall love and eſteem all *Indians* whatſoever, who are in your Friendſhip. I will take this String, and ſend it to the King's Commander in Chief, and Sir *William Johnſon*, and let them know the Deſire thoſe *Indians* have of entering into Friendſhip and Alliance with the *Engliſh*, and I make no Doubt but they will receive them with open Arms. To confirm my Words, I give you this String.

A String.

Brethren,

I am very much ſurpriſed to hear from you, that theſe three Belts were brought to the *Onondagoe* Council, by an *Oneida Indian*, about a Year ago, without any Speeches or Meſſages to attend them. I can aſſure you, I did not ſend theſe Belts to the *Onondagoe* Council, and therefore I am at a Loſs to know the Meaning of them, or from whom they came. I have frequently ſent Meſſages into the *Indian* Country, to put them in Mind of their Promiſe to return to us our Fleſh and Blood, who are Priſoners among them, and to preſs them to fulfil that Promiſe; and it is poſſible, that the Belt ſent with the Meſſengers for that Purpoſe, may have been forwarded to the *Six Nation* Council by Miſtake; I therefore now return you the Belts, that you may make further Enquiry of the *Oneidas* about them.

The Belts returned.

Brethren,

You acquainted me, by theſe three Belts, firſt, that you were coming to ſee me, and were got as far as *Wyoming*; by the ſecond, you deſired me to meet you at *Eaſton*; by the third, you deſired me to ſtop ſtrong Drink, and ſend you Waggons, Proviſions and Paint. As I have complied with theſe ſeveral Requeſts, I now return you the Belts.

The three Belts returned.

The ſeveral other Belts and Strings which you received from us at the laſt Treaty, and were returned by you to me the Day before Yeſterday, I have accepted, and put into the Council Bag.

Brethren,

Whatever may be the Occaſion of your coming down at this Time, I can truly ſay, I am glad to ſee my old Friends and Brethren once more, and take them by the Hand, and will make you as welcome and eaſy, while you ſtay among us, as I poſſibly can. I have only further to ſay to you at preſent, that as we are now Face to Face, we ſhould open our Hearts to one another, and let nothing remain upon our Minds; if you, on your Part, have any Thing to offer or communicate to me, that relates to the private Intereſt or Concerns of this Province, or that can tend to promote and confirm our Friendſhip, and prevent all future Cauſes of Jealouſy and Diſcontent, I ſhall be glad to hear it.

A Belt.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *on* Saturday *the Eighth of* Auguſt, 1761.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſq*; &c. *as before*

Joſeph Pepy *ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows*, viz.

Brother Onas,

I AM to ſpeak a few Words to you. We had a great Council Fire at *Albany*, when a Friendſhip was firſt made with our Grandfathers; after which, about ſeven Years ago, our Brother General *Johnſon* moved the Council Fire from *Albany* to his own Houſe, where he ſaid to us, "I am one Half *Indian*, and one Half *Engliſh*: What I ſay to my dear "Brethren, the *Seven Nations*, ſhall be true."——The *Seven Nations* were accordingly all aſſembled to the Place where he had kindled the Fire, at which Time he took up a Tomahawk, gave it them, and told them, he was going to War againſt the *French*, and deſired

 them

1761. them to join with him, and promiſed them, that after the *French* were all conquered and removed, Trade ſhould be made open and free to them, and all Kinds of Goods ſhould become more cheap, and that their Furs and Skins ſhould bear a good Price.———

Laſt Year General *Johnſon* appointed his Brethren, the *Seven Nations*, to meet him at *Oſwego*, upon which they did aſſemble there; at which Time General *Johnſon* obſerving that their Chiefs and Warriors were not all come, he ſent a ſecond Meſſage, deſiring them all to attend him there, and when they did come he ſaid,

Brethren,

" I am very glad to ſee you here. I ſee many of your Chiefs are dead. I am now going " againſt the *French*, and out of the Priſoners that I ſhall take from them, I will put as " many in their Room."——Now, Brother *Onas*, as General *Johnſon* has not performed his Promiſe to us, we ſee Death coming upon us, and the God above knows he has wronged us.

Brother Onas,

We give no Belt or String upon this Occaſion, and only relate it as Matter of Information to you.

Brother Onas,

Liſten to what your Brethren of the *Seven Nations* ſay, in Anſwer to what you told us Yeſterday.

You deſired us to open our Hearts, that nothing unknown might lay hid there, but that every Thing may come out: We deſire, by this Belt, that you may do the ſame.

A white Belt of eight Rows, with three black Bars.

Brother Onas,

We ſee, Brethren, on each Side of us: On the one Side, the Governor of *Virginia*, who does not ſpeak or do right to us; on the other Side, General *Johnſon*, who does the ſame. We have often heard you ſpeak, and you always do and ſpeak right and juſtly to us; every Time you ſpeak it does our Hearts good. When we look towards you, General *Johnſon*, and the Governor of *Virginia*, we eſteem you all as One; how comes it then that you do not all ſpeak alike. We, your Brethren of the *Seven Nations*, are penned up like Hogs. There are Forts all around us, and therefore we are apprehenſive that Death is coming upon us. We want nothing but Friendſhip with you, ſo long as the Sun ſhall ſhine, and the Waters run.

A white Belt of nine Rows, and four black Bars.

Brother Onas,

Hearken to what your Brethren, the *Seven Nations*, are going to ſay to you. When our Grandfathers firſt made a Friendſhip together, God ſaw it: Now we, and all the Nations, would ſtand to the Agreement they made, and when any Nations ſmile upon us, we will join with them. Now, dear Brother, may God Almighty give us Strength and Knowledge to continue our Friendſhip. We look at no other, but to you, to hold faſt the Chain of Friendſhip. We are cruſhed on all Sides, ſo that we cannot ſtir ourſelves, nor look any Way but to you.——Now, dear Brother, that we ſee you Face to Face, we deſire that you would not ſlack your Friendſhip, but hold it faſt.

A black and white Belt of ſeven Rows.

Brother Onas,

I would only let you know, in a few Words, how our Brother General *Johnſon* ſerved us.——When we come to him for Ammunition, and bring our Skins, he does not give us the Worth of our Skins, but only a Handful of Powder; and for that Reaſon we think there is certain Death coming upon us.——

He ſhuts up his Powder from us, and will not give us more than will ſerve us two or three Days. We only mention this to you, but if you will continue to ſmile on us, we will look to you.

A white Belt of ſix Rows, and three black Bars.

Brother Onas,

We are now ſenſible, that we were under a Miſtake with Reſpect to the Meaning of this Belt (holding up the large Peace Belt) We ſhould not have brought it back to you again, if we had known what it meant: We are very glad that you have explained it to us: We look upon it as the Belt of Peace, and will ſhew it to all the Nations over the Lake, and will lodge it in the *Onondagoe* Council, where the only General Council Fire is kept, and where it ought to remain.

Brother Onas,

This is all your Brethren of the *Seven Nations* have to ſay.

1761).

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *on* Monday *the Tenth of* Auguſt, 1761.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſq*; &c. &c. *as before.*

Tokahaio *ſtood up and ſpoke as follows*, viz.

Brother Onas,

YOU will pleaſe to hear what the *Six Nations* are going to ſay to you. Some of the *Engliſh* have ſettled upon our Lands, but we don't know from whence they came. We hope, that as you are ſtrong, you will aſſiſt us in preventing them from ſettling upon our Lands, that we may not be wronged out of them. 176

A Belt of ſeven Rows, with ſix Diamonds and a Bar.

Brother Onas,

We have heard that this Land has been ſold, but we do not know for certain by whom. The *Six Nations* have not ſold it, and never intended it as yet. Whoever has ſold the Land, ſtole it from us, and only did it to fill their Pockets with Money; but we have heard that two *Tuſcaroras*, one *Oneida*, and one *Mohawk*, have ſold it, unknown to the *Six Nations*.

A String of four Rows.

Brother Onas,

Hear what we are going to ſay to you.——You know there is a Line made between you and us, and we deſire that none of the *Engliſh* would ſettle on the other Side of that Line. [Being aſked what they meant by that Line, they anſwered, the Line of the Purchaſe laſt made by this Province from the *Six Nations*.] Some People have already ſettled over that Line, which People we do not like, and hope you will be ſtrong, and aſſiſt us in having them removed.

A Belt of ſeven Rows, with three black Diamonds.

Brother Onas,

We are very poorly off, as we have no Trade ſtirring among us, and as we have mentioned to you that the Things we buy from General *Johnſon* are very dear, we hope you will have Pity on us, and erect a Trading-houſe at *Diahoga*, that we may be able to buy our Goods cheaper. We are in great Want of all Kinds of Goods, but eſpecially of Powder and Lead, and hope you will ſupply us plentifully with them. We deſire you would not allow any ſtrong Liquor to be ſent among us, as we ſhall fetch that ourſelves, whenever we ſhall want it. As ſoon as we ſee your People come with Goods, we will acquaint all our young Men with it, both far and near, and if your Goods are ſold reaſonable, we ſuppoſe that General *Johnſon* will alſo ſell his Goods cheaper than he now does.——We deſire that you would ſend a good and honeſt Man to trade with us.

A Belt of ſeven Rows and four black Bars.

Brother Onas,

You have frequently ſent us Meſſages by ſtraggling *Indians*, *Delawares*, and others, upon whom there is no Dependance: They ſometimes loſe the Belts and Meſſages, and ſometimes drink them away; but if they do happen to reach us, they are nothing but Nonſenſe. We deſire you, therefore, that whenever you have Meſſages to ſend, you will ſend them by truſty Perſons to our Great Council Fire at *Onondago*, that we may be able to underſtand them rightly; and as we have choſen *Samuel Weiſer* for that Purpoſe, you can always ſend your Meſſages by him.

A chequered String of four Rows.

Brother Onas,

You have often made Mention of your Fleſh and Blood, who are Priſoners among us. 'Tis true, Brother, there was ſome of your Blood among us; there were Ten among the *Cayugas*, but our Brother General *Johnſon* has alſo often ſpoke of them to us, and we have delivered them all up to him; there is none amongſt us at preſent—You muſt now look for them amongſt the *Delawares*, our Couſins.

A Belt of five Rows, with three black Bars.

Brother Onas,

We have nothing further to ſay, and as we have been here a great While, we deſire the Governor to make Haſte to diſmiſs us.

(*James Sherlock* reports, that he had a Belt from the *Onondagoes* to the *Delawares*, at *Chugnot*, above *Diahoga*, demanding the *Engliſh* Priſoners they had; that he received one Woman from them, and was coming off with her in a Canoe, but that *Mechtechkaway*, the *Delaware* King, followed him, and took her from him, telling him that the *Delawares* would not deliver up their Priſoners, till they heard what their Brothers, the *Engliſh*, ſhould ſay.)

At

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *on* Tueſday *the Eleventh of* Auguſt.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſq;* &c. *as before.*

The Governor, addreſſing himſelf to the *Seven United Nations*, ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brethren of the Seven United Nations; *and all our* Indian *Brethren now preſent*,

1761. YOU deſire me to open my Heart, and conceal nothing from you. I give you this String, to aſſure you that I will always communicate to you every Thing that comes to my Knowledge, or that riſes up in my Mind, which concerns our common Intereſt, and keep nothing ſecret, but will agree that you and I ſhall have but one Eye, one Ear, and one Heart.

A String.

Brethren,

I am very ſorry to hear that you apprehend General *Johnſon* has been unkind to you. I am afraid the Evil Spirit is again endeavouring to blind your Eyes, and miſlead you. You well know that General *Johnſon* has, for a great Number of Years paſt, manifeſted his Love and Friendſhip for the *Indians*, on many Occaſions, and you have as often given Proofs of your Eſteem and good Opinion of him. You ſhould not therefore ſuffer the Confidence and Truſt you have repoſed in him, to be interrupted by any Jealouſies or Suſpicions; but you ſhould open your Hearts to him, and tell him your Minds freely. I am perſuaded he is a very worthy Gentleman, and your good Friend, and if you will lay your Grievances before him, I am ſure he will do you Juſtice, if you have been injured, and remove all your Uneaſineſs.

A Belt.

Brethren,

You ſay that you are afraid Death is coming upon you, and ſeem to apprehend yourſelves to be in great Danger; I am much ſurprized to hear this, nor can I find out what has given Riſe to your Fears, as there is now a perfect Peace and Friendſhip betwixt you and all your Brethren the *Engliſh*; you muſt not therefore make yourſelves uneaſy without any juſt Grounds or Foundation. I ſpeak to you from the Bottom of my Heart, and do aſſure you that I never heard, nor do I believe that there are any ill Deſigns forming againſt you.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I thank you for the particular Affection you expreſs for the People of this Province. We have always made it a Rule to ſpeak to you plainly, and from the Bottom of our Hearts, and to treat you not only juſtly, but with Brotherly Love, and Kindneſs. And it now gives us great Satisfaction to hear that you think ſo well of us. I aſſure you we deſire nothing more, than to live in perfect Peace and Friendſhip with you, as long as the Sun and Moon endures. We will always hold the Chain of Friendſhip in our Hands, and keep it Bright and Free from Ruſt, and in all our future Conduct to, and Dealings with you, continue to uſe you well, and give you every Proof of our Affection and Regard for you.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I have carefully conſidered that Part of the Speech you made Yeſterday, wherein you ſay that ſome Lands have been ſtole from you, and ſold by ſome *Indians*, who have no Right to them, to the *Engliſh*, who have ſettled upon them. I know of no Lands lying within this Province, which have not been purchaſed of you, that have been ſettled by the *Engliſh*, except a Tract lying on or near the River *Delaware*, about Fifty Miles above the *Blue Mountains*. Brethren, I am glad to have this Opportunity of ſpeaking to you on this Head: It is a Matter of great Conſequence, and has given me much Concern; liſten attentively, therefore, to what I ſhall ſay to you about this Matter.—You know that an Agreement was made, a great While ago, between your Anceſtors and your Brother *Onas* (which has been often renewed and confirmed by many of your Chiefs now living) that your Brother *Onas* would never ſettle any Lands in this Province, till he had fairly purchaſed them of the *Indians*, who engaged that they would never ſell any Lands in this Province to any other Perſon than their Brother *Onas*. That you may refreſh your Memories, and call to Mind this Agreement, I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

Brethren,

A great Number of People who lived in *Connecticut* Government, came about a Year ago, and ſettled near this River, beyond the Line of the Lands purchaſed of you, at a Place called *Cuſhetunk*, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to *Wyoming*. As ſoon as I heard

of

of it I ſent Meſſengers to them, informing them theſe Lands had never been purchaſed of the *Indians*, and deſiring them to remove away. They ſent me back, for Anſwer, that they had purchaſed all thoſe Lands of you, and under that Pretence had a Right to them, and would hold them. Now, Brethren, as you have told me you will hide nothing from mē, I deſire you will tell me truly, whether you have ſold theſe Lands to theſe Strangers, who have ſettled them, againſt my Will and Conſent? —— (To which Queſtion the *Six Nations* made Anſwer, That thoſe were the Lands which they mentioned Yeſterday to have been ſold by four ſtraggling *Indians*, without the Knowledge or Conſent of their General Council, and that they underſtood *Thomas King*, an *Oneida Indian*, was one of thoſe who had ſold thoſe Lands.) 1761.

Upon which Anſwer the Governor ſaid,

Brethren,

You know all ſuch private Sales are of no Force. I therefore join this String to the Belt, and deſire you will ſend for thoſe *Indians* into the Great Council at *Onondagoe*, and reprove them for their Conduct, and cancel their Deeds.

A Belt and a large String.

Brethren,

I have already, by the Conſent of my Wiſe Men, ſet up two great Stores, or Trading-houſes, to furniſh the *Indians* with all Sorts of Goods, at a cheap Rate, one at *Pittſburgh*, and the other at *Shamokin*; at the laſt of which Places you may eaſily ſupply yourſelves with whatever you want. The Expences, Loſſes, and many Difficulties which attend our ſending Goods to theſe two Places, are ſo great, that I cannot ſet up another Store-houſe at ſo great a Diſtance as *Diahoga*, according to your Deſire.——I am ſorry to refuſe you any Thing; but if I ſhould agree with you, to do more than I can perform, you would have juſt Reaſon to charge me with deceiving you. You muſt not therefore take it amiſs, that I always ſpeak plainly to you, and tell you my Mind.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I told you before, that if I ſhould have Occaſion to ſend you any Meſſages, I would commit the Care of them to Meſſengers of my own; and as *Samuel Weiſer* is a Perſon recommended by you for that Purpoſe, I will uſe him for the future.

A String.

Brethren,

I am pleaſed to hear you ſent to General *Johnſon* our Fleſh and Blood, who were Priſoners among the *Cayugas*. We eſteem it as the ſtrongeſt Proof of your Friendſhip that you can poſſibly give us.——You all agreed at the Treaty held here three Years ago, that you would ſearch all the Towns and Places in the *Indian* Countries for them, and deliver them up to us, without leaving one behind; and that if they had gone down your Throats, you would heave them up again. I am ſorry that but very few have yet been brought back, though I know there are a great many ſcattered up and down among the *Indians*. We cannot help thinking that you ſpeak only from your Lips, and not from your Hearts, whatever Profeſſions of Regard you make for us, till this Promiſe is performed, and we ſee our Fathers, Mothers and Children, who have been carried into Captivity, reſtored to us, this Promiſe was the Condition on which the Peace Belt was exchanged between us.——Some among you have been faithful, and ſent back all the Priſoners they had; I do not therefore addreſs this Part of my Speech to them, but take them to my Heart; it is intended only for ſuch of the *Indians* as have deceived us, and ſtill detain our Fleſh and Blood. I ſincerely wiſh to be Friends with you all, and therefore once more put you in Mind of your Engagements, and inſiſt on your immediately complying with them, by reſtoring the Priſoners, that nothing may remain to make any Difference between us to the End of Time.

A Belt.

The Governor, addreſſing himſelf to *Teedyuſcung*, ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brother,

Agreeable to your Requeſt, I have taken into ſerious Conſideration what you ſaid to me on *Wedneſday* laſt, and ſhall anſwer you with the ſame good Will and Sincerity that true Friends always uſe to one another.

A String.

Brother,

I readily acknowledge that you have been a great Inſtrument in bringing about the great Work of Peace; and, according to the Promiſes you made us at this Place three Years ago, the Peace Belt has been ſent to ſeveral Nations of *Indians*, who have ſince joined their Hands to it; ſo that, by the Bleſſing of the Moſt High, the Wound, by the Means of the Medicine you have applied, is intirely healed. And it ſhall be my Endeavour, as you ſay it ſhall be yours, to keep the Wound from ever opening again.

A Belt.

1761. *Brother,*

You tell me that all your young Men as far as the *Twightwees*, and thoſe now with you, *Mohickons*, *Opies* and *Delawares*, intend to join in, and ſtand to, whatever you and I have agreed to; and that they will not take Notice of whatever Drops of Blood may have ſtained the Road, but will look ſteadily to our Agreements.

Brother,

I very much commend this Reſolution;—it is a Mark of Prudence and real Love for Peace; conſidering how many wicked Men there are in the World, it muſt be expected that private Miſchiefs, and even Murders, will now and then be committed: When this happens, we ſhall do well to let one another know of it, and join in taking all proper Meaſures to detect and puniſh the evil Doers. This being done, the public Peace can never be affected or hurt.—By this Belt I aſſure you that this is my Diſpoſition and Reſolution, as well as it is yours.

A Belt and String.

Brother,

I take ſpecial Notice of your declaring that you have cleared yourſelf as far as *Wighaloufin*, *Papounan*'s Town, as far as that Place, you ſay you have no Priſoners, but they are all delivered up, and you want to make a Peace as laſting as the World; Brother, I take this public Declaration of yours very kindly; I believe you ſay true; if all like you would do the ſame Thing,—and they are engaged, and have often promiſed, to do it,—the Peace would laſt for ever. On the Part of this Government all Engagements ſhall be punctually obſerved; this String confirms my Words.

A String.

Brother,

You ſay you would not have me look to you for any Thing further, for nothing will ever make a Difference betwixt you and me, and therefore if any Thing happens, it muſt ſpring from me, as your young Men have put all their Affairs into the Hands of their Chiefs. Brother, aſſure yourſelf that my Heart is good towards you, and that I ſhall take all the Pains in my Power to prevent any Breach of the Peace; keep but your young Men ſober, and in Order, and let them do no Miſchief to the Inhabitants, and I am well aſſured we ſhall always remain on good Terms, and enjoy all the Benefits of Peace.

A String.

Brother,

I agree with you that friendly Conferences between us are of great Uſe, as they give us an Opportunity of ſettling Matters that may ariſe from time to time, which might otherwiſe breed Miſunderſtandings between us.— I ſhall be your Ear, and inform you conſtantly of any Thing that may concern you.

A String.

Brother,

I thank you for your Information reſpecting what you told me was ſaid to you by the *Seven Nations*. You are now all together; ſpeak your Minds to one another freely and affectionately, as Friends and Relations ſhould do, and agree now on all Points. If you really mean to continue at *Wyoming*, let your Uncles know it, and they will, I doubt not, conſent to it. They ſeem to apprehend that Danger is nigh to you as well as themſelves; but I hope what I have ſaid to them of the good Diſpoſition of General *Johnſon*, will quiet both their and your Fears. By this Belt I aſſure you that I will give you the earlieſt Notice in my Power if any Harm ſhould ever be intended againſt you. At preſent I know of none; I am aſſured that there is none.

A Belt.

Brother,

I ſhall be very ſorry if you remove from *Wyoming*; this Province has chearfully, and at a conſiderable Expence, aſſiſted you to build Houſes, and make your Settlements there commodious to you as long as you live; there you will always find us diſpoſed to aſſiſt you, if you go away, it will not be ſo much in our Power. Conſider this well; your Uncles, who now hear me ſpeak to you, will not, I hope, after placing you there, and after the Expence that has been laid out by us in building Houſes for you, deſire you to go to live at another Place, without your giving them ſome Cauſe of Complaint; and that I hope you never will do. In Confirmation of the Truth of what I now ſay to you, I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

The Governor then addreſſing himſelf to the *Papounan*, ſpoke as follows.

Brother Papounan,

I thank you for your Care in ſending my Meſſage to *Achoan*, and for delivering his Anſwer. I ſhall give you no more Trouble in this Matter, nor ſend him any more Meſſages; but expect his Uncles, the *Seven Nations*, will acquaint him with what I have ſo ſtrongly urged upon them, during theſe Conferences, with Reſpect to the Delivery of the Priſoners.

It

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *the ſame Day, in the Afternoon.*

PRESENT, *as before.*

IN Conſequence of the Governor's preſſing Demand, for the *Indians* to deliver up all the *Engliſh* Priſoners they had now with them, they produced one Girl, and delivered her up to the Governor in Form. 1761

The Governor then ſpoke to the *Indians.*

Brethren,

I am now to inform you, that ſince our laſt Meeting at this Place, three Years ago, the Road has been ſtained with a few Drops of Blood. The firſt Thing of this Kind happened over *Saſquehanna*, where one *Indian* Man, his Wife, and two Children, were found dead, having been either murdered or drowned in the River *Conedugannieſt*. It no ſooner came to my Knowledge, but I iſſued a Proclamation, offering *Two Hundred and Sixty-ſix Dollars*, as a Reward for detecting and apprehending all ſuch as ſhould be concerned in this Murder; but, notwithſtanding all my Endeavours, nothing certain has yet been diſcovered.

About two Months ago, our very good Friend *Thomas Hickman* was found ſhot in the *Tuſcarora Path Valley*. One Perſon is now in Goal, on Suſpicion; two others were put into Priſon, but ſet at Liberty again, at the Inſtance of the *Indians*, it appearing to them that they were innocent. All poſſible Endeavours are now uſing to find out who did this wicked Act; a Reward has been offered, by public Proclamation, for their Apprehenſion, and I hope we ſhall find them.

There may have been ſome few more of ſuch Inſtances, which I may not have been particularly informed of; but theſe are all that have reached my Ears.

Brethren,

Theſe are Accidents, which ought not to affect the Peace made between us: It is as grievous to me as to you to hear of theſe wicked Acts. and let them be who they will that have been guilty of theſe Murders, they ſhall die themſelves, as ſoon as convicted thereof, by a lawful Trial. With this Belt I collect their Bones, and put them all into one Grave.

A Belt.

I fill up their Graves, and cover their Bodies with theſe Strouds.

Strouds.

With theſe Handkerchiefs I waſh off the Blood from your Bodies, and wipe away the Tears from your Eyes.

Handkerchiefs.

With this Belt I take all Sorrow out of your Hearts, I clear your Throats, Eyes and Ears, and deſire you will no more mourn for them.

A Belt.

Teedyuſcung then informed the Governor, that he deſired to ſpeak a few Words to him, and to his Uncles the *Six Nations*; whereupon the Governor deſired him to begin, and he ſpoke as follows.

Uncles,

I beg you will hearken to what I am going to ſay. You may remember, ſome Years ago, at our Council Fire, you took me by the Hairs of my Head, and ſhook me, and told me to go and live at *Wyoming*, for you gave me the Land there, where I might raiſe my Bread, and get my Living; now again you deſire me to move off from thence, and would place me ſomewhere elſe. The Reaſon why I complied with your firſt Requeſt was, becauſe I thought you would give me the Lands at *Wyoming*, in the Room of ſome of our Lands you had ſold the *Engliſh*; I aſſure you now, that if I move from thence, ſome *Engliſh* will come and ſettle there, in the Midſt of our Road, ſo that we cannot paſs from thence to this Province; and we ſhall loſe the Land, ſo that neither you nor me will have any Benefit from it.

Addreſſing himſelf to the Governor, he ſaid,

Brother,

I am really very glad to hear you ſay the Wound is healed up; we are all pleaſed at it; ſince this is the Caſe we expect you will pay us for the Lands we have been complaining about.

1761. about. It was left to King GEORGE. You told me as soon as ever you heard from the King, you would let me know of it; but I have not heard you say any thing about it since: Now, Brother, as there are some here present, who have never been paid for some of their Lands, we desire you would pay them now; but as for the *Munsies*, and some others at *Alleghany*, who also claim Lands near this Place, they will agree with you when they see you.

The Governor replied, that he would take into Consideration what he had said, and would answer him in the Morning.

Being asked what Lands he desired to be paid for; he answered, that the Lands are where we now stand, betwixt the Mountains and *Tohickon Creek*; but acknowledged that some Lands about *Durham*, four Miles square, were paid for.

Tokahaio *then stood up and spoke.*

Brother Onas,

We the *Seven Nations*, especially the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, speak to you.——About seven Years ago we went down to *Maryland*, with a Belt of Wampum, to fetch our Flesh and Blood, which we shewed to some *Englishmen* there, who told us they did not understand Belts, but if we had brought any Order in Writing from the Governor of *Pennsylvania*, they would let our Flesh and Blood then come away with us; but as this was not done, they would not let them come:——Now we desire you would give us an Order for that Purpose.

A white String of five Rows.

Brother Onas,

We would have you make some Satisfaction to our Cousins here, the *Delawares*, for their Lands, as we suppose they desire it.—Some of them are now present, who claim some Lands here, and are often thinking of it, particularly one (pointing to *Joseph Pepy*.)

At a private CONFERENCE, *on* Wednesday *the Twelfth of* August, 1761.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Governor*, &c. &c.

RICHARD PETERS, LEWIS GORDON, } *Esquires*, — *The Chief of the* Onondagoes; ASHENOCH, *Speaker*;

JAMES SHERLOCK, *Interpreter.*

Brother Onas,

IT is a long Time since we last met together, and we are now glad to see you. Brother, we request it of you that you would give us a Duplicate of this Deed (shewing a Deed of Release from *Richard Peters*, and *Conrad Weiser*, Esquires, Proprietary Attornies to them at the last Treaty) because it is the Desire of *Jenochryada*, and in Order that the *Mohawks* may have the Original, and we keep the Copy.

A chequered String of three Rows.

To which Request the Governor assented, and desired *Lewis Gordon*, Esq; to prepare an exemplified Copy of the above-mentioned Release for them.

Jeoquanta *then Spoke to the Governor.*

Brother Onas,

My old Mother and Children, who are here at present, are not able to walk, I desire therefore that my Brother would help me to a Horse, as I have a great Way to go Home, and cannot make a Canoe at this Time of the Year.

A black Belt of seven Rows.

Brother Onas,

I have come a great Way, and have brought with me a Pack of Beaver. Our Brother General *Johnson*, and those who live near him, sell their Goods very dear, and give us nothing for our Skins, but as I heard our Brothers of this Province gave better Prices for our Skins, I have brought them here, and hope my Brother will see Justice done me in the Sale of them. And if my Brother thinks I can get a better Price for them by carrying them to *Philadelphia*, I should be obliged to him for his Information.

A chequered String of three Rows.

At

At a public CONFERENCE *on the ſame Day.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſq*; &c. &c. *as at the former public Conferences.*

The Governor, addreſſing himſelf to Teedyuſcung, *ſpoke as follows.*

Brother,

AS to the Lands lying between the *Kittochtinny Hills* and *Toubickon Creek*, which you ſay you have never been paid for, you know the Proprietaries of this Province have always inſiſted that they were fairly purchaſed of the *Delawares*, before you were born, who received the Conſideration Money for them; you know alſo that the Diſpute between you and the Proprietaries about theſe Lands was, by your own particular Deſire, referred to our Great King over the Water, who, from his Love of Juſtice, and Regard to you, has taken upon himſelf to ſettle it, and has ordered General *Johnſon* to hear your Complaint, and enquire into the Truth of it, and make Report to him, that he may direct what is right to be done; of this General *Johnſon* gave you Notice, by a Letter, above a Year and an Half ago, and deſired you to appoint a proper Time and Place to meet him on this Occaſion, that the Affair might be ſpeedily ſettled. I have waited ever ſince in Expectation that you would comply with General *Johnſon*'s Requeſt; and I now inform you that I am, and at all Times ſhall be, ready, on my Part, to ſend the Proprietary Commiſſioners to ſupport their Claim, whenever you ſhall appoint the Time and Place of Meeting; it is therefore your own Fault if the Matter is delayed any longer. 176

Addreſſing himſelf to the *Seven Nations*, he ſaid,

Brethren of the Seven United Nations,

I have conſidered what you ſaid to me on Behalf of the *Conoys* and the *Nanticokes*, who have ſome of their Brethren ſtill remaining in the Province of *Maryland:* As I am not Governor of that Province, I have no Power to order the People there to ſuffer their Relations to come away; I will, however, afford them all the Aſſiſtance I can, and will not only give the Meſſenger they ſend to *Maryland* a Paſſport, or ſafe Conduct, but will write to the Governor, and requeſt him to permit their Brethren to come away, without Interruption.

Brethren,

You deſire me to make Satisfaction to your Couſins the *Delawares* for theſe Lands which they claim, as they often think of it; had you known, as well as I do, how groundleſs and unjuſt this Claim of theirs was, I am ſure you would not have taken any Notice of it. Your old Men muſt remember, that at a full Council held with the *Six Nations*, at *Philadelphia*, in the Year 1742, the Claim the *Delawares* now make for theſe very Lands was laid before them, and the Deeds from them to the Proprietaries peruſed and conſidered by the *Six Nations*; who, upon a full Hearing of the Matter, then were convinced that the Proprietaries had fairly purchaſed them of the *Delawares*, and paid for them. Whereupon the *Six Nations* ordered the *Delawares* to remove off from them, and go to *Wyoming*, which they accordingly did. *Teedyuſcung*, ſome Time ago, referred his Complaint about theſe Lands to our Great King, who has ordered General *Johnſon* to enquire into the whole Matter, and let him know how it is circumſtanced, that Juſtice may be done as well to the *Delawares* as to us; and I am ready to ſend my Commiſſioners to General *Johnſon*, to lay before him the Proprietaries Deeds for, and Right to, theſe Lands, whenever *Teedyuſcung* will appoint a Time and Place for this Purpoſe.

Tokahaio addreſſed the Governor, in Behalf of the *Tutcloes*, as follows.

Brother Onas,

We deſire our Brother will be ſo good as to furniſh us with three Waggons, to carry home our Sick, who are not able to walk, as we intend to go home as ſoon as we can;——which Requeſt the Governor granted, and left the Number of Waggons to be provided for them, to the Direction of *Joſeph Fox*, Eſq;

Tokahaio *then added*,

Brother Onas,

We have been here at this Council Fire, and heard what good Words you have ſpoke to us. We have no more to ſay at preſent, and we ſee likewiſe that you have nothing more to

1761. ſay to us; we are therefore going to part. When we return home, we will acquaint all our People with what we have heard. We heartily thank you for the good Uſage we have received from you.

The Governor informed them, that he had brought up with him a Preſent from the Government to them, which Mr. *Fox* would diſtribute amongſt them To-morrow; and then concluded the Treaty, by ſhaking Hands with the Chiefs of the *Indians*.

In the Afternoon the Governor and his Company ſet out for *Philadelphia*.

THE END.

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Minutes of

Conferences held at EASTON

In August 1761

With the Chief Sachems and Warriours of the

Onondagoes — Cayuga's

Oneida's — Nanticokes

Mohickon's — Delaware's

Tutelo's — Conoy's

(1)

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton, on Monday the third of August 1761.

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr Lieutenant Governor

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
} Esqrs of the Council of the Province

Joseph Fox Esqr One of the Provincal Commissioners, and Several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other parts of the Province

The Deputies of the Onondagoes
Cayugá's
Oneidá's
Wanticohe's
Mohichon's
Delawaré's
Tuteloe's
Conoy's

Seneca George Speaker

Samuel Weiser
James Sherlock
Joseph Pepy
} Interpreters

The Governor Opened the Conference with the Usual Ceremonies of giving them a String to bid them heartily Welcome, and another to Wipe the Sweat from their Bodies, to take the Thorns and Brears out of their Legs and feet, to Clear their Throats and to Open their Hearts. After which he acquainted them that he then was or would at any time be ready, upon their giving him Notice, to Attend to any thing they had to say to him

Then Seneca George Stood up and Spoke as follows Viz.t

Brother Onas.

I am very Glad to meet you here at this Time,

and to find that the Sky is Clear, and that the Road is Open and Safe to travel in. I Speak this in Behalf of Seven Nations and all their Couzins, Captains and Warriors, and thank the Almighty that he has Once more brought us all together to Shake Hands. — A String —

Brother Onas

We Suppose that during the late Troubles you may have lost many of your people, either by Sickness or War Since we were last together, by this String therefore we Wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clear your Throats, Wash away the Blood from your Bodies, Sweep the Council Chamber and throw the Dirt out of Doors, that you may see and Speak to us clearly at the present Conference — A String —

Brother Onas.

We the Seven Nations and all our Couzins are Sorry from the Bottom of Our Hearts for the Death of your Men Women and Children, and by this Belt, we collect all their Bones together, Bury them in one Grave and Cover them up. —

A Black Belt of 8 Rows, Streaked with White

Brother Onas

We the Seven Nations and our Cousins are at Great Loss, and Sit in Darkness, as well as you, by the Death of Conrad Weiser, as Since his Death we cannot so well understand one another. By this Belt we cover his Body with Bark. —

A White Belt of 7 Rows, with 4 Black Streaks

Brother Onas

By the last Belt I mentioned to you that we both Sat in Darkness; Now by this Belt I remove the Clouds from before the Sun that we may see it rise and Set, and that your hearts may be eased from Sorrow on Account of what I mentioned before.

A White Belt of 5 Rows with 3 black Bars,

After the Delivery of the Belt he added (having forgot it before) We pray the great God above, who can enlighten our Hearts, that we may live in love and Peace until Death

Brother Onas (3)

Having taken notice of the Death of Conrad Weiser, and the Darkness it has Occasioned Amongst us, I now by this Belt (taking hold of the Belt in the Middle) raise up another Interpreter, by whose Assistance we may understand one another Clearly,

Brother Onas.

(Speaking with the other part of the Belt) you know that in former times when great Men grew old and Died, we used to put others in their places. Now as Conrad Weiser (who was a great Man and one half a Seven Nation Indian and one half a English man) is Dead, we Recomend it to the Governor to appoint his son [pointing to Samuel Weiser then Present] to Succeed him as an Interpreter, and to take care of the Seven Nations and their Cousins. — We take Hold of this Belt and Clasp our Hands together in Friendship, & desire you will not Neglect our Request.

A Black and White Belt of 6 Rows ——

Brother Onas.

Jenochiada the Chief of the Onondagoe's Send this String by Ashenoch to his Brother the Governor Saying. Brother; When I Receive a Letter from you I cannot understand it, which I think very hard; and we ought to have some body Living among us who can understand and Interpret your Messuages and the Letters you send to us, Wherefore I take my Child James Sherlock by the Hand and present him to you, that, with your leave, he may live amongst us, and Serve as an —— Interpreter on all Occasions. ——

Three Strings.

Brother Onas.

Having by the last String Recomended James Sherlock to you as an Interpreter, We have no more to say to you at present, but to Inform you that we have sufficiently Rested Ourselves after the Fatigue of Our Journey, eased — Our Hearts of all Sorrow, and are ready to hear anything you have to say to us.

Three Strings

(4)

The Governor then informed them that he thanked them for what they had said and would Return them an Answer at another time and in a more convenient Place, of which he would give them Timely Notice. ——

At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday the Fifth of August 1761 ——

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esq.r Lieu.t Governor.

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
} Esq.rs of the Council of the Province

&c &c &c as before

Samuel Weiser
Isaac Stille
David Seisberger
} Interpreters.

Sohahaio the Cayuga Chief stood up and spoke

Brother Onas

By this Belt three years ago, at a Treaty held here at Easton The Governor, Invited us to come down in greater Numbers, as we were not all then Present, and now that we do all appear we return you the Belt that had been given wat the making the Peace, and are Glad to see you here Face to Face ——

A Very Large White Belt of 18 Rows ——

Brother Onas,

You told us by this Belt three Years ago that you removed this, which is but a Little Fire; to Philadelphia where our Ancestors, formerly kindled their great Fire, and made all their Alliances and Treaties. ——

Brother: Onas

By this other Belt you at the same Time cleared the ++++ Road to the great Council Fire at Philadelphia and removed

all Obstructions out of it, that it might be Open for us to pass in Safety

Two Belts Joined together —

Brother Onas

By this Belt you at the same time told us that you Cleared Our Ears that all the Nations might hear what you had to say to us. —

A White Belt of 7 Rows Striped —

Brother Onas /

At the same Time you told us, that Your Eyes were bad and that by this String you Cleared them, that we might be able to see a great Ways, and every thing that past.

6 White Strings —

Brother Onas.

You also gave us this String and told us we seemed a Little Shy, but desired we would lay aside all such thoughts for you had no ille intentions against us. —

3 White Strings —

Brother Onas /

This String was sent to us the Six Nations by seven Nations of Indians Over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the French Interest, but have Lately entered into an Alliance with us, Desiring that they might Lay hold, with us, of One end of the Chain of Friendship that Subsists between us and the English, and we Desire the Governor that they may be Accepted as Friends —

The Names of the Seven Nations above mentioned as follows Viz.t —

Wahontas	Cochnawagechrona
Sheiquouchrona	Chesochechrona
Schesova	Neoqueehta —
Connecheatagechrona	

Ten White Strings

(6)

Brother Onas

We came as far as Fort Allen, you sent us this String by Mr. Horsefield, inviting us to come Down to Easton and now that we are come we return it you again.

four white Strings ——

Brother Onas.

By this String you told us on Monday last that you were very glad to see us all well here, we are likewise glad to see you and return it you again

three White Strings

Brother Onas.

By this String you Wiped the Sweat from our Bodies, took the Thorns from our Legs and Foot, cleared our Throats & opened our Hearts, we thank you and return it you again.

four Strings Chequered ——

Brother Onas

These three Belts were brought to us the Onondagoe's by the Oneidos but they brought us Speeches with them; we therefore return them to you again; for, as they are your Own Belts you may know their meaning — we do not.

One Belt of 11, One of 8 & One of 7 Rows —
Black and white ——

Being asked whether they were brought altogether or at Different Times, they answered, that they were all brought by One Messenger about a Year ago, which Messenger was an Oneida; but that they do not know his Name. — Being asked how the Oneida came by them, and what he said, they answered, that he said no more but they were about the Governor's business. ——

(7)

Capoman by One of his Indians called Tougaehena living at Weighhalowen then Spoke to the Governor as follows.

Agreeable to your request, when I was at Philadelphia last Summer, I carried your Message to Achoan the Chief of the Minisinks, respecting his Sending the English Prisioners. and Now deliver to you Achoans Answer —

" Brother Onas.

You Desired me last Year that I should Clear " myself, as your Brothers that live at Weghalowin did, by which " by you would have a Proof of my Friendship. after I received your " Message took it away to my Uncles the Senecas and Delivered " to them what you had said to me, upon which they advised me " to Deliver up all the Captives. Now, Brother, I would have " you not be Impatient and I will come as soon as — " possible I will hunt up all the Captives that are Amongst " us and will not leave one, but will bring them all, but I have " not yet found them all — I expect to come when the Corn is " ripe; but if I should fail then, I will certainly come by the " Spring. —

Three White Strings —

At a Conference with the Indians the same Day in the afternoon. —

Present as before

Teedyuscung the Chief of the Delawares Stood up and Spoke

Brother. and all the rest of my Brethren and Uncles Attend

I intend take no other Method than what I have already Agreed with the Governor. Brother, now I take the soft Feather to Clear your Ears which our Grandfathers used for the same purpose, that you may hear Distinctly whatever I may say

four Chequered Strings

Brother (O)

I desire you would now hear me; I Beg you would frame that good Heart God has given you in a right way, that you may sensibly Feel and have a right understanding of what I am going to say to you. — four Chequerd Strings —

Brother /

I am come here to this place where we mett about three Years ago. I then told you I would take that Medicine which our maker has ordered for us, to apply to any wounds we may have. I likewise told you that I do not apply it any where but where the Wound is — I have now come to see whether the Wound is healed or no. —

A Belt of Eight Rows —

Brother

You then told me when you looked on the Road Our Grandfathers laid out, that you Observed many Bushes and much Grass grown there, so that you could not see me; you then took me by the Hand. —

Brother, all my Young Men as far as the Iroqueway Nations, have let me know that they intend firmly to Join in and Stand to whatever you and I have agreed on. And also those Young Men I have with me, Mohickons, Opies and Delawares, say they will not take notice of what few Drops of Blood have Stained our Road, but will look Steady to Our Agreement

A Black Belt of 7 Rows & 5 Chequered Strings

Brother /

Observe what I am going to say, and I will let you know we have Cleared Ourselves as far as Makahelowsink — Poppunan's House. I will assure you that I want to make a Peace between us as Lasting as the World. I call the Almighty to Witness that I have no Captives in my Possession as far as Makahelowsink

Seven Chequered Strings

(9)

Brother/

I have one thing more to say. I would not have you look to me any more for any thing; for I believe nothing will ever make us differ again, except it is your Fault; For I am sure — nothing on my part shall cause it. Therefore if any thing should fall out, examine your own Hearts for it must Spring from you: Because all our Young Men have put it into the Care of their Chiefs to Manage affairs

three Chequered Strings —

Brother/

Our Grandfathers used to hold great Treaties of Peace and good Friendship; Now we that Succeed them will do the same. They used to agree that we should have one Ear and One Eye, Now you Sit at Philadelphia and I am away in the Country, and whatever One hears or sees, the other should hear and see it also, Because we are Brothers.

thirteen Chequered Strings. ——

Brother/

As I told you Just now that we have one Ear, I desire you would hear me, my Uncles the Seven Nations that Sit here now desires me to leave Wyoming for fear. I Answered, I will not leave it so Suddenly; but if I should see any Danger I will Endeavour to Jump out of the way of that Danger. —

a Black and white Belt of Six Rows.

Brother/

My Uncles have now put some Tobacco in my — Pouch, They tell me I must Steadily look towards the Mountains, and "if you see English Brethren coming Over "the Mountains you must light your Pipe and come to us, [the Mingos] and we will receive you. —

a White Belt of Six Rows Striped —

Brother! (10)

It is about three Years ago that I desired my Uncles would give me a Deed for the Lands at Wyoming; but as they have not done it I believe I shall get up and leave it: For you know, According to your Custom, you hold all Lands by Deeds; And if your Uncles had given us a Deed our Children would enjoy them after us, if they had given me a Deed my Children and Grand Children would live there as long as the world lasts; but as that is not done I believe I shall leave it. — A White Belt of Twelve Rows —

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton on Friday the 7th of August 1761 —

Present. —

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsilvania —

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew } Esqrs of the Council of the Province
Joseph Fox Esq. One of the Provincal Comrs

and Several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other parts of the Province. —

The Deputies of the Onondagoes
Cayugas
Oneidas
Nanticoke's
Mohickon's
Delawares
Tuteloe's
Conoye's
} Men, Women & Children about 400 in Number

The Governor Addressing himself to the Indians Present, Spoke as follows Viz.t —

Brethern of the Six Nations, and of all the other Indian Nations now present; Hearken to me while I Return you an Answer to your Speeches of Monday and Wednesday last. —

Brethren.

It gives me Pleasure to hear that you have found the Sky clear, and the Road to this Council Fire Open and Safe; and I join with you in returning Thanks to the Almightty that he has Once more brought us all together to Speak to one another as Brethren and Friends Face to Face. —

A String

Brethren.

We thank you for Remembring those whom we have lost during the late Troubles either by Sickness or War; and for Wiping away the Tears from Our Eyes, clearing our Throats, Washing away the Blood from our Bodies and Sweeping clean the Council Chamber: In return we most heartily condole with you the Seven Nations and all your Cuzins and Warriors, for the Death of all our Indian Brethren who have Died or been — Killed since we last met in Council; and with this String do wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clean your Throats, Wash away the Blood from your Bodies Sweep the Council Chamber and throw the Dirt out of Doors; that there may be nothing to — Interrupt our Present Friendly Conference. —

A String —

Brethren

With this Belt we collect together the Bones of all your Men, Women & Children, and most affectionately Bury them in the Grave, that they may rest in Peace — forever. —

A Belt —

Brethren! (12) 193

We are very Sensible with you that both of us have Sustained a very heavy Loss by the Death of our old and good Friend Conrad Weiser; who was an able, experienced and faithfull Interpretor, And one of the Council of the Seven Nations; And that, since his Death, we as well as you have Sat, in Darkness and are at great Loss for want of well Understanding what we say to one another, we mourn with you for his Death, and heartily Join in Covering his Body with Bark. —

A Belt —

Brethren.

By this Belt we Dispel the Dark Clouds which you have Justly Observed the Death of Our good Friend has Occasioned, and make the Sky perfectly clear again, that we may behold the Light, all the Day long, and ease your Hearts from the Grief you were under on this Mournful Account; And we pray God that we may for ever live together in Peace and Love. —

A Belt —

Brethren!

Having thus paid our Regards to our Deceased Friend, we cannot but Observe with you that there is a Necessity of appointing some other Person to Succeed him, by whose Assistance we may be enabled to find the true Sense and meaning of what there may be Occasion to Say to one another either in Council or by Letters or Messages. —

Brethren!

In Conformity to the Antient Custom of taking from among the Relations of any great Man who Dies some fit Person to Supply his Place; as Mr. Weiser was by — Adoption one of the Six Nations, tho' by Birth one of us, we think you Did well to cast your Eyes upon. —

one of his Children: and in as much as Samuel Weiser is the only one amongst them who has any Knowledge of the Indian Language, and has lived among you, we shall be glad to make trial of him for the present, and if we find him capable of serving in the office of an interpreter, and in the management of Indian affairs, in both which Capacities his Father so well acquitted himself, we shall appoint him to that service. - We look upon this Choice of yours as a mark of your grateful affection for Conrad Weiser, who was always your sincere friend, and we join this Belt to yours in token of our Concurrence so far as to make a trial of him. - - - - - - - - - - - -

Their Belt and another.

Brethren.

I have now answered every thing that you of the the seven united Nations said to me at our last meeting. - - - - I now address my self to Senochryada the Onondago Chief, to answer the message he sent to me by Asheneh. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Brother Senochryada.

You tell me that James Sherlock has for some time past lived with you. I am glad to hear he has behaved in such a manner as to obtain your good opinion of him, and I hope he will continue to prove himself worthy of your Confidence. I have no objection to his living among you, or to your employing him in any Business you may have to transact with us, which you think him Capable of executing; but as he is a young man and quite a stranger to me, I cannot consent to employ him as an Interpreter for this Government, until I have as full an Experience of his abilities and good disposition as you have had. In the mean time, if I should have any Occasion of sending Messages or Letters to your Nation I shall Commit the care of them to Messengers of my own: and desire you will observe the same method, as the likeliest means to our right understanding of one another, and preventing mistakes, which might otherwise happen.

A String -

Brethren of the seven united nations. ——————————
you told me that three years ago. at a Treaty held here
I invited you by this Belt to come down in greater numbers,
as you were not then all present; and that as you all
were now here you returned me this Belt, and were glad
to see us here Face to Face. ——————————

Brethren. / my Counsellers well remember that this
Belt was given you by the late governor of this Province
at the last Treaty; but you seem to have mistaken the end
and purpose for which it was given. I must therefore
inform you that it was given to you as a Peace Belt,
by which we then renew'd our old treaties, brightened
the Chain of Friendship, confirmed our former Union &
put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace; that it
might bear up against every storm, & live and flourish
to the end of time, Whilst the sun should shine & the
Rivers run. And we then further desired you would
publish this good news among your own and all
other Indian Nations Who were your friends and Allies
And engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with
our great King and all his People. All this appears by
the minutes of that Treaty taken down in Writing at
that time. You Ought therefore to preserve this Belt as a
Bond or earnest of the Engagements We then made to one
Another, And keep it safe in your Bosoms, and
I now return it you for that purpose. ——————

The Peace Belt returned —

Brethren

You informed us that this String was sent from seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes who have formerly been in the French Interest but have lately entered into your alliance, desiring they might lay hold with you of one end of the Chain of Friendship that subsists between you and the English Brethren.

It gives me great Pleasure to hear that you have Strengthened your Interest by entering into an alliance with these seven Nations of Indians who have been formerly in the Interest of the French You and I are one Flesh and Blood and I shall love and esteem all Indians whatsoever who are in your Friendship I will take this String and send it to the Kings Commander in Chief and Sr Wm Johnson and let them know the desire those Indians have of entering into Friendship and alliance with the English; and I make no Doubt but they will receive them with open arms. To confirm my words I give you this String

A String

Brethren

I am very much surprized to hear from you that these three Belts were brought to the onondago Council by an Oneida Indian about a Year ago, without any Speeches or Messages to attend them. I can assure you I did not send these Belts to the onondago Council and therefore I am at a loss to know the meaning of them, or from whome they Came. I have frequently sent Messages into the Indian Country to put them in mind of their Promise to return to us our Flesh and Blood who are Prisnors among them and to press them to fulfill that Promise, and it is possible that the Belts sent with the messengers for the

Purpose may have been forwarded to the six Nation. Council by mistake I therefore now return you the Belts, that you may make further Inquiry of the onieda's about them.

the Belts Returned

Brethren

You aquainted me by these three Belts first, that you were coming to see me & were got as far as Wyoming; by the second you desired me to meet you at Easton; by the third you desired me to stop strong Drink & send you Waggons Provisions and Paint: as I have complied with these several Requests I now return you the Belts.

the three Belts returned

The several other Belts and Strings which you received from us at the last Treaty, and were returned by you to me the day before Yesterday, I have accepted and put into the Council Bag.

Brethren

Whatever may be the occasion of your coming down at this time I can truly say I am glad to see my old Friends and Brethren once more and take them by the Hand and will make you as wellcome and easey, while you stay among us as I Possibly can. I have only further to say to you at present, that as we are now Face to Face, we should open our Hearts to one another and let nothing remain upon our minds. If you on your part have any thing to offer or Communicate to me that relates to the private Interest or Concerns of this Province, or that can tend to promote and Confirm our Friendship and prevent all future Causes of Jealousy and Discontent, I shall be glad to hear it.

a Belt.

At a Conference with the Indians on Saturday the
8th of august 1761 Present
The Honble James Hamilton Esqr & &
as before Joz Pepuy Stoddap, and Spoke as
follows, viz!

Brother onas.

I am to speak a few words to you.
we had a great Council Fire at albany when a
Friendship was first made with our Grandfathers;
after which about seven years ago, our Brother Ge=
=neral Johnson moved the Council Fire from albany
to his own house; where he said to us — "I am one half In=
=dian and one half English, what I say to my dear
Brethren the Seven nations shall be true". — the seven
Nations were accordingly all assembled to the Place
where he had kindled the Fire; at which time he took
up a tomhawk gave it them and told them he was
going to war against the French, and desire them
to join with him; and promised them that after the
French were all Conquered and removed Trade should
be made open and free to them and all kinds of Goods
should become more cheap and that their Furs and
Skins should bear a good Price Last year General
Johnson appointed his Brethren the seven Nations to
to meet him at oswego upon which they did assemble there,
at which time ~~I~~ General Johnson observing that
their Chiefs and Warriors were not all come he sent a se=
=cond Message desiring them all to attend him there; and
when they did come he said "Brethren I am very
glad to see you here I see many "of your Chiefs are
"dead. — I am now going against the French and out of
"Prisoners that I shall take from them I will put as many
"of their Room". — Now Brother onas. as General Johnson
has not performed his promise to us we see Death com=
ing upon us. and the God above knows he has wrong'd us.

104 203

Brother Onas

we give no Belt or String upon this occasion) & only Relate it as matter of Information to You.

Brother Onas

Listen to what your Brethren of the Seven Nations say in answer to what you told us Yesterday you desired us to open our Hearts that nothing unknown might lay hid there, but that every thing may come out we desire, by this Belt that you may do the same

A white Belt of 9 Rows wth 3 black Bars.

Brother Onas

We see Brethren on each Side of us; on the one side the Governor of Virginia, who does not speak or do right to us; on the other Side General Johnson who does the same. we have often heard you speak, and you always do and speake right & justly to us; every time You Speak it does our Hearts good. — when we look towards you, General Johnson, the Governor of Virginia & Brother Onas we esteem you all as one; how came it then that you do not speak all alike? We your Brethren of the seven Nations, are penned up like Hogs; there are Forts all around us, and therefore we are apprehensive that Death is coming upon us. We want nothing, but Friendship with You, so long as the Sun Shall shine and the waters run

A white Belt of 9 Rows & 4 Black Bars

Brother Onas

Hearken to what your Brethren the Seven Nations are going to say. — when our Grand fathers first Made a Friendship together God saw it: Now we and all the Nations would Stand to the agreements they made and when any Nations Smile upon us, we will join with them. Now dear Brother may God almighty give us Strength and Knowledge to Continue our Friendship.

We look at no other but to you. to hold fast the Chain of Friendship. we are crushed on all sides so that we can not stir ourselves, nor look any way but to you. — Now dear Brother that we see you face to face we desire that you would not slack your Friendship, but hold it fast. —

A black & white Belt of 7 Rows

Brother Onas. — I would only let you know in a few words how Our Brother General Johnson served us. — When we come to him for amunition and bring our skins he does not give us the worth of our skins, but only a handful of Powder, and for that Reason we think there is certain Death coming upon us. He shuts up his Powder from us and will not give us more than will serve us two or three Days. We only mention this to you, but if you will continue to smile on us, We will look to you. —

A White Belt of 6 Rows & 3 black Bars

Brother Onas.

We are now sensible that we were under a mistake with Respect to the meaning of this Belt [holding up the large Peace Belt] we should not have brought it back to you again if we had known what it meant; we are very glad that you have explain'd it to us. We look upon it as the Belt of Peace & will shew it to all the Nations over the Lake, and will lodge it in the Onandago Council: Where the only General Council Fire is kept, and Where it ought to Remain

Brother Onas. This all your Brethren of the seven Nations have to say.

At a Conference with the Indians on monday the 10th. of August 1761. - Present. —

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. &c &c as before

Sahaheica stood up and spoke as follows Viz.t

Brother Onas. —

You will please to hear what the six Nations are going to say to you. Some of the English have settled upon our Lands but we do not know from whence they Came. We hope that as you are strong you will assist us in preventing them from settling upon our Lands, that we may not be wronged out of them. —

a Belt of 7 Rows, with Diamond. &c.

Brother Onas. —

We have heard that this Land has been sold, but we do not for certain by whom. the six Nations have not sold it, and never intended it as yet. — Whoever has sold the Land stole it from us, and only did it to fill their Pockets with money; but we have heard that two Sucarora's, one oncida and one Mohawk have sold it unknown to the six Nations. — —

a String of four Rows —

Brother Onas. —

Hear what we are going to say to you. You know there is a line made between you and us, and we desire that none of the English would settle on the Other side of that line [Being asked what they meant by that line, they answered - the line of the purchase last made by this Province from the six Nations] some People have already settled over that line, which People we dont like, and hope you will be strong and assist us in having them removed. — a Belt of Seven Rows with three black Diamonds

Brother Onas. / We are very poorly off as we have no trade stirring among us; and, as we have mentioned to you that the things we buy from General Johnson are very dear, we hope you you will have Pity on us and erect a trading House at Diahoga, that we may be able to buy our goods Cheaper. we are in great want of all kinds of Goods but especially of Powder and Lead, and hope you will supply us plentifully with them. - we desire you would not allow any strong Liquor to be sent among us, as we shall fetch that ourselves whenever we shall want it. — As soon as we see your People come with goods we will Acquaint all our young men with it both far & Near; And if your Goods Are sold reasonable, we suppose that General Johnson will also sell his Goods cheaper than he now does. — We desire that you would send a good and honest man to trade With us. ——— ———

A Belt of 7 Rows, & four black Rows -are -.

Brother Onas. —

You have frequently sent us messages by straggling Indians, Delewares & others, upon whom there is no dependance. They sometimes lose the Belts and messages, and sometimes drink them away; but if they do happen to reach us, they are nothing but nonsense. We desire you, therefore, that whenever you have messages to send, you will send them by trusty Persons to our great Council Fire at Onondago, that we may be able to understand them rightly. And as we have chosen Samuel Wiser for that Purpose, you can always send your messages by him. —

A Chequred String of 4 Rows -

Brother Onas. — you have often made mention of your flesh, and Blood who are Prisoners among us. Us true Brother,

there was some of your Blood amongst us - there were ten among the Cayugas; but our Brother General Johnson has also often spoke of them to us, and we have delivered them all up to him; — there is one amongst us at present. - you must now look for them amongst the Delawares our Cousins. -

Brother Onas. A Belt of 5 Rows with 3 blackstars

We have nothing further to say; and as we have been here a great while, we desire the Governor to make Haste to dismiss us. —

[James Sherlock reports that he had abolt from the Onandagoes to the Delawares at Chugnot above — that he rec.d one Woman from them and was coming off with her in a Canoe; but that mechtochtawa the Delaware King followed him and took her from him, telling him that the Delawares would not deliver up their Prisoners till they heard what their Brother the English should say] —

At a Conference with the Indians on Tuesday the 11th of August — — Present — — — — — — — — — —

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. being as before. —

The Governor addressing himself to Tedyuscung spake as follows; Viz.t —

Brother.

Agreeable to your Request, I have taken into serious Consideration what you said to me on Wednesday last, and shall answer you with the same good Will and Sincerity that true Friends always use to one another. — A String. —

Brother

I redily acknowledge that you have been a great Instrument in bringing about the great work of Peace; and according to the Promises you made us at this Place three Years ago the peace Belt has been sent to several Nations of Indians, who have since joined their Hands to it; so that by the Blessing of the Most High, the wound by the means of the medicine you have applied is entierly healed. And it shall be my Indeavour, as you say it shall be yours, to to keep the wound from ever opening again

a Belt.

Brother

You tell me that all your Young men as far as the Twightwees and those now with you Mohickons, Opeis and Delawares, intend to join in and stand to whatever you and I have agreed to; and that they will not take Notice of whatever Drops of Blood may have Stained the Road; but will look Steadily to our agreement.— Brother I very much Commend this Resolution-it is a Mark of Prudence and a real Love for Peace Considering how many wicked men there are in the world it must be expected that private Mischiefs and even murders will now and then be committed: When this happens we shall do well to let one another know of it, and join in taking all proper measures to detect & Punish the evil doers This being done the public Peace can never be affected or hurt.— By this Belt I assure you that it is my Disposition and Resolution as well as it is yours

a Belt and string

Brother

I take special notice of your declareing that you have cleared your self as far as We the Chosen

Papoonans Town; as far as that place you say you have no Prysnors, but they are all Delivered up; and you wants to make a Peace as lasting as the world. Brother I take this publick Declaration of yours very kindly I believe you say true. If all like you would do the same thing - and they are Engaged and have often promised to do it - the peace would last forever. On the part of this Government all Engagements shall be punctually observed. this String Confirms my words

a String

Brother

You say you would not have me look to you for any thing further, for nothing will ever make a Difference betwixt you and me, & therefore if any thing happens it must spring from me, as your young men have put all their affairs into the Hands of their Chiefs Brother assure your=self that my Heart is good towards you, and that I shall take all the pains in my Power to pre=vent any Breach of the Peace. I keep but your young men sober & in order and let them do no Mischief to the Inhabitants and I am well assured we shall always remain on good Terms and Enjoy all the benefits of Peace. &c.

a String

Brother

I agree with you that friendly Conferences between us are of great use, as they gives us an opperti=nity of settleing matters that may arise from time to time, which might otherwise breed misunderstand=ings between us I shall be your Ear and inform you constantly of any thing that may concern you

a String

Brother

I thank you for your information respecting what you tell me was said to you by the seven Nations

You

You are now all together; speak your Minds to one another freely and affectionately as Friends & Relations should do and agree more on all Points. If you really mean to continue at Wyoming, let your Uncles know it. They seem to apprehend that Danger is nigh to you as well as themselves; but I hope what I have said to them, and they will I doubt not consent to it of the good Disposition of General Johnson will quiet both their & your Fears. By this Belt I assure you that I will give you the earliest Notice in my power if any Harm should ever be intended against you. At present I know of none. I am assured that there is none. A. Bell

Brother

I shall be very sorry if you remove from Wyoming: this Province has chearfully and at a considerable Expence assisted you to build Houses and make your Settlements there commodious to you. As long as you live there you will always find us disposed to assist you. If you go away it will not be so much in our power. Consider this well you Uncles who now hear me speak to you will not I hope, after placing you there and after the Expence that has been laid out by us in building Houses for you desire you to go to live at another place, without your giving them some Cause of Complaint; and that I hope you never will do — In Confirmation of the Truth of what I now say to you I give you this Belt

a Belt

The Governor then addressing himself to Papoonan spoke as follows:

Brother Papoonan.

I thank you for your Care in sending my Message to Achoan and for delivering his Answer. I shall give you no more Trouble in this Matter, nor send him any

any more Messages; but expect his Uncles the Seven Nations will acquaint him with what I have so strongly urged upon them during these Conferences with respect to the Delivery of the Prisoners. ——

The Governor addressing himself to the seven united Nations spoke as follows.

Brethren of the Seven united Nations, and all our Indian Brethren now present. —

You desire me to open my Heart and conceal Nothing from you. I give you this String to assure you that I will always communicate to you every thing that comes to my Knowledge, or that rises up in my mind which concerns our common Interest; and keep Nothing secret; but will agree that you & I shall have but one Eye, one Ear & one Heart

a String

Brethren.

I am very sorry to hear that you apprehend General Johnson has been unkind to you; I am afraid the evil Spirit is again endeavouring to blind your Eyes, and mislead you — you well know that General Johnson has for a great Number of Years past manifested his Love & Friendship for the Indians on many Occasions; and you have as often given Proofs of your Esteem & good Opinion of him. you Sholde not therefore suffer the Confidence & Trust you have reposed in him to be interrupted by any Jealousies or Suspicions, but you should open your Hearts to him, & tell him your Minds freely. I am persuaded he is a very worthy Gentleman & your good Friend, and if you will lay your Grievances before him, I am sure he will do you Justice if you have been injured. & remove all your Uneasings.

a Belt

Brethren.

You say that you are afraid Death is coming upon you, and seem to apprehend yourselves to be in great Danger, I am much surprized to hear this nor can I find out what has given Rise to your Fears, as there is now a perfect Peace and Friendship betwixt you and all your Brethren the English. you must not therefore make yourselves uneasy without any just Grounds or Foundation: I speak to you from the Bottom of my Heart and do assure you that I never heard, nor do I believe that there are any ill Designs forming against you.

A Belt.

Brethren.

I thank you for the particular Affection you express for the People of this Province. We have always made it a Rule to speak to you plainly and from the bottom of our Hearts, and to treat you not only justly, but with brotherly Love & Kindness; and it now gives us great Satisfaction to hear that you think so well of us. I assure you we desire nothing more than to live in perfect Peace & Friendship with you as long as the Sun and Moon endure. We will always hold the Chain of Friendship in our Hands, and keep it bright & free from Rust; and in all our future Conduct to & Dealings with you, continue to use you well, and give you every Proof of our Affection & Regard for you.

A Belt

Brethren.

I have carefully considered that Part of the Speech you made Yesterday, wherein you say that some Lands have been stole from you and sold by some Indians who had no Right to them, to the English, who have settled upon them. I know of no Lands lying within this Province which have not been purchased of you, that have been settled by the English, except a Tract lying on or near the

River

River Delaware about fifty miles above the blue Mountains
Brethren, I am glad to have this Opportunity of speaking to
you on this Head. It is a Matter of great Consequence and
has given me much Concern. Listen attentively therefore to
what I shall say to you about this Matter — you know that
an Agreement was made a great while ago between your An-
cestors and your Brother Onas, which has been often renewed
and confirmed by many of your Chiefs now living, that
your Brother Onas would never settle any Lands in this
Province till he had fairly purchased them of the Indians,
who engaged they would never sell any Lands in this Pro-
vince to any other Person than their Brother Onas. That
you may refresh your Memories I call to Mind this agree-
ment. I give you this Belt — a Belt

Brethren

A great Number of People who lived in Connec-
ticut Government came about a Year ago, and settled near
this River beyond the Line of the Lands purchased of you,
at a place called Cushetunk and claimed all the Lands
from thence quite up to Wyoming. As soon as I heard of it
I sent Messengers to them informing them these Lands had
never been purchased of the Indians and desiring them
to remove away. They sent me back for answer that they
had purchased all those Lands of you and under that Purchase
had a Right to them and would hold them. — Now Brethren
as you have told me you would hide nothing from me, I
desire you will tell me truly whether you have sold these
Lands to these Strangers who have settled them against my
Will & Consent. — To which Question the Six Nations made
Answer — [That those were the Lands which they mentioned
Yesterday to have been sold by four straggling Indians —
without the Knowledge or Consent of their general Council

and

And that they understood Thomas King, an Oneida Indian, was one of those who had sold those Lands.]

Upon which Answer the Governor said.

Brethren, you know all such private Sales are of no Force. I therefore join this String to the Belt, and desire you will send for those Indians into the great Council at Onondago and reprove them for this Conduct and cancil their Deed

a Belt & a large String

Brethren

I have already by the Consent of my wise Men set up two great Store or Trading Houses to furnish the Indians with all Sorts of Goods at a cheap Rate: One at Pitsburgh and the other at Shamokin, at the last of which Places you may easily supply yourselves with whatever you want. The Expences Losses & many Difficulties which attend our sending Goods to those two Places are so great that I cannot set up another Store House at so great a Distance as Diahoga, according to your Desire. I am sorry to refuse you any thing, but if I should agree with you to do more than I can perform, you would have just Reason to charge me with deceiving you. you must not therefore take it amiss that I always speak plainly to you and tell you my Mind. —

a Belt

Brethren

I told you before that if I should have occasion to send you any Messages, I would commit the Care of them to Messengers of my own; and as Samuel Weiser is a Person recommended by you for that Purpose, I will use him for the future.

a String

Brethren

116 229

Brethren. I am pleased to hear you sent to General Johnson our Flesh & Blood who were Prisoners among the Cayuga's. We esteem it as the strongest Proof of your Friendship that you can possibly give us. — You all agreed at the Treaty held here three Years ago that you would search all the Towns & Places in the Indian Countries for them, & deliver them up to us, without leaving One behind; and that if they had gone down your Throats you would heave them up again, I am sorry that but very few have yet been brought back; tho' I know there are a great many scattered up & down among the Indians. We cannot help thinking that you speak only from your Lips, and not from your Hearts, whatever Professions of Regard you make for us, till this Promise is performed, and we see our Fathers, Mothers & Children, who have been carried into Captivity restored to us. This Promise was the Condition on which the Peace, Belt was exchanged between us. — Some among you have been faithful, and sent back all the Prisoners they had; I do not therefore address this part of my Speech to them, but take them to my Heart. It is intended only for such of the Indians as have deceived us, and still detain our Flesh & Blood. I sincerely wish to be Friends with you all, and therefore once more put you in Mind of your Engagements, and insist on your immediately complying with them by restoring the Prisoners; that nothing may remain to make any Difference between us to the End of June. —

A Belt

The same Day in the afternoon: Present, as before.

In Consequence of the Governors pressing Demand for the Indians to deliver up all the English Prisoners they had now with them, they produced one Girl, and delivered her up to the Governor in Form.

The Governor then spoke to the Indians,

Brethren.

I am now to inform you that since our last Meeting at this Place three years ago, the Road has been stained with a few Drops of Blood. — The first thing of this Kind happened over Susquehannah, where one Indian Man, his Wife & two Children were found dead & drowned in the River Conedoguanict. As no sooner came to my Knowledge but I issued a Proclamation offering 200 Dollars as a Reward for detecting & apprehending all such as should be concerned in this Murder, but notwithstanding all my Endeavours, nothing certain has yet been discovered.

About two Months ago our very good Friend Thomas Hickman was found shott in the Tuscarora Path Valley. One Person is now in Jail on Suspicion, two others were put into Prison, but set at Liberty again at the Instance of the Indians, it appearing to them that they were innocent. All possible Endeavours are now using to find out who did this wicked Act; a Reward has been offered by publick Proclamation for their Apprehension and I hope we shall find them.

There may have been some few more of such Instances, which I may not have been particularly informed of but these are all that have reached my Ears.

Brethren.

These are Accidents which ought not to

affect

affect the Peace made between us. It is as grievous to me as to you to hear of these wicked Acts; and let them be who they will that have been guilty of these Murders, they shall die themselves as soon as convicted thereof by a lawful Tryal.

With this Belt I collect their Bones, & them all into one Grave.

a Belt

I fill up their Graves and cover their Bodies with these Stroud.

Stroud.

With these Handkerchiefs I wash off the Blood from your Bodies, and wipe away the Tears from your Eyes

Handkerchiefs.

With this Belt I take all Sorrow out of your Hearts I clear your Throats, Eyes & Ears, and desire you will no more mourn for them.

Teedyuscung then informed the Governor that he desired to speak a few Words to him and to his Uncles the Six Nations. — Whereupon the Governor desired him to begin and he spoke as follows.

Uncles I beg you will hearken to what I am going to say — You may remember some years ago at our Council Fire, you took me by the Hairs of my Head and shook me & told me to go and live at Wyoming, for you gave me the Land there, where I might raise my Bread and get my Living: Now again you desire me to move off from thence and would place me somewhere else. The Reason why I complied with your first Request was because I thought you would give me the Lands at Wyoming in the Room of some of your Lands you had sold the English

I

I assure you now that if I move from thence some English will come and settle there in the midst of our Road, so that we cannot pass from thence to this Province and we shall loose the Land; so that neither you nor me will have any Benefit from it

Addressing himself to the Governor he said.

Brother.

I am really very glad to hear you say the Wound is healed up — we are all pleased at it — Since this is the Case we expect you will pay us for the Lands we have been complaining about — It was left to King George — you told me as soon as ever you heard from the King, you would let me know of it; but I have not heard you say anything about it since — Now Brother as there are some here present who have never been paid for some of their Lands, we desire you would pay them now. But as for the Mohawks and some others at Albany who also claim Lands near this place, they will agree with you when they see you.

The Governor replied that he would take into Consideration what he had said and would answer him in the Morning.

Being asked what Lands he desired to be paid for he answered — That the Lands are where we now stand, betwixt the Mountains and Tohickon Creek; but acknowledged that some Lands about Durham, four Miles Square, were paid for.

Tokaio then stood up & spoke.

Brother Onas. We the Seven Nations, especially the Nanticokes & Conoys speak to you — about Seven years ago we went down to Maryland with a Belt of Wampum to fetch our Flesh & Blood, which we received to

some —

some Englishmen there who told us they did not understand Belts, but if we had brought any Order in Writing from the Governor of Pennsylvania, they would let our Flesh & Blood then come away with us; but as this was not done they would not let them come. — Now we desire you would give us an Order for that Purpose.

White String of 5 Rows.

Brother Onas.

We would have you make some Satisfaction to our Cousins here the Delawares for their Lands, as we suppose they desire it. — Some of them are now present who claim some Lands here, and are often thinking of it particularly one [pointing to Joseph Peney.]

At a private Conference on Wednesday the 12th August 1761 — Present.

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr Lieut. Govr.

Richard Peters } Esqrs.
Lewis Gordon }

The Chief of the Onondagos
Athenoch Speaker
James Sherlock, Interpreter.

Brother Onas.

It is a long time since we last met together and we are now glad to see you. Brother, we request of you that you would give us a Duplicate of this Deed shewing a Deed of Release from Richard Peters Esq. and Conrad Weiser Interpretary Attornies to them at the last Treaty) because it is the Desire of Jusichiadea, and in Order that the Mohawks may have the Original and we keep the Copy.

a checquered String of 3 Rows.

To which Request the Governor assented, and desired Lewis Gordon Esq.r to prepare an exemplified Copy of the abovementioned Release for them.

Jeoquanta then spoke to the Governor.

Brother Onas.

My old Mother & Children, who are here at present, are not able to walk; I desire therefore that my Brother would help me to a Horse; as I have a great Way to go Home, and cannot make a Canoe at this Time of the Year.

a black Belt of 7 Rows.

Brother Onas.

I have come a great Way and have brought with me a Pack of Beaver. Our Brother General Johnson & those who live near him sell their Goods very dear and us nothing for our Skins; but as I heard our Brothers of this Province gave better Price for our Skins; I have brought them here, and hope my Brother will see Justice done me in the Sale of them. And if my Brother thinks I can get a better Price for them by carrying them to Philadelphia, I should be obliged to him for his Information.

a checquered String 3 Rows.

At a publick Conference on the same Day

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esq.r &c, &c, as at the former publick Conferences.

The Governor addressing himself to Teedyuscung spoke as follows

Brother.

As to the Lands lying between the Kittochtinny Hills and Tohickon Creek, which you say you have never

never been paid for, you know the Proprietors of this Province have always insisted that they were fairly purchased of the Delawares before you were born, who recived the Consideration Money for them. You know also that the Dispute between you and the Proprietors about these Lands was, by your own particular Desire, referred to our great King over the Water, who from his Love of Justice & Regard to you has taken upon himself to settle it, and has ordered General Johnson to hear your Complaint and enquire into the Truth of it, and make Report to him, that he may direct what is right to be done. Of this General Johnson gave you Notice by a Letter above a Year & an half ago, and desired you to appoint a proper Time & Place to meet him on this Occasion, that the Affair might be speedily settled. I have waited ever since in Expectation that you would comply with General Johnson's Request; and I now inform you that I am at all Times shall be ready on my part to send the Proprietary Commissioners to support their Claim whenever you shall appoint the Time and Place of Meeting. — It is therefore your own Fault if the Matter is delayed any longer.

Addressing himself to the Seven Nations he said. Brethren of the Seven united Nations. I have considered what you have said to me in Behalf of the Conoys and the Mantickes, who have some of their Brethren still remaining in the Province of Maryland: & I am not Governor of that Province, I have no Power to order the People there to suffer their Relations to come away from them. I will however afford them all the Assistance I can: and will not only give the Messengers they send to Maryland a Passport or safe Conduct, but will write to the Governor & request him to permit their Brethren to come away without Interruption.

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Brethren. You desire me to make satisfaction to your Cousins the Delawares for these Lands which they claim, as they often think of it. Had you known as well as I do how groundless & unjust this Claim of theirs was, I am sure you would not have taken any Notice of it: your old Men must remember that at a full Council held with the Six Nations at Philadelphia in the Year 1742 the Claim the Delawares now make for these very Lands was laid before them and the Deeds from them to the Proprietors perused & considered by the Six Nations; who upon a full hearing of the Matter then were convinced that the Proprietors had fairly purchased them of the Delawares and paid for them. Whereupon the Six Nations ordered the Delawares to remove off from them, and go to Wyoming, which they accordingly did.— Tedyuscung some Time ago referred his Complaint about these Lands to our great King, who has ordered General Johnson to enquire into the whole Matter and let him know how it is circumstanced, that Justice may be done as well to the Delawares as to us; and I am ready to send my Commissioners to General Johnson to lay before him the Proprietors Deeds for & Right to these Lands, whenever Tedyuscung will appoint a Time & Place for this Purpose.

Tokaqio ~~address~~ addressed the Governor in Behalf of the Tuteloes as follows

Brother Onas.

We desire our Brother will be so good as to furnish us with three Waggons to carry Home our Sick, who are not able to walk as we intend to go Home as soon we can. — Which Request the Governor granted, & left the Number of Waggons to be provided for them to the Direction of Joseph Fox Esqr.

Tokaaio then added.

Brother Onas.

We have been here at this Council Fire & have what good Words you have spoken to us. We have no more to say at present, & we are likewise that you have nothing more to say to us, we are therefore going to part. When we return home we will acquaint all our People with what we have heard. We heartily thank you for the good Usage we have received from you.

The Governor then informed them that he had brought up with him a Present from the Government to them, which Mr. Fox would distribute amongst them to morrow and then concluded the Treaty by shaking Hands with the Chiefs of the Indians.

In the Afternoon the Governor & his Company set out for Philadelphia.

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Minutes of Conferences held at Easton in August 1761 by Governor Hamilton with the Chiefs of the Onondagos, Cayugas, Mohickons Munsys Ottoes Delawares & Senekas compared with the Original.

by

Richard Peters
Secretary

Minutes of Conferences held at ONONDAGO In August 1761

With the Chief Sachems and Warriors of the

Onondagoes
Oneidas
Mohickon's
Tutelo's

Cayuga's
Nanticoke's
Delaware's
Conoy's.

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton, on Monday the third of August 1761.

Present.

The Hontble James Hamilton Esqr Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters } Esqrs of the Council of the Province
Benjamin Chew }

Joseph Fox Esqr One of the Provincial Commissioners, and Several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia & other Parts of the Province.

The Deputies of the Onondagoes
Cayugas
Oneidas
Nanticokes
Mohickons
Delawares
Tuteloes
Canoys
} Men, Women & Children about 400 in Number which encreased afterward to near 500

Seneca George Speaker

Samuel Weiser
James Sherlock
Joseph Pepy
} Interpreters

The Governor Opened the Conference with the usual Ceremonies of giving them a String to bid them heartily welcome, and another to wipe the Sweat from their Bodies, to take the Thorns & Bryars out of their Legs & Feet, to clear their Throats & to open their Hearts & after which he acquainted them that he then was or would at any Time be ready, upon their giving him notice, to attend any thing they had to say to him.

Then Seneca George Stood up and Spoke as follows Viz.t

Brother Onas

I am very glad to meet you here at this Time, and find that the Sky is clear, & that the Road is open and safe to travel in. I speak this in Behalf of Seven Nations and all their Cousins, Captains & Warriors; and thank the Almighty that he has once more brought us all together to Shake Hands.

A String

Brother Onas

We suppose that during the late Troubles you have lost many of your People, either by Sickness or War, since we were together; by this String therefore we wipe away the Tears from your

clear your Throats, wash away the Blood from your Bodies, sweep the Council Chamber and throw the Dirt out of Doors, that you may see and speak towards one at the Present Conference. —

A String

Brother Onas.

We the Seven Nations and all our Cousins are sorry from the Bottom of our Hearts for the Death of Your Men Women & Children, and by this Belt, we collect all their Bones together, bury them in one Grave and cover them up. —

A black Belt of 8 Rows, streaked with white

Brother Onas.

We the Seven Nations & our Cousins are at a great Loss, & sit in Darkness, as well as you, by the Death of Conrad Weiser, as since his Death we cannot so well understand one another. By this Belt we cover his Body with Bark. —

a white Belt of 7 Rows, with 4 black Streaks —

Brother Onas.

By the last Belt I mentioned to you that we both sat in Darkness; now by this Belt I remove the Clouds from before the Sun that we may see it rise and set; and that your Hearts may be eased from Grief on account of what I mentioned before. —

A white Belt of 5 Rows with 3 black Bars —

After the Delivery of the Belt he added (having forgot it before) We pray the great God above, who can enlighten our Hearts, that we may live in Love & Peace until Death. —

Brother Onas.

Having taken notice of the Death of Conrad Weiser, and the Darkness it has occasioned amongst us, I now by this Belt [taking hold of the Belt in the Middle] raise up another Interpreter, by whose assistance we may understand one another clearly. —

Brother Onas.

[Speaking with the other Part of the Belt], you know that in former Times when great Men grew old and died, we used to put others in their places. Now as Conrad Weiser (who was a great Man and One half a Seven Nation Indian and one half an Englishman) is dead, we recommend it to the Governor to appoint his Son [pointing to Samuel Weiser then present] to Succeed him as an Interpreter, and to take care of the Seven Nations & their Cousins. We take hold of this Belt and Clasp our Hands together in Friendship, and desire you will not Neglect our Request. —

A black & white Belt of 8 Rows. —

Brother Onas.

Jenochiraada the Chief of the Onondagoes send this String by Ashenoch to his Brother the Governor saying.

Brother, when I receive a Letter from you I cannot understand it which I think very hard; and we ought to have somebody living amongst us who can understand and Interpret your Messages and the Letters you send to us; wherefore I take my Child James Sherlock by the Hand, & present him to you; that, with your leave, he may live amongst us, & serve us as an Interpreter on all Occasions. —

Three Strings

Brother Onas.

Having by the last String Recomended James Sherlock to you as an Interpreter, we have no more to say to you at present, but to Inform you that we have Sufficiently rested Ourselves after the Fatigue of Our Journey, eased our Hearts of all Sorrow, & are ready to hear any thing you have to say to us. —

three Strings

The Governor then informed them that he thanked them for what they had said, and would return them an Answer at another Time and in a more convenient Place, of which he would give them timely notice. —

At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday the Fifth of August 1761 — Present. —

The Honble James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
} Esqrs. of the Council of the Province

&c &c &c as before —

Samuel Weiser
Isaac Stille
David Seisberger
} Interpreters. —

Tokahalo the Cayuga Chief Stood up & Spoke

Brother Onas.

By this Belt three Years ago, at a Treaty held here at Easton, the Governor invited us to come Down in greater Numbers, as we were not all then Present; and now that we do all appear we return you the Belt that had been given us at the making of the Peace, & are glad to see you face to face. —

A very large white Belt of 6 Rows —

Brother Onas.

You told us by this Belt three Years ago that you remove which is but a little Way, to Philadelphia where our Ancestors formerly kindled their Fire and made all their Alliances and Treaties. —

Brother Onas (4)

By this other Belt you at the same time cleared the Road to the great Council Fire at Philadelphia and removed all Obstructions out of it, that it might be open for us to pass in Safety. —

Two Belts joined together

Brother Onas

By this Belt you at the same Time told us that you cleared our Ears that all the Nations might hear what you had to say to us —

A white Belt of 7 Rows, Stripes —

Brother Onas.

At the same time you told us that our Eyes were bad — and that by this String you cleared them, that we might be able to see a great ways, & every thing that past. —

6 white Strings —

Brother Onas.

You also gave us this String and told us we were a little shy, but desired we should lay aside all such Thoughts for you have no ill Intentions against us. —

3 white Strings

Brother Onas.

This String was sent to us the Six Nations by Seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the — French Interest, but have lately entered into an Alliance with us, desiring that they might lay hold, with us, of One End of the Chain of Friendship that subsists between us and the English; And we desire the Governor that they may be accepted as Friends. —

The Names of the Seven Nations above mentioned are as follows Viz.t

The — Warrontas — Cochnawagechrona
Scheiguoeehrona — Chesdchechrona
Sheiova — Neoqueehta
Connechsatagechron

Ten white Strings

Brother Onas.

When we came as far as Fort Allen, You sent us this String by Mr. Horsefield, inviting us to come down to Easton, and now that we are come we return it you again. —

Four white Strings —

Brother Onas.

By this String you told us on Monday last that you were very glad to see us all well here, we are likewise glad to see you and return it you again. —

three white Strings

Brother Onas.

By this String you wiped the Sweat from our Bodies, took the Thorns from our Legs & Feet, cleared our Throats and Opened our Hearts, we thank you and return it you again. —

Four Strings Checquered

Brother Onas.

These three Belts were brought to us the Onondagoes by the Oneidas but they brought no Speeches with them; we therefore return them to you again; for, as they are your own Belts you may know their meaning — we do not. —

One Belt of 11, One of 8 One of 7 Rows black & white

Being asked whether they were brought all together or at different Times, they Answered, that they were all brought by One Messenger about a Year ago, which Messenger was an Oneida; but they do not know his Name. — Being asked how the Oneida came by them, and what he said, they Answered, that he said no more but they were about the Governors Business. —

Papoonan by one of his Indians called Tougachena living at Weghalowen then Spoke to the Governor as follows. —

" Agreeable to your request, when I was at Philadelphia last Summer, I carried your Message to Achoan the Chief of the Minisinks, respecting his sending the English Prisoners, and I now deliver to you Achoan's Answer. —

" Brother Onas.

" You desired me last Year that I should clear myself, " as your Brothers that live at Weghalowin did, by which you would have a " Proof of my Friendship. after I received your Message I took it away to my " Uncles the Seneca's & delivered to them what you had said to me, upon which " they advised me to deliver up all the Captives. Now Brother, I would have " you not be impatient and I will come as soon as possible. I will hunt up " all the Captives that are amongst us and will not leave one, but will bring " them all; but I have not yet found them all. — I expect to come when the " Corn is ripe; but if I should fail then, I will certainly come by the Spring." —

Three white Strings

At a Conference with the Indians the same Day in the afternoon

Present as before —

Allumapees the Chief of the Delawares Stood up & Spoke

Brother, and all the rest of my Brethren and Uncles attend.

I intend to take no other method than what I have already Agreed with the Governor. Brother, now I take the Soft Feather to clear your Ears with, as I have formerly used for the same Purpose. that you may hear distinctly what ever I may say to you this afternoon

Brother

I desire you would now hear me, I beg you would frame that good Heart God has given you in a right way, that you may sensibly feel and have a Right Understanding of what I am going to say to you. —

Your chequered Strings

Brother.

I am come here to this Place where we met about three Years ago. I then told you I would take that Medicine which our Maker has ordered for us, to apply to any Wounds we may have. Likewise told you that I do not apply it anywhere but where the wound is — I have now come to see whether the Wound is healed or no. —

A Belt of Eight Rows

Brother.

You then told me when you looked on the Road our Grandfathers laid out, that you observed many Bushes & much Grass grown there, so that you could not see me; You then took me by the Hand —

Brother, all my Young Men as far as the Twetteway Nations, have let me know that they intend firmly to Join in & stand to what over you & I have agreed on, And also those Young Men I have with me, Mohichons, Opies, & Delawares, say they will not take Notice of what few Drops of Blood have stained our Road, but will look steady to our Agreement. —

A black Belt of 7 Rows, & 5 chequered Strings.

Brother.

Observe what I am going to say; & I will let you know we have cleared Ourselves as far as Makahelousink. Poppunan's House. I will assure you that I want to make a Peace between us as lasting as the world. I call the Almighty to witness that I have no Captives in my Possession as far as Makahelousink. —

Seven chequ.d Strings

Brother.

I have one thing more to say. I would not have you look to me any more for anything; for I believe nothing will ever make us differ again, except it is your Fault; for I am sure nothing on my Part shall cause it. Therefore if any Thing should fall out, examine your own Hearts for it must spring from you; Because all our Young Men have put it into the Care of their Chiefs to Manage affairs. —

three chequered Strings

Brother,

Our Grandfathers used to hold great Treaties of Peace and Good Friendship; Now we that Succeed them will do the same. They used to agree that we should have one Eye one Ear & one Leg; Now you set at Philadelphia —

and I am away in the Country; & what ever One hears or sees, the other Should hear and see it also, because we are Brothers. —

thirteen chequered Strings —

Brother.

As I told you just now that we have One Ear, I desire you would hear me. My Uncles the Seven Nations that sit here now desire me to leave Wyoming for fear. I Answered, I will not leave it so suddenly; but if I should see any Danger I will Endeavour to jump out of the Way of that Danger. —

a black & white Belt of Six Rows.

Brother.

My Uncles have now put some Tobacco in my Pouch, they tell me I must Steadily look towards the Mountains, and "if you see English Brethren "coming over the Mountains you must light your Pipe and come to us [the "Mingoes] & we will receive you. —

a white Belt of Six Rows. Striped. —

Brother.

It is about three Years ago that I desired my Uncles would give me a Deed for the Lands at Wyoming; but as they have not done it, I believe I shall get up and leave it; for you know, according to your Custom, You hold all Lands by Deeds, and if Our Uncles had given us a Deed our Children would enjoy them after us, & if they had given me a Deed my Children & Grand Children would live there as long as the World lasts; but as that is not done I believe I shall leave it. —

a white Belt of twelve Rows. —

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton on Friday the 7th of August 1756

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania —

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew } Esqrs. of the Council of the Province —
Joseph Fox Esqr. One of the Provincial Commissioners & Several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other Parts of the Province —

The Deputies of the Onondagoes
Cayugas
Oneidas
Nanticokes
Mohickons
Delawars
Tuteloes
Conoys
} Men Women & children about 400 in Number

The Governor addressing himself to the Indians present, spoke as follows Viz —

Brethren:

of the Six Nations, and of all the other Indian Nations now Present; hearken to me while I return you an Answer to your Speech Monday and Wednesday last. —

Brethren.

It gives me Pleasure to hear that you have found the Sky clear & the Road to this Council Free open & Safe; and I join with you in returning thanks to the Almighty that he has once more brought us all together to speak to one another as Brethren & Friends Face to Face. —

A String

Brethren.

We thank you for your remembring those whom we have lost during the late Troubles either by Sickness or War; & for wiping away the Tears from our Eyes clearing our Throats, washing away the Blood from our Bodies & sweeping clean the Council Chamber. In return we most heartily condole with you the Seven Nations and all your Cousins and Warriors, for the Death of all our Indian Brethren, who have died or been Killed since we last met in Council; and with this String we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clean your Throats, wash away the Blood from your Bodies, sweep the Council Chamber and throw the Dirt out of Doors; that there may be nothing to interrupt our present friendly Conference. —

a String.

Brethren.

With this Belt we collect together the Bones of all your Men, Women & children, & most affectionately bury them in one Grave, that they may rest in Peace for ever. —

A Belt

Brethren. —

We are very sensible with you that both of us have Sustained a very heavy Loss by the Death of our old and good friend Conrad Weiser; who was an able, experienced and faithful Interpreter, and one of the Council of the Seven Nations, and that since his Death, we as well as you have sat in Darkness and are at a great Loss for want of well understanding what we say to one another. we mourn with you for his Death, and heartily Join in covering his Body with Bark. —

A Belt

Brethren

By this Belt we do remove the dark Clouds which your Tears justly observed the Death of our good friend has occasioned, & make the Sky perfectly clear again, that we may behold the Light all the Day long; we ease your Hearts from the grief you were under on this Mournful Account, and we pray God that we may live ever after together in Peace and Love. —

a Belt

Brethren.

Having thus paid our Regards to our Deceas'd Friend, we cannot but observe with you that there is a Necessity of appointing some other Person to Succeed him, by whose assistance we may be enabled to find the true Sense & meaning of what there may be occasion to say to one another either in Council or by Letter or Messages. —

Brethren —

In Conformity to the Antient Custom of taking from among the Relations of any great Man who dies some fit person to supply his Place; as Mr. Weiser was by Adoption one of the Six Nations, tho' by Birth one of us, we think you did well to cast your Eyes upon one of his Children: (And in as much as Samuel Weiser is the only one amongst them who has any Knowledge of the Indian Language, and has lived among you, we shall be glad to make Trial of him for the present, and if we find him Capable of Serving in the Office of an Interpreter, & in the Management of Indian affairs, in both which Capacities his Father so well acquitted himself, we shall appoint him to that Service. — We look upon this Choice of yours as a Mark of your grateful Affection for Conrad Weiser, who was always your Sincere Friend, and we join this Belt to yours in Token of our Concurrence so far as to make a Trial of him. —

Their Bell and another

Brethren

I have now answered every thing that you of the seven united Nations said to me at our last meeting. I now address myself to Jenochriyada the Onondago Chief, to Answer the Message he sent to me by Ashenoch. —

Brother Jenochriyada —

You tell me that James Sherlock has for some time past lived with you. I am glad to hear he has behaved in such a manner as to obtain your good Opinion of him, and I hope he will continue to prove himself worthy of your Confidence. I have no Objection to his living among you, as to your Employing him in any Business you may have to transact with us, which you think him capable of executing; but as he is a Young man and quite a Stranger to me, I cannot consent to Employ him as an Interpreter for this Government, until I have received an Experience of his Abilities and good Disposition as you have done. In the Meantime, if I should have any occasion of sending Messages or Letters to your Nation, I shall committ the Care of them to Messengers of my own; and desire you will observe the same Method, as the best

means to our Right understanding of one another, and preventing Mistakes which might otherwise happen. —

A String

Brethren of the Seven united Nations. —

You told me that three Years ago at a Treaty held here at I invited you by this Belt to come Down in greater Numbers, as you were not then all present; and that as you all were now here you returned me this Belt, and were glad to see us here Face to Face. —

Brethren.

my Counsellors well remember that this Belt was given you by the late Governor of this Province at the last Treaty; but you seem to have mistaken the End and Purpose for which it was given. I must therefore inform you that it was given to you as a Peace Belt by which we then renewed our old Treaties, brightned the Chain of Friendship, confirmed our former Union & put Fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace; that it might bear up against every Storm, & live & flourish to the End of Time, whilst the Sun should shine and the Rivers run. And we then further desired you would publish this good News among your own and all other Indian Nations who were your Friends & Allies & engage them to join with you in a firm Peace with our great King & all his People. All this appears by the Minutes of that Treaty taken Down in writing at that Time. You ought therefore to preserve this Belt as a Bond or Earnest of the Engagements we then made to one another, and keep it safe in your Bosoms, and I now return it you for that Purpose. —

The Peace Belt returned —

Brethren.

You informed us that this String was sent from Seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes who have formerly been in the French Interest but have lately entered into your Alliance, desiring they might lay hold with you of one End of the Chain of Friendship that subsists between you and the English. —

Brethren.

It gives me great Pleasure to hear that you have strengthened your Interest by entering into an alliance with these Seven Nations of Indians who have formerly been in the Interest of the French. You and I are one Flesh and Blood, and I shall love and esteem all Indians whatsoever who are in your Friendship. I will take this String and send it to the King's Commander in Chief and Sir Wm. Johnson and let them know the desire those Indians have of entering into Friendship and alliance with the English; and I make no Doubt

Wit they will receive them with open Arms. to confirm my word I give you this String. —

a String —

Brethern.

I am very much Surprized to hear from you that three Belts were brought to the Onondago Council by an Oneida Indian about a Year ago, without any Speeches or Message to attend them. I can assure you I did not Send those Belts to the Onondago Council and therefore I am at a Loss to know the meaning of them, or from whom they came. I have frequently Sent Messages into the Indian Country to put them in mind of their promise to return to us our Flesh & Blood who are Prisioners Among them, and to Press them to fulfill that Promise, and it is Possible that the Belts sent with the Messenger for that Purpose may have been forwarded to the Six Nation Council by Mistake. I therefore now return you the Belts, that you may make further Inquiry of the Oneidas about them

the Belts returned —

Brethren.

You acquainted me by those three Belts; first, that you were coming to see me & were got as far as Wyoming; by the second you desired me to meet you at Easton; by the third you desired me to Stop Strong Drink & Send you Waggons, Provisions, and Paint; as I have complied with these Several requests, I now return you the Belts.

the three Belts Returned —

The Several other Belts and Strings which you received from us at the last Treaty, and were returned by you come the day before Yesterday, I have accepted and put into the Council Bag.

Brethren.

Whatever may be the occasion of your coming down at this Time, I can truly say I am glad to see my old Friends and Brethren once more and to take them by the Hand and will make you as welcome and easy, while you stay amongst us as I possibly can. I have only further to say to you at present, that, as we are now Face to Face, we should Open our Hearts to one another, & let nothing remain upon our minds. If you on your Part have any thing to offer or communicate to us that relates to the Private Interest & Concerns of this Province, or that can tend to Promote and confirm our Friendship and prevent all future causes of Jealousie and discontent. I shall be Glad to hear it. —

a Belt —

At a Conference with the Indians on Saturday the 8th of August 1761 —

Present. —

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. &c &c as before —

Joe Tejuny Stood up, & Spoke as follows, Viz.t —

Brother Onas

I am to Speak a few words to you. — We had a great Council Fire at Albany when a Friendship was first made with our Grand fathers: after which, about Seven Years ago, our Brother General Johnson moved the Council Fire from Albany to his Own House, where he said to us" — I am one half Indian and one half English, what I say to my Dear Brothren the Seven Nations shall be true". — The Seven Nations were accordingly all assembled to the place where they had kindled the Fire; At which Time he took a Tomahawk, gave it them and told them he was going to War against the French, and desired them to Join with him; and promised them that after the French were all Conquered and removed, Trade should be made Open & free to them, and all kinds of Goods should become more cheap, and that their Furs & Skins should bear a good price. —

Last Year General Johnson appointed his Brothren the Seven Nations to meet him at Oswego. Upon which they did Assemble there, at which Time General Johnson Observing that their Chiefs and Warriors were not all come he sent a second Message desiring them all to attend him there: and when they did come he said.

" Brethren, I am very glad to see you here — I see many of your Chiefs " are Dead. — I am now going against the French, and out of the Prisoners " I shall take from them, I will put as many in their Room." — Now Brother Onas, as General Johnson has not performed his Promise to us we see Death coming upon us. And the God above knows he has wronged us. —

Brother Onas. —

We give no Belt or String upon this Occasion, & only relate it as matter of information to you. —

Brother Onas.

Listen to what your Brethren of the Seven Nations say in answer to what you told us Yesterday. you desired us to open our Hearts, that nothing unknown might lay hid there; but that everything may come out; We desire, by this Belt, that you may do the same. —

a white Belt of 6 Rows, with 3 black Bars. —

Brother Onas.

We see Brothren on each side of us; on the one side the Governor of Virginia, who does not Speak or do right to us, on the other Side General Johnson, who does the Same. — We have often heard you Speak, and you always do and Speak right & justly to us; Every Time you Speak it does our Hearts good. — When we look towards you, General Johnson & the Governor of Virginia, We Esteem you all as one; how comes it then that you do not Speak all alike. We, your Brothren of the Seven Nations, are pennedup like Hogs; there are Forts all around us, and — therefore we are apprehensive that Death is coming upon us. We want nothing but Friendship with you, so long as the Sun shall Shine and the Waters Run. — .

a white Belt of 9 Rows & 4 black Bars —

Brother Onas.

Hearken to what your Brothren of the Seven Nations are going to say to you. — When our Grandfathers first made a Friendship together, God saw it: Now we and all the Nations would stand to the agreements they made. and when any Nations Smite upon us, we will join with them. Now Dear Brother may God almighty give us Strength and Knowledge to continue our Friendship. We look at no other but to you to hold fast the Chain of Friendship. We are Crushed on all Sides so that we cannot Stir — Ourselves, nor look any way but to you. — Now Dear Brother that we see you Face to Face we desire that you would not Slack your Friendship, but hold it fast. —

a black & white Belt of 7 Rows. —

Brother Onas.

I would only let you know in a few words how our Brother General Johnson served us. — When we come to him for Amunition and bring our Skins he does not give us the worth of our Skins, but only a Handful of Powder, and for that Reason we think there is certain Death coming upon us. He Shuts up his Powder from us and will not give us more than will Serve us two or three Days. we only mention this to you but if you will continue to Smile upon us, we will look to you. —

a white Belt of 6 Rows & 3 black Bars. —

Brother Onas.

We are now Sensible that we were under a Mistake with Respect to the meaning of this Belt [holding up the large Peace Belt] for we should not have brought it back to you again if we had known what it meant; we are very glad that you have explained it to us. We look upon it as the Belt of Peace and will Show it to all the Nations over the Lake, and will Lodge it in the Onondago Council: where We only

General Council Fire is kept, & where it ought to remain —

Brother Onas.

This is all your Brethren of the Seven Nations have to say. —

At a Conference with the Indians on Monday the 10th of August 1761. —

Present. —

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr &c. &c as before —

Tokahan stood up and Spoke as follows Viz.t —

Brother Onas.

You will please to hear what the Six Nations are going to say to you. Some of the English have Settled upon our Land but we do not know from whence they came. We hope that as you are Strong you will assist us in preventing them from Settling upon our Lands, that we may not be Wronged out of them.

A Belt of 5 Rows with 6 Diamonds & a Bar.

Brother Onas.

We have heard that this Land has been Sold, but we do not know for certain by whom. The Six Nations have not Sold it, and never intended it as yet. Whoever has Sold the Land Stole it from us, and only did it to fill their Pockets with Money; but we have heard that two Tuscaroras, one Oneida and one Mohawke have Sold it unknown to the Six Nations. —

a String of four Rows. —

Brother Onas.

Hear what we are going to say to you —

You know there is a Line made between you and us, and we Desire that none of the English would Settle on the other side of that Line [Being asked what they meant by that Line, they answered] the Line of the Purchase last made by this Province from the Six Nations [Some people have already Settled over that Line, which People we dont like, and hope you will be Strong and assist us in having them removed. —

A Belt of Seven Rows, with 3 Blue Diamonds

Brother Onas.

We are very poorly as yet we have no Trade stirring Among us; And, as we have mentioned to you that the things we buy from General Johnson are very Dear, We hope you will have pity on us and set a Trading House at Niahoga, that we may be able to buy our Goods cheaper. We are in great want of all kinds of Goods but especially of Powder

and Lead, and hope you will Supply us Plentifully with them. — We desire you would not allow any strong Liquor to be sent among us, as we shall fetch that ourselves whenever we shall want it. As soon as we see your People come with Goods we will acquaint all our Young Men with it both far and near; and if your Goods are Sold reasonable, we Suppose that General Johnson will also sell his Goods cheaper than he now does. — We desire that you would send a good and honest Man to trade with us. —

A Belt of 7 Rows, & four black Bars. —

Brother Onas. —

You have frequently sent us Messages by — Struggling Indians, Delawares & others, upon whom there is no Dependance They sometimes lose the Belts and Messages, and sometimes Drink them away; but if they do happen to recede us, they are nothing but Nonsense. — We desire you, therefore, that whenever you have Messages to Send, you will send them by — Trusty persons to our great Council Fire at Onondaga, that we may be able to understand them rightly. And as we have Chosen Samuel Weiser for that Purpose, you can always send your Messages by him. —

A Chequered String of 4 Rows. —

Brother Onas.

You have often made mention of your Flesh and Blood who are Prisoners among us. 'Tis true Brother there was some of your Blood among us — there were Ten among the Cayugas; but our Brother General Johnson has also often Spoke of them to us, and we have delivered them all up to him; — there is one among st us at present. — You must now look for them amongst the Delawares our Cousins. —

A Belt of 5 Rows, with 3 black Bars.

Brother Onas. —

We have nothing further to say; And as we have been here a great while, we desire the Governor to make haste to Dismiss us.

[James Sherlock reports that he had a Belt from the Onondagos to the Delawares at Chuquot above Diahoga, Demanding the English Prisoners they had. That he received one Woman from them coming off with her in a Canoe; but that Meshtoch Hawathekind followed him and took her from him; telling him that they would not deliver up their Prisoners till they heard what their Brethren the English should say.]

At a Conference with the Indians on Tuesday the 11th of August 1761. Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. &c &c as before — The Governor Addressing himself to Teedyuscung Spoke as — follows Viz. —

Brother

I readily acknowledge that you have been a great Instrument in bringing about the great Work of Peace, and, Agreeable to the Promises you made us at this Place three Years ago the Peace Belt has been Sent to Several Nations of Indians, who have Since joined their Hands to it, so that by the Blessing of the most High, the Wound by the Means of the Medicine you have applied is entirely healed. And it shall be my Endeavour, as you say it shall be yours, to keep the — Wound from ever Opening again. —

a Belt. —

Brother.

You tell me that all your Young Men, as far as the Twightwees and those now with you; Shawickons, Ohio's and Delawares, intend to join in & stand to whatever you and I have agreed to; (And that they will not take notice of whatever Drops of Blood may have stained the Road; but will look steadily to our agreements.

Brother, I very much Commend this Resolution — It is a Mark of Prudence and a real love for Peace. Considering how many Wicked Men there are in the World & how must be expected that Private Mischiefs and even Murders will now and then be committed. When this happens we shall do well to let one another know, sit, and join in taking all proper Measures to detect & Punish the evil doers. This being done the Public Peace can never be affected or hurt. — By this Belt I assure you that this is my Disposition and Resolution as well as it is yours. —

a Belt & String

Brother

I take Special Notice of your Declaring that you have cleared your Self as far as Wecheloason Sipsoonan's Town; as far as that Place you say you have no Prisoners, but those are all Delivered up; and you want to make a Peace as lasting as the World. Brother, I like this Public Declaration of yours very kindly. I believe you say true. If all, like you, would do the same thing — and they are engaged and

have often promised to do it— the Peace would last for ever. On the Part of this Government all Engagements shall be punctually observed. This String confirms my Words. —

A String.

Brother.

You say you would not have me look to you for any thing further, for nothing will ever make a Difference betwixt you and me, and therefore if any thing happens it must Spring from me, as your Young Men have put all their affairs into the hands of their Chiefs. — Brother, assure yourself that my Heart is good towards you, and that I shall take all the Pains in my Power to prevent any breach of the Peace. keep but your Young Men sober and in order and let them do no Mischief to the Inhabitants, and I am well assured we shall — always remain on good Terms and enjoy all the Benefits of Peace. —

A String —

Brother.

I agree with you that Friendly conferences between us are of Great use; as they give us an opportunity of Settling Matters that may arise from time to time, which might otherwise breed + + + + Misunderstandings between us. I shall be your Ear, and inform you constantly of any thing that may concern you. —

A String —

Brother.

I thank you for your information respecting what you tell me, was said to you by the Seven Nations. You are now altogether to speak your minds to one another freely and affectionately as Friends and Relations should do, and agree now on all Points. If you really mean to continue at Wyoming, let your Uncles know it, and they will, I doubt not, consent to it. they seem to apprehend that Danger might to you as well as themselves; but I hope what I have said to them of the good — Disposition of General Johnson will quiet both their and your Fears. by this Belt I assure you that I will give you the earliest Notice in my Power if any Harm should be intended against you. at — Present I know of None. I am assured that this is none.

A Belt —

Brother.

I shall be very sorry if you remove from Wyoming. This Province has Cheerfully and at a considerable Expence assisted to build Houses and make your Settlements there Commodious to you. As long as you live there you will always find us disposed to assist you. —

If you go away it will not be so much in our Power — Consider this week — Your Uncles who now hear me Speak to you will not, I Hope, after Placing you there & after the Expence that has been Laid out by us in building Houses for you, desire you to go to live at another Place, without your giving them some Cause of Complaint; And that I Hope you never will do. — In Confirmation of the Truth of what I now say to you I give you this Belt.

a Belt

The Governor then Addressing himself to Papoonan Spoke as follows: —

Brother Papoonan.

I thank you for your care in sending my Message to Nehoan and for Delivering his Answer. I shall give you no more Trouble in this Matter, nor send him any more Messages; but Expect his Uncles the Seven Nations will Acquaint him with what I have so Strongly urged upon them during those Conferences, with respect to the Delivery of the Prisoners. —

The Governor Addressing himself to the Seven United Nations Spoke as follows. —

Brethren of the Seven United Nations, and all our Indian Brethren now Present. —

You desire me to open my Heart & conceal Nothing from you. I give you this String to assure you that I will always Communicate to you every thing that comes to my Knowledge, or that rises up in my mind which concerns our Common Interest, and keep Nothing Secret; but will agree that you and I shall have but one Eye, One Ear & one Heart. —

a String

Brethren

I am very sorry to hear that you apprehend General Johnson has been unkind to you; I am afraid the evil Spirit is again Endeavouring to blind your Eyes, and mislead you — You well know that General Johnson has for a great Number of Years past Manifested his Love and Friendship for the Indians on many Occasions, And you have as often given Proofs of your Esteem and good Opinion of him You should not therefore Suffer the Confidence & Trust you have reposed in him to be Interrupted by any Jealousies or Suspicions, but you should open your Heart to him & tell him your mind freely —

I am perswaded he is a very worthy Gentleman and your good friend, and if you will lay your Grievances before him, I am sure he will do you Justice if you have been injured, and remove all your Uneasinesse. ——

a Belt.

Brethren.

You say that you are afraid Death is coming upon you and seem to apprehend yourselves to be in great Danger. I am much surprized to hear this, nor can I find out what has given Occasion to your Fears. As there is now a Perfect Peace and Friendship between you and all your Brethren the English. You must not therefore make yourselves uneasy without any just Grounds or Foundation. I speak to you from the Bottom of my Heart; and do assure you that I never heard, nor do I believe, that there are any ill Designs forming against you.

a Belt.

Brethren.

I thank you for the particular Affection you express for the People of this Province. We have always made it a Rule to speak to you plainly and from the Bottom of our Hearts, and to Treat you, not only Justly, but with Brotherly Love & Kindness; and it now gives us great Satisfaction to hear that you think so well of us. Ya sure we desire nothing more than to live in Perfect Peace and Friendship with you as long as the Sun and Moon endures. We will always hold the Chain of Friendship in Our Hands, and keep it bright & free from Rust, and in all our future Conduct, and Dealings with you. continue to use you well, and give you every Proof of Our Affection & Regard for you

a Belt

Brethren.

I have carefully considered that Part of the Speech you made Yesterday, wherein you say that some Lands have been Stole from you, and sold by some Indians, who had no Right to them, to the English, who have Settled upon them. I know of no Lands Lying within this Province which have not been Purchased of you, that have been Settled by the English, Except a Tract Lying on or near the River Delaware about Fifty Miles above the Blue Mountain

Brethren, I am glad to have this Opportunity of speaking to you on this Head. It is a Matter of great Consequence and has given me much Concern. Listen Attentively therefore to what I shall say to you about this Matter — You know that an Agreement was made a great while ago between your Ancestors and your Brother Onas, which has been often renewed and confirmed by many of your Chiefs now living that your Brother Onas would never Settle any Lands in this Province till he had fairly purchased them of the Indians, who Engaged that they would never

sell any Lands in this Province to any other Person than those Brother Onas
That you may refresh your Memories and call to mind this Agreement I give
you this Belt. —

a Belt.

Brethren.

A great Number of People who lived in Connecticut Governm
came, about a Years ago, and Settled on or on this River beyond the Line of the Land
purchased of you, at a Place called Chiskeltunk, and claimed all the Lands
from thence quite up to Wyoming. As soon as I heard of it I sent Messengers
to them informing them those Lands had never been purchased of the Indians
and desiring them to move away. They Sent me back for answer that they
had purchased all those Lands of you, and under that Purchase had a
Right to them and would hold them. — Now Brethren, As you have
told me you will hide Nothing from me I desire you will let me truly
whether you have Sold these Lands to these Strangers who have Settled
them against my Will and Consent. — To which Question the Six Nations
made Answer — [That those were the Lands which they mentioned Yesterday
to have been Sold by four Straggling Indians without the Knowledge of
their General Council and that they understood Thomas King, an Oneida
Indian, was one of those who had Sold those Lands.] —

Upon which Answer the Governor said. —

Brethren, You know all such private Sales are of no Force Therefore
Join this String to the Belt, and desire you will Send for those Indians in to
the great Council at Onondago, and reprove them for their Conduct, and
cancel their Deeds

a Belt & a large String

Brethren.

I have already, by the Consent of my Wise Men, Set
up Two great Stores or Trading Houses to furnish the Indians with
all Sorts of Goods at a cheap Rate: One at Pittsburgh and the other
Shamokin, at the last of which Places you may easily Supply
yourselves with whatever you want. The Expences, Losses and many
Difficulties which attend our Sending Goods to those two Places are so
great that I cannot Set up another Store-House at so great a Distance
as Diahoga, According to your desire. — I am sorry to refuse you any
thing, but if I should agree with you to do more than I can perform,
you would have just Reason to charge me with Deceiving you. You
must not therefore take it amiss that I always Speak plainly to you and
tell you my Mind. —

a Belt. —

Brethren.

I told you before that if I should have occasion to send you any Messages, I would commit the Care of them to Messengers of my Own; and as Samuel Weaver is a Person recomended by you for that Purpose, I will use him for the future)

a String —

Brethren.

I am pleased to hear you Sent to General Johnson our Flesh and Blood who were Prisoners Among the Cayugas. We esteem it as the strongest Proof of your Friendship that you can possibly give us. — You all agreed at the Treaty held here three Years ago that you would Search all the Towns and Places in the Indian Countries for them, and deliver them up to us, without leaving one behind; And that if they had gone down your Throats, you would heave them up again. I am Sorry that but very few have yet been brought back; tho I know there are a great many Scattered up and down among the Indians. We cannot help thinking that you Speak only from your Lips and not from your Heart, notwithstanding Professions of Regard you make Some, till This Promise is Performed, and we see our Fathers, Mothers and Children, who have been Carried into Captivity restored to us. This Promise was the Condition on which the Raw Belt was Exchanged between us. — Some among you have been faithful, and Sent back all the Prisoners they had; I do not therefore — Address this part of my Speech to them, but take them to my Heart. It is intended only for such of the Indians as have deceived us, and Still detain Our Flesh and Blood. I sincerely wish to be Friends with you all, and therefore once more put you in mind of your Engagements, and insist on your — immediately complying with them by Restoring the Prisoners; that nothing may remain to make any Difference between us to the End of Time.

a Belt. —

I Agreable to your Request Shall take into Serious Consideration what you said to me on Wednesday last, And Shall Answer you with the same good Will and Sincerity that true Friends always use to one another.

a String —

The Same Day in the afternoon. Present, as before. —

In Consequence of the Governor's Pressing Demands for the Indians to deliver up all the English Prisoners they had now with them, they Produced one Girl, and delivered her up to the Governor in Form. —

The Governor then Spoke to the Indians.

Brethren.

I am now to inform you that Since our last Meeting at this Place three Years ago, the Road has been Stained with a few Drops of Blood. — The first thing of this kind happened Over Susquehannah, where one Indian Man, his Wife and two Children were found Dead having been Murdered or Drowned in the River Conedoguanict. As no Sooner came to my Knowledge but I Issued a Proclamation Offering 200 Dollars as a Reward for Detecting and apprehending all who has Should be concerned in this Murder, but, Notwithstanding all my Indeavours, nothing certain has Yet been discovered. —

About two Months ago Our very Good Friend Thomas — Hickman was found Shot in the Juscarora Path Valley. One person I Have in Jail on Suspicion, two others were put into Prison, but Set at Liberty again at the Instance of the Indians, it appearing to them that they were innocent. All possible Indeavours are now Using to find out who did this Wicked act. A Reward has been offered by Public — Proclamation for their apprehension, and I hope we Shall find them.

There may have been some few more of Such Instances, which I may not have been particularly informed of, but these are all that have reached my Ears. —

Brethren. —

These are Accidents which Ought not to affect the Peace made between us. It is as grievous to me as to you to hear of these Wicked Acts; And let them be who they will that have been guilty of those Murders, they shall die themselves as soon as convicted thereof by a Lawful Trial.

With this Belt I Collect their Bones, and put them all into One Grave. —

A Belt

I fill up their Graves and cover their Bodies with these Strouds. —

Strouds

With these Handkerchiefs I wash off the Blood from your Bodies, and Wipe away the Tears from your Eyes. —

Handkerchiefs —

With this Belt I take all Sorrow out of your Hearts. I clear your Throats, Eyes & Ears, and desire you will no more Mourn for them. —

A Belt —

Willsillinq then informed the Governor that he Desired to Speak a few words to him and to his Uncles the Six Nations. — Whereupon the Governor desired him to begin and he Spoke as follows. —

Uncles.

I Beg you will hearken to what I am going to Say. — You may Remember some Years ago at Om Council Fire, you took me by the Hairs of my Head and shook me, and told me to go and live at Wyoming, for you gave me the Land there, where I might raise my bread and get my Living: Now again you desire me to move off from thence and would place me some where Else. The Reason why I complied with your first Request was, Because I thought you would give me the Lands at Wyoming in the Room of some of Our Lands you had Sold the English. I Assure you now that if I move from thence Some English will come and Settle there in the Midst of Our Road, so that we cannot pass from thence to this Province and we shall lose the Land; so that neither you nor me will have any Benefit from it. —

Addressing himself to the Governor he said.

Brother.

I am really very glad to hear you say the Wound is healed up — We are all pleased at it. Since this is the case we Expect you will pay us for the Lands we have been complaining about — It was left to King George. — You told me as soon as ever you heard from the King, you would let me know of it, but I have not heard you say any thing about it Since — Now Brother as there are some here present who have never been paid for Some of their Lands, We desire you would pay them now. But as for the Munsies and some others at Alleghenny who also claim Lands near this Place, they will Agree with you when they see you. —

The Governor replied that he would take into Consideration what he had said and would Answer him in the Morning. —

Being asked what Lands he desired to be paid for, he Answered. — that the Lands are where we now Stand, betwixt the Mountains and Youhiohon. Creek; but Acknowl'd that Some Lands about Durham four Miles Square, were paid for. —

Sokaal then Stood up and Spoke. —

Brother Onas.

We the Seven Nations, Especially the Nanticokes and Conoys Speak to you. — About Seven Years ago we went to Maryland with a Belt of Wampum to fetch our Flesh and Blood, which we Shewed to some Englishmen there who told us they did not Understand Belts, but if we had brought any order in writing from the Governor of Pennsylvania they would let our Flesh and Blood then come away with us; but as this was not done, they would not let them come. — Now we Desire you would give us an order for that Purpose. —

White String of 5 Rows. —

Brother Onas.

We would have you make some Satisfaction to Our Cousins here the Delawares for their Lands, As we Suppose they desire it. — Some of them are now Present who claim Some Lands here, and are often thinking of it, — particularly One [pointing to Joseph Peppy] —

At a private Conference on Wednesday the 12. of August 1761. —

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. Lieut. Govr. &c.
Richard Peters } Esqrs
Lewis Gordon }
The Chief of the Onondago's
Ashonoch Speaker
James Sherlock, Interpreter

Brother Onas.

It is a Long Time since we last met Together, — and we are now glad to see you. Brother, we request it of you that you would give us a Duplicate of this Deed; [Shewing a Deed of Release, from Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser Esqrs Proprietary Attorneys

to them at the Last Treaty] Because it is the desire of Jenochiada And in order that the Mohawks may have the Original, and we keep the Copy. —

a Chequered String of 3 Rows —

To which Request the Governor assented, and Desired Lawr Gordon Esqr. to prepare an Exemplified Copy of the above mentioned, & Release for them. —

Jeoquanta then Spoke to the Governor. —

Brother Onas.

My old Mother and Children, who are here at Present, are not able to Walk; & desire therefore that my Brother would help me to a Horse; As I have a great Way to go home, and cannot make a Canoe at this Time of the Year. —

a Black Belt of 7 Rows. —

Brother Onas

I have come a great Way and brought with me a Pack of Beaver. Our Brother General Johnson and those who live near him Sell their Goods very Dear and give us Nothing for our Skins; but as I heard our Brothers of this Province gave better Prices for our Skins; I have brought them here. And hope my Brother will See Justice done me in the Sale of them. And if my Brother thinks I can get a Better price for them by carrying them to Philadelphia I should be Obliged to him for his information. —

a chequered String of 3 Rows. —

At a Public Conference on the Same Day. —

Present

The Honble James Hamilton &c. &c. as at the former Public Conferences.

The Governor Addressing himself to Teedyuscung Spoke as follows.

Brother.

As to the Lands lying between Hillotchtiney Hills and Youghiogan Creek, which you say you have never been paid for, You know the Proprietors of this Province have always insisted that they were fairly purchased of the Delawares before you were born, —

who Received the Consideration Money for them. You know also that
Dispute between you and the Proprietors about these Lands was, by your
Own particular desire, referred to our great King over the Water, wh
from his Love of Justice and regard to you has taken upon himself to
Settle it, And has Ordered General Johnson to hear your Complain
and enquire into the Truth of it, and make report to him, that he ma
Direct what is right to be done. Of this General Johnson gave you
notice by a Letter above a Year and a half ago, and desired you to appo
a proper time and place to meet him on this Occasion, that the aff
might be Speedily Settled. I have waited ever Since in expectation
that you would Comply with General Johnsons Request; And I
Inform you that I am and at all times Shall be ready on my Part to
Join the Proprietary Commissioners to Support their claim when
you Shall appoint the time and place of Meeting. It is therefore you
Own fault if the Matter is Delayed any longer. —

Addressing himself to the Seven Nations he said.

Brethren of the Seven United Nations. —

I have considered what
You said to me in Behalf of the Conoys and the Nanticokes, who have so
of their Brethren Still remaining in the Province of Maryland. As
I am not Governor of that Province, I have no Power to order the people
there to Suffer their Relations to come away. I will however afford
them all the assistance I can. And will not only give the Messengers
they Send to Maryland a Passport or Safe Conduct, but will Write
to the Governor and request him to permit their Brethren to come
away without Interruption. —

Brethren.

You desire me to make Satisfaction to your
Cousins the Delawares for those Lands which they claim, as they often
think of it. — Had you known as well as I do how groundless and
unjust this claim of their's was, I am sure you would not have taken
any Notice of it. Your old Men must Remember that at a full
Council held with the Six Nations at Philadelphia in the Year
1742 the Claim the Delawares now make for those very Lands
was laid before them and the Deeds from them to the Proprietors —

Perused and Considered by the Six Nations; who, upon a full hearing of the Matter thereon were Convinced that the Proprietors had fairly & Honestly purchased them of the Delawares, and paid for them. Whereupon the Six Nations Ordered the Delawares to remove off from them, and go to Wyoming: Which they Accordingly did. — Teedyuscung Some time ago referred his Complaint about these Lands to our great King, who has ordered General Johnson to enquire into the whole matter and let him know how it is Circumstanced, that Justice may be done as well to the Delawares as to us; And I am ready to Send my Commissioners to General Johnson to lay before him the Proprietors Deeds for and — Right to those Lands, whenever Teedyuscung will appoint a Time and Place for this Purpose. —

Tohadio Addressed the Governor in behalf of the Tuteloes as follows —

Brother Onas.

We desire our Brother will be so good as to Furnish us with three Waggons to carry Home our Sick, who are not able to Walk; as we intend to go Home as soon as we can. — which Request the Governor granted, & left the Number of Waggons to be Provided for them, to the Direction of Joseph Fox Esqr. —

Tohadio then added

Brother Onas.

We have been here at this Council Fire & heard what good Words you have Spoken to us. We have no more to say at present, & we see likewise that you have nothing more to say to us. We are therefore going to part. When we return Home we will Acquaint all our People with what we have heard. We heartily Thank you for the good Usage we have received from you. —

The Governor informed them that he had brought up with him a Present from the Government to them, which Mr. Fox would Distribute Amongst them to Morrow, and then concluded the Treaty by Shaking Hands with the Chiefs of the Indians. —

In the afternoon the Governor and his Company Set out for Philadelphia. —

1761 August

Inform you thereof that you might not be alarmed at their approach.
As a proof of my friendship for you, I now present you with some
Vermilion and Trinkets with some cash to buy bread for your Journey
home; and expect you will continue by your conduct to merit the favour
of your brethren the English — you will tell of seven rows

I am with great esteem their [illegible] returned the following answer

Brother

It gives us great pleasure to see and speak with you whom we have
so often heard, wherefore now shake you by the hand as our friend,
returning you many thanks for this mark of your friendship, and you
may be assured if this war it will permit us, we shall be home in a few
days, when we shall faithfully deliver your message to the Chief Men
of our Castles who will doubtless dispatch runners to call the other
Nations as soon as they come to you.

The Speaker having finished what he had to say, they took their leaves

5th

Lt. Allen having this day informed me that a Mississaga Indian arrived at Niagara accompanied by the Cachine & acquainted Lt. Brehm that they to the Number of thirty were on their way to meet him, & recall the Message he had sent them from Chicago & hearing that some of their Nation had been to the Detroit with a belt &c — the Messenger informed him that they would be at Niagara tomorrow, or the next day at farthest —

6th

A Seneca Indian who during the siege of Niagara came out of the Fort with thirty of his people to Lt. Brehm, this day wanted him of whom he asked how the Indians came to send the Message they did to the Western Indians, & what the Belt &c, & answered that it must have been sent by some Indians living on the Ohio, who had some of their people killed, or married last Fall, & others much abused by the English — that lately five Delawares were killed near Shamokin, and a Seneca by the Garrison of Venango — all which, together with the ill treatment they generally met with at the Forts, induced them to imagine the English purposed to fall upon

and

And destroy them, and was probably the cause of their sending the belt amongst the Western Indians — That Tahaadoris, one of their Messengers was sent to Chabert de Joncair —

Sonajoana a Seneca Chief with several others arrived, and acquainted Sir William that he expected the rest as to morrow —

Oct. 8th

About Noon the Senecas came to inform Sir William Johnson that three young Indians sent from the Sachems were arrived to tell him that the Sachems, and Chiefs of their Nation who were on their way to Niagara agreable to his summons, had returned back on account of one of their Chief men named Haraghiaraghqui falling sick, which prevented their proceeding, but that they would be very glad Sir William would deliver what he had to say to the Senecas then at Niagara being thirty in Number with their Chief Sonajoana who was impowered to hear, and acquaint the rest thereof — Sir William expressed his surprize at their not punctually obeying his summons having something to say to them on which their interest and welfare greatly depended, however that he should deliver what he had to say to those present in the afternoon

P. M. Mons.r Gamelin newly arrived from D'etroit informed Sir William that an Ottawa Indian had cautioned him to take care of himself as Niagara and D'etroit would be destroyed in a few days —

Sir William sent to acquaint the Indians that he was ready to deliver what he had to say to them — whereupon they assembled —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Major Walters
Capt. Shannigton } Royal Americans
John Johnson Esq.r Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary
Daloagne Interpreters

Sonajoana and above thirty Senecas

Being all seated Sir William spoke to them as follows

Brethren

My sending for you at this time was to acquaint you that I am sorry

the

As Major Gladwin, an English Officer is now on his way with a body of men in order to explore the Lakes, & take possession of the French posts, evacuated to us by the surrender of Canada, I judged it necessary to inform you thereof that you might not be alarmed at their approach –

As a proof of my friendship for you, I now present you with some Cloathing & Trinkets with some Cash to buy bread for your journey home, & expect you will continue by your Conduct to merit the favour of your brethren the English

Gave a belt of seven rows

To which Speech their Chief returned the following answer

Brother

It gives us great pleasure to see & speak with you of whom we have so often heard, we therefore now shake you by the hand, as our friend, returning you many thanks for this mark of your friendship, and you may be assured if the wind will permit us, we shall be home in a few days when we shall faithfully deliver your message to the Chief Men of our Castle, who will doubtless dispatch runners to call the other Nations in order to meet you –

The Speaker having finished what he had to say, they took their leaves –

4th

A Seneca Indian (who during the siege of Niagara came out of the Fort with thirty of his people to Sir William,) this day waited on him, on the Indians being asked how the Senecas came to send the Message they did to the Western Indians at, and about Détroit, he answered that it must have been set on foot by some Indians living on the Ohio, who had one of their people killed at, or near Fort Pitt last spring, others much abused by the English – That lately five Delawares were killed near Shamokin, & a Seneca by the Garrison of Venango; all which, together with the illtreatment they generally met with at the Posts, induced them to imagine the English proposed to fall

upon & destroy them, and was probably the cause of their sending the belt amongst the western Indians – That Tahaiadóris one of their Messengers was Son to Chabert Joncair –

Sonajóana a Seneca Chief with several others arrived, and acquainted Sir William that he expected the rest as tomorrow

The Senecas came to inform Sir William that three young Indians sent from the Sachems were arrived to tell him that the Sachems & Chiefs of that Nation who were on their way to Niagara agreable to his summons, had returned back on account of one of their Chief Men named Karaghiánaghquás falling sick which prevented their proceeding,* but that they would be very glad Sir William would deliver what he had to say, to the Senecas then at Niagara, being thirty in number with their Chief Sonajoana who was impowered to hear, and acquaint the rest thereof — Sir William expressed his surprize at their not punctually obeying his summons, having something to say to them on which their interest & welfare greatly depended, however, that he should deliver what he had to say to those present in the Afternoon – P. M. Monsieur Gamelin (newly arrived from Detroit) informed Sir William that an Ottawa Indian had cautioned him to take care of himself as Niagara, & Détroit would be destroyed in a few days –

Sir William sent to acquaint the Indians that he was ready to deliver what he had to say to them – whereupon they assembled

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Major Walters – } Roy[l] Americans
Capt Etherington }
John Johnson Esqr.
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secry
Du Coagne Interpreter
Sonajoana, & about thirty Senecas

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* It is customary for Ind[s]. to return home on any of their Chiefs falling sick. (Johnson's note.)

Being all seated Sir William spoke to them as follows

Brethren

My sending for you at this time was to acquaint you that I am sent by the General & Commander in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's forces in America, to the Détroit in order to call a Council and assemble all the surrounding Nations, & to establish all matters on the best, & most permanent footing in that quarter; to assure them of his Majestys protection so long as they continue to behave as Friends to the English, as also to regulate the Trade & at every other place where a trade is carried on between us and the Indians, thereby to convince them of our upright intentions, and resolution to see them done all manner of Justice whilst they deserve our favour and protection –

Gave a Belt.

Brethren

In the prosecution of my journey hither I had frequent Interviews with several of the Six Nations, but how great was my surprize when I was given to understand from a good Authority that you, the people in whom I had always reposed so much confidence, whose happiness and true interest it has been my constant study to promote, should without any reasonable motive for so doing attempt to disturb the harmony subsisting between the Indians and us, by sending Messengers with a War belt to Détroit in order to prevail on the several Nations of Indians inhabitting that Country to take up the hatchet, and joyn with you against the English,– Your Brethren, Your Friends and your Allies as you have always termed them, ties, which your perfidiousness hath now falsified –

However astonishing this your extraordinary Conduct may appear to the English in General, it cannot but affect me in a more particular & Sensible manner in consideration of the place which I hold under his Majesty which appoints me to the Superintendency of your, & the Six Nations affairs, A people on whom I have so often bestowed his Majestys bounty, Who must all

be convinced of my constant & indefatigable labour in promoting a good understanding between the English and you, and in pointing out to you the only means of enjoying peace & prosperity

So unjustifiable are your late proceedings as not only to surprize us, but to astonish those very Indians, so lately our avowed Enemys, who must look upon it as the highest perfidy in you, the long feigned friends of the English – suddenly to throw off the Mask at a time when all the Surrounding Nations had just began to taste the Sweets of peace, & to reap the advantages resulting from our friendly indulgences towards them, then, in violation of the most Solemn treatys to lay a scheme which must deprive them of the blessings of peace and commerce by endeavouring to engage those hitherto well disposed people in an unnatural and rebellious War which (if undertaken) must have unavoidably terminated in the ruin of the whole Indian Confederacy – But the Conduct of these wise people, hath convinced you, as well as us of their just estimate of the happiness which they enjoy, & the advantages resulting from our friendship, by their contemptuously rejecting your pernicious proposals, tending to a breach of the publick tranquillity – If then your Conduct has astonished those Nations as yet Strangers to us, in what light must you appear to the English, who have always hitherto esteemed and treated you as friends, and that at a Considerable Expence, and what measures can you take to extenuate your guilt, after your evil tho weak endeavors to promote an unjust War

Let me add as an addition to your Crime, that on my way hither, every other Nation of the Confederacy with whom I had any conference utterly disclaimed their being in any wise privy thereto and in the warmest terms disapproved of your proceedings –

I now therefore address & require you present who represent the Seneca Nation, peremptorily to acquaint me, whether the two Seneca Messengers sent with a belt to incite the Nations about the Détroit to a War against the English were authorized for

that purpose by your Nation or not, If so, what were the motives inducing you thereto, and what are your present resolutions thereon that I may be enabled to acquaint the Commander in Chief imediately therewith –

Concluded with severely chiding them for their stealing horses from about Fort Pitt &ca

To all which they promised to prepare an answer against the next Day –

9th

Sir William Johnson drew up Regulations for the Indian trade at Niagara, & Oswego, Stipulating the Quality & Quantity of goods to be given in exchange for the Indians Peltry – The Regulation for the former post he delivered Major Walters, & dispatched that for the latter to Major Duncan Comdg. Officer that the Traders might be compelled to govern themselves thereby, & the Regulations properly enforced –

The Indians assembled at Sir William's Quarters to answer what he had sayed to them the day before

Present as before

Sonajoana Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

What you declared to us yesterday has given us much uneasiness especially, as we are not only innocent, but entirely ignorant of the whole charge against us, No such Message having been ever to our knowledge sent by our Nation, It having been always our intention to live in strict friendship with the English; but we are of opinion that as those Messengers live near Fort Pitt they must have been dispatched by some Indians from that Quarter

We cannot deny but that some of our imprudent young Men have stolen some horses in the Neighbourhood of Pittsburgh without our consent or approbation, but we shall use all our endeavours to put a Stop thereto for the future, as well as to

any other cause of complaint, & hope thereby as well as by the rest of our conduct to shew our good intentions to regain your confidence & Esteem –

gave a bunch of Wampum

Brother

I now speak on the behalf of the Warriors & principal Women, begging you would consider their poverty, & allow the former some ammunition to kill game for their support, as also to have pity on our Women who have scarcely cloathing to cover their nakedness, & be assured that any favours which they may now receive from you shall be remembred in the most gratefull & friendly manner by the whole Nation –

gave a bunch of Wampum

Having finished what he had to say — Sir William spoke to them as follows –

Brethren of the Seneca Nation

I have attended with the utmost surprize to your Feigned Declarations of ignorance & innocence with regard to the late message sent to the Détroit, nor can your frivolous excuses that the Messengers lived Detached from you, have any Weight with me, being thoroughly convinced that they, or any other Tribes of your Nation (tho' ever so remote) would not presume to undertake so dangerous an affair without your Concurrence & approbation, as you must be sensible I well know your custom of consulting each other on affairs of much less moment, nay, matters of the smallest importance are never agreed to without the consent of you all –

This affair so villainous & treacherous in its Nature, has been fortunately brought to light partly thro the friendship and fidelity of the Western Indians, who have made publick your whole proceedings. I therefore now tell you plainly that I look upon whatever you may say, as an extinuation thereof, to be evasive, & Calculated with design farther to amuse and deceive a people who have too long credited your false protestations of friendship,

nor will all the Excuses you can frame with all the Rethorick you may be masters of, In any wise satisfy the General or convince me of your innocence, unless a Deputation of your Chiefs attend the Meeting which I am now going to call at the Détroit, & there publickly in the name of your people, & in the presence of all the Nations declare your entire innocence & disapprobation of any thing proposed by those Messengers last Month tending to excite a War against us and this I propose as the only step which you can take to satisfy your Injured Brethren the English, and to acquit yourselves to the Indians of any concern in what was then transacted –

returned them their own Wampum to shew he paid no regard to what they had said, which greatly confounded them.

After some time spent in Consultation together, the Chiefs rose up, and addressed Sir William –

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are all much concerned to find you are so severe upon us, after the honest declaration of innocence which we made to you, However, as it has not given you sufficient Satisfaction we shall send your belt off tomorrow morning to our Nation together with what you have sayed thereon, & make no doubt but some of our Chief Men will be imediately appointed to attend, or follow you to the Détroit, and there (agreable to your request) publickly satisfy you, & the World of our innocence of what we are accused –

Upon which Sir William desired they would lose no time in so doing least the Meeting might be thereby retarded, promised he would give them a little cloathing the next Day, & as to ammunition he told them that their want of it, & the little notice taken of them was entirely owing to their own ill behaviour last year in abandoning his Majestys troops after the Surrender of Isle Royale, neither could they with the least Justice expect that

we should put ammunition into the hands of a people who endeavoured to form a Confederacy against us, However, that on their solemn declarations of innocence, and in expectation that they might hereafter behave themselves as became faithfull Allies, he should so far consider their demand, as to allow those of their Nation present, as much as should serve them to kill game on their way home

After which they parted

This Day Sir Williams boats arrived with the Indian present.

10th

Nickas of Conajoharee with the Mohocks, & some Oneidas arrived –

11th

The Mohocks being desirous to speak with the Senecas upon the before mentioned affair, on behalf of their Nation they accordingly called them to the following Meeting, at which they requested Sir William to be present.

At a Meeting of the Mohocks & Oneidas with the Senecas at Niagara July 11th[1]

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart Lieut Guy Johnson as Secry
Nickas Sachem of Conajoharee
& other Mohocks & Oneidas
The Senecas as before

Nickas addressed them

Brethren of the Seneca Nation

The late imprudent steps which we are informed you have taken, has given our Nation much uneasiness, & cannot fail of

---

[1] This should be August 11th. July 11th Johnson was at Fort Stanwix.

And destroy them, and was probably the cause of their sending the Belts amongst the Western Indians — That Tahaadoris, one of their Messengers was sent to Chabert de Joncair —

Sonajoana a Seneca Chief with several others arrived, and acquainted Sir William that he expected the rest as to morrow —

9th

About Noon the Senecas came to inform Sir William Johnson that the young Indians sent from their Tachems were arrived to tell him that the Sachems, and Chiefs of that Nation who were on their way to Niagara agreable to his summons, had returned back on account of one of their Chief men named Hanaghianaghqui falling sick, which prevented their proceeding, but that they would be very glad Sir William would deliver what he had to say, to the Senecas then at Niagara being there in Number with their Chief Sonajoana who was impowered to hear, and acquaint the rest thereof — Sir William expressed his surprize at their not punctually obeying his summons having something to say to them on which their interest and welfare greatly depended, however that he should deliver what he had to say to those present, in the afternoon

P.M. Mons.r Gamelin newly arrived from D'etroit, informed Sir William that an Ottaway Indian had cautioned him to take care of himself as Niagara and D'etroit would be destroyed in a few days —

Sir William sent to acquaint the Indians that he was ready to deliver what he had to say to them — whereupon they assembled —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Major Walters
Capt Etherington } Royal Americans
John Johnson Esq.r Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary
Deloagne Interpreters

Sonajoana and above thirty Senecas

Being all seated Sir William spoke to them as follows

Brethren

My sending for you at this time was to acquaint you that I am sorry the

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the General and Commander in Chief of his Britannick Majestys forces in America to the Westward in order to call a Council and assemble all the surrounding Nations and to establish all nations on the best and most permanent footing in that quarter, to assure them of his Majestys protection so long as they continue to behave as friends to the English & also to regulate the Trade there, and at every other place where a trade is carried on between us & the Indians, thereby to convince them of our uprightness in thinking, and resolution to act them done all manner of Justice whilst they deserve our favour and protection ——

Brethren

I gave a belt

In the prosecution of my journey hither I had frequent intercourse with several of the Nations but how great was my surprize when I was given to understand from a good authority that agency, the People in whom I had always reposed so much confidence, whose happiness and true interest it has been my constant study to promote, should without any reasonable motive so long attempt to disturb the harmony subsisting between the Indians and us, by sending Messengers with a War belt to Detroit in order to prevail on the several Nations of Indians in that quarter to take up the hatchet, and join with you against the English your Brethren, your friends, and your Allies, as we have always termed them, but which your perfidiousness hath now falsified ——

However astonishing this your unaccountable conduct may appear to the English in general, it cannot but affect me in a more particular, and tender manner, in consideration of the place which I hold under his Majesty which appoints me to the superintendency of your, and the six Nations affairs, a people on whom I have often bestowed his Majestys bounty, who must all be concerned if my endeavours are not daily exerted in promoting a good understanding between the English and you, and unremitting sue to you the only means of enjoying peace and prosperity ——

So unjustifiable are your late proceedings as not only to surprise us, but to astonish the Savages of Ireland so lately our avowed Enemys who

must

Must look upon it as the highest perfidy in you, the long feigned friends of the English, suddenly to throw off the mask at a time when all the surrounding Nations had just began to taste the sweets of peace, and to reap the advantages resulting from our friendly indulgences towards them, then, in violation of the most solemn treaty to lay a scheme which must deprive them of the blessings of peace and commerce by endeavouring to engage those hitherto well disposed people in an unnatural, and rebellious war which (if undertaken) must have unavoidably terminated in the ruin of the whole Indian Confederacy— But the conduct of these wise people, hath convinced you, as well as us of their just estimate of the happiness which they enjoy, and the advantages resulting from our friendships, by their contemptuously rejecting your pernicious proposals, tending to a breach of the publick tranquillity— If then your conduct has astonished those Nations as yet strangers to us, in what light must you appear to the English who have always hitherto esteemed and treated you as friends, and that at a considerable expence, and what measures can you take to extenuate your guilt after your evil, tho' weak endeavours to promote an unjust war— Let me add as an addition to your crime, that I am informed by way of Niagara, that every other Nation of the Confederacy with whom I had any conference utterly disclaimed their being in any wise privy thereto, & in the warmest terms disapproved of your proceedings——

I now therefore address, and require you present to whom represent the Seneca Nation, peremptorily to acquaint me whether the two Seneca Messengers sent with a belt to incite this Nations about the Détroit to a war against the English were authorised for that purpose by your Nation or not, if so, what were their motives inducing you thereto, and what are your present resolutions thereon, that I may be enabled to acquaint the Commander in Chief immediately therewith— Concluded with severely chiding them for their stealing horses from about Fort Pitt Vca——

To all which they promised to prepare an answer against the next Day

94

Sir William Johnson made the following regulations for the Indian trade

Must look upon it as the blackest perfidy in you, the long feigned friends
of the English, suddenly to throw off the Mask at a time when all the
surrounding Nations had just began to taste the sweets of peace, and to
reap the advantages resulting from our friendly indulgences towards
them, then, in violation of the most solemn treaty to lay a scheme
which must deprive them of the blessings of peace and commerce by
endeavouring to engage those hitherto well disposed people in an
unnatural, and rebellious war which (if undertaken) must have
unavoidably terminated in the ruin of the whole Indian Confederacy—
But the conduct of these well people hath convinced you, as well as us
of their just estimate of the happiness which they enjoy, and the advantages
resulting from our friendship, by their contemptuously rejecting your
pernicious proposals, tending to a breach of the publick tranquillity—
If then your conduct has astonished those Nations as yet strangers to
us, in what light must you appear to the English who have always
hitherto esteemed and treated you as friends, and that at a considerable
expence, and what means can you take to extenuate your guilt
after your evil, tho' weak endeavours to promote an unjust war—
Let me add as an addition to your crime, that in my way hither, —
every other Nations of the Confederacy with whom I had any conference
utterly disclaimed their being in any wise privy thereto, & in the warmest
terms disapproved of your proceedings ——

I now therefore address, and require you present who represent the
Seneca Nations peremptorily to acquaint me whether the two Seneca
Messengers sent with a belt to incite the Nations about the Detroit
to a war against the English were authorized for that purpose—
by your Nations or not, & if so, what were the motives inducing you
thereto, and what are your present resolutions thereon, that I may
be enabled to acquaint the Commander in Chief immediately thereof—
—Concluded with severely chiding them for their stealing horses from
about Fort Pitt &c.

To all which they promised to prepare an answer against the next
Day

9th

Sir William Johnson made the following regulations for the Indian
trade

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at Niagara and Oswego, the former of which he delivered Major Walters, and enclosed the latter to Major Duncan Comd.t at Oswego

By the Honourable Sir Will.m Johnson Bart.
His Majestys sole Agent, and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of North America
Coll.o of the six united Nations their allies & Dependants &c &c

Nothing can contribute more to the strengthening Yr Friendship his Majesty has entered into with this Country than a free open trade on the fairest & most reasonable terms with the Indians, Inhabitants thereof, I have with the approbation of his Excellency General Amherst judged it advisable, for the preventing of any extortion or abuse that may be made the following regulations with regard to the prices of Indian goods Here by ordering all traders &c strictly to adhere to, under pain of being excluded from the post at which they trade by the Commanding Officer & their Peltries cause to be taken from them, and they rendered incapable to trade at any of his Majestys garrisons or posts for the future

And each of the Comd.g Officers of his Majestys Garrisons are required not to allow any Person or persons whatsoever to carry on any trade with the Indians who do not first produce a License there for, signed and Sealed by Sir William Johnson for that purpose

Regulations for the trade at Niagara

Indian goods	to be sold for
1 Yd broad of two yards long to be sold for	2 large Beaver, or 3 dressed buckskins
1 Gunneau Stocking of 1st Qlt	a good doe & small Beaver skin
1 Woman worsted Stocking & pair	a good buckskin
1 Gunneau pair Stockings	a Martin, or small Doe
Childrens Stockings	1 Racoon skin, or a small Gunneau
Mens & womens large white blankets	1 large and 1 small Beaver, or 2 large bucks
White Blankets of 2½ a piece	2 middling beaver, or large buck & Doe
Do of 3Q to a piece for Childrens	one large beaver, or 2 Does
Mens gunneau Coats with Gorgets	three Bucks or 2 Beavers
Boys of 16 years old Do with Do	two middling beavers, or three Does
Childrens Do with Do	one buck, or middling beaver
Mens coarse garlick ~~shirts~~ each	one buck, or middling beaver

Vr Indian goods	to be sold for
Mens ruffled Shirts	two Bucks, or 2 middling beaves, or 2 otters, or 7 Racoons
Childrens shirts from 5 to 2 years old	1 Deerskin, or two large Racoons
Black Wampum p pounded, if good	one small beaver or fatt, or 3 large racoons
White Wampum p Do	two large Racoons, or one martin
Large Butcher knives	one large Racoon, or three Muskrats
Small knives for Women	one small Racoon, or two Muskrats
One piece of best role gartering	one beaver, or two Doeskins, or 6 Racoons
2 fathom of Ribband	one Buck, or middle sized beaver
One pound of Vermilion	two beavers, or three Bucks
One piece of ordinary Gartering, or lining	one small beaver, or 4 Racoons
One fathom of Callicoe	one Beaver, or three Doeskins
One Do of Callimanco	one middling beaver, or two Doeskins
A Large silk Handkerchief	one Beaver, or 2 good doeskins
Brass Kettles by weight	1 pound of Beaver p pound
Tin, or Camp Kettles of a gallon	one Beaver, or one Buck & a Doe
A well made silver armband	four Bucks, or 3 Beavers
A Wrist band of Silver	two Bucks, or 2 small beavers
A Silver Broch	one Racoon, or three Muskrats
A pair of Silver Earbobs	one good doeskin, or small beaver
A large Silver Cross	one buck, or middling beaver
Womens silver hairplates large	four Bucks, or three large beavers
Gunpowder p pound	one small beaver, or middle sized buck
5. Bars of lead	one Buck, or middling beaver
12 Flints	one small Racoon, or two muskrats
A Middling sized Cooking Kettle	two Racoons, or 6 Muskrats
Embossed serge, a fathom	one Buck, or middling beaver
Red Strunks, large size	two bucks, or 2 middling beavers
Middle size	one Buck, or one Beaver
Smallest	two Racoons, or 6 Muskrats, or a martin
Two Harps six	A Large Racoon
Beaver traps	two middle sized beavers, or 2 Bucks
Brasorings Six	A small Racoon, or 2 muskrats
Wire by the fathom, if thick	one Racoon, if very small a Muskrat
Horn bombe two	A Racoon, or 3 Muskrats, or a Mink
3 Awl blades	A Muskrat
NB. A Buck Dressed is to be equal to	One Otter, or large Bear
One Doe Do	One Fisher, or two Martins
One large Beaver	One Dressed Elk, or Bessabe
One middling Do	five Racoons, or three foxes
One small Do	three Minks, or 3 Cats

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Regulation for the trade at Oswego — Preamble as usual —

Indian goods	to be sold for
Cutlass'd of two yards long	two Beavers, or three bucks Or six
1 large best white Blanket	one large & one small beaver, or 2 Bucks
1 Blanket for Women	one large beaver, or a buck & a doe
1 Blanket of 2 Yds a piece	one middling beaver, or 2 Doeskins
1 pr of mens plain stockings	one small beaver, or one Doeskin
1 pair of Scarlet Stockings	one middling beaver or 2 small Bucks
1 pair of blue Stockings	one small buck, or middling beaver
1 Womans Worsted stockings a pair	2 Racoons or one Martin skin
1 Womans Do a pair	one Racoon, or three Muskrats
1 Mans flannel Coat, with binding	two bucks, or one Doe, or 2 Beavers
one Do for a Boy of 8 years old with Do	one Buck, or one small beaver
1 pair of Scarlet Shifts each	one small beaver, or small buck
1 pair fine ruffled Shifts each	two small bucks, or two Middling beaver
1 Piece of Shalloon from 5 to 8 Yards	one Doeskin or two large Racoons
1 Piece Strouds from 5 to 8 Yards	one small beaver, or 2 large racoons, or a Doe.
1 Piece Half Strouds from 5 to 8 Yds	2 Racoons, or one Martin, or 6 Muskrats
1 Large Gulleam, or Fuzee	one large Racoon, or 3 Muskrats
1 Smaller Sort for Women	one small Racoon, or 2 muskrats
1 Piece of Red Half garter ing	one Beaver, or 2 Doeskins, or 6 Racoons
1 piece of ordinary Do or Galloon	one small beaver, small Buck or 4 Racoons
one fathom of Ribband	2 Racoons, or one Martin, or 6 muskrats
one pound of Vermilion	2 middling beavers, or 2 Bucks
one fathom of Calicoe, or one Calicoe Gown	one Beaver, or 3 Doeskins
one fathom of Callimanco, or one Gown	one buck, or 2 doeskins, or one middling beaver
one large silk handkerchief	one middling beaver, or one buck
1 roll Tobacco & paper	2 large Racoons, or one Martin
1 Tin, or Pamphletts of Salvation	one middling beaver, or one Buck
1 large well made Silver armband	4 Bucks, or 3 Beavers
1 Silver Wristband	2 small Beaver, or 2 large does
1 Silver Brooch, or Breast buckle	one Racoon, or three Muskrats
1 pair of Silver earrings	2 Racoons, or 1 small doe, or 6 Muskrats
1 large Silver hair plate for Women	3 Beavers, or 4 Bucks
1 large Silver breast plate, or Gorget	3 Beavers or 4 Bucks
1 Gun powder Do pound, or pint Do	one small beaver, or a Doeskin
1 Barr of Lead	a Buck, or Beaver
12 flints	one Racoon, or three Muskrats
1 Middle sized Looking Glass	2 Racoons, or a Martin, or 6 Muskrats
1 fathom of Lumbord serge	one Buck, or Middling beaver
1 Kettle Large size	one Beaver, or large Buck
Middle	one small Beaver, or one Doe
Small	one Martin, 2 Racoons, or 6 Muskrats
Six Jews harps	one Racoon, or three Muskrats
1 Brass Sciscors	one middle sized racoon, or 2 muskrats
Thick Wire 5 fathom	one Racoon, or 3 Muskrats
Small Wire Do	one small Racoon, or 2 Muskrats
Two horn Combs	one Racoon, or three Muskrats
1 Beaver trap	one Beaver, or one Buck, or 2 Racoons
Three Awl blades	One Muskrat

N.B. The Regulations of Trade at Fort Niagara are the same as at Oswego

P.M. The Indians assembled at Sir Williams quarters to give in their Answer to what he had sayed to them the day before ——

Present as before

Smajoana Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

What you declared to us yesterday has given us much uneasiness especially, as we are not only innocent, but entirely ignorant of the whole charge against us, No such Message having been ever to our knowledge sent by our Nations, It having been always our intention to live in strict friendship with the English; but we are of opinion that as those Messengers live near Fort Pitt, they must have been dispatched by some Indians from that quarter ——

We cannot deny but that some of our unprudent young men have stolen some horses in the Neighbourhood of Pittsburgh — without our consent, or approbation, but we shall use all our endeavours to put a stop thereto for the future, as well as to any other cause of complaint, and hope thereby as well as by the rest of our conduct to shew our good intentions to regain your confidence and esteem ——

gave a Bunch of wampum.

Brother

I now speak in the behalf of the warriors and principal women beging you would consider their poverty, and allow the former some ammunition to kill game for their support; as also to have pity on our Women who have scarcely cloathing to cover their nakedness, and be assured that any favours which they may now receive from you, shall be remembered in the most grateful and friendly manner by the whole Nation ——

gave a Bunch of wampum ——

The Chief finished what he had to say — Sir William spoke to them as follows.

Brethren of the Seneca Nation —

I have attended with the utmost surprize to your feigned declarations of ignorance and innocence with regard to the late Message sent to the Detroit, nor can your frivolous excuses that the Messengers lived distant from

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from you, have any weight with me, being thoroughly convinced that they, or any other tribes of your Nation, whatever so remote, would undertake so dangerous an affair without your concurrence and approbation; as you must be sensible I would know your Custom of consulting each other on affairs of much less moment, nay, matters of the smallest importance, as never agreed to without the Consent of you all ——

The affair continues, and the schemes we do Nature has been so miraculously brought to light, partly through the friendship & fidelity of the Western Indians who have made publick to you whole power. I therefore now tell you plainly, that I look upon whatever you may say as an evasion thereof, to be evasive, Calculated with design further to amuse and deceive a people who have too long credited your false protestations of Friendship. nor will the excuse you can frame, with all the Rhetorick you may be Master of in any wise satisfy the General, in convincement of your innocence, unless a Deputation of your Chiefs attend the Meeting which I am now going to call at the Detroit, and there publickly in the name of your people, and in the presence of all the Nations declare your entire innocence, and disapprobation of such things proposed by three of the Men you sent last Month, tending to excite a War against us, - and this I propose as the only steps which you can take to satisfy your injured Brethren the English and to acquit yourselves to the Indians, of any concern in what was then transacted.

returned them thereon Wampum to shew he paid no regard to what they had sayed, which greatly confounded them —

After some time spent in consultation together, the Chiefs rose up, and addressed us as follows ——

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are all much concerned to find you are so severe upon us, after the honest declaration of innocence which we made to you. However, as it has not given you sufficient satisfaction we shall send our belt off

to-morrow morning to our Nation, together with what you have said thereon, and make no doubt but some of our Chief Men will be immediately appointed to attend, or follow you to the Detroit, and there give you agreable to your request, publickly satisfy you, and the World of our innocence of what we are accused.

Upon which Sir William desired they would lose no time in so doing, least the meeting might be thereby retarded, promised he would give them a little cloathing the next day, and as to ammunition he told them that their want of it, and the little notice taken of them was entirely owing to their own ill behaviour Last year in abandonning his Majesty's troops after the surrender of Isle Royale, neither could they with the least justice expect that we should put ammunition into the hands of a People who endeavoured to form a Confederacy against us, However, that on their solemn declarations of innocence, and in expectation that they might hereafter behave themselves as became faithfull Allies, he should so far consider their demand as to allow those of their Nation present, as much as should serve them to kill game on their way home.

After which they parted.

At Nine at Night Sir Williams Boats Boats Loaded with the presents arrived at Niagara from Oswego, after a Tedious passage of 11 Days.

10th

Nicholas of Conajoharee, with the Mohocks & Oneidas arrived.

11th

The Mohocks being desirous to speak with the Senecas upon the before mentioned affair, on behalf of their Nation, they accordingly called them to the following Meeting, at which they requested Sir Will.m to be present

At a meeting of the Mohocks & Oneidas, with the Senecas at Niagara July 11th

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.t — Lieut.t Guy Johnson as Secretary

Nicholas Sachem of Conajoharee & other Mohocks & Oneidas — The Senecas as before

(Nicholas addressed them)

Brethren of the Seneca Nation — The late imprudent steps which we are

to-morrow morning to-mor-
and make no doubt but
to attend, & follow you
publickly satisfy you,
accused——

Upon which Sir
least the meeting might
a little cloathing the
their want of,
their own ill behaviour
the surrender of Fort Roy
that we should put am
endeavoured to form a
solemn declarations of
hereafter behave themse
consider their demand
as should serve them to kill game on their way home——

Nation, together with what you have said there
some of our Chiefs Men will be immediately appointed
to the Detroit, and there (if agreable to your request)
end the World of our innocence of what we are

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thereby retarded, promised he would give them
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and in expectation that they might
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Whereupon they parted——

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Nicholas Sachem of Conajoharee — Secretary
& other Mohocks & Oneidas — The Senecas as before

Nicholas addressed them

Brethren of the Seneca Nation — The late imprudent steps which we
are

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Have informed you have taken; but you see our Nation must unavoidably be concerned in all Disturbances of the whole Confederacy, particularly as it hath been without cause, and contrary to our inclinations. And I am to assure you in the name of my Nation, that they, the Head of these Nations are greatly disgusted therewith, & expect that by your sorrow for what you have done, and your future good behaviour you will make some atonement to the English & to us whom you have so greatly injured, in that we are a part of the Confederacy

I therefore exhort you to consider well what I have said, as coming from the mouths of all our Nations, and likewise to lay aside that meanness of stealing your Brethrens horses, and immediately to return all those which are in your possession, as also to send some of your Chiefs to the Detroit with directions to declare your sentiments in publick, and thereby clear yourselves before your Brethren the English as well as to all the western Indians of the plot with which you are charged.

Brethren

Unless you agree to what is proposed, and laying aside Thieving, Horse stealing and Quarrelling keep for the future, on the most friendly terms with the English you may be assured that a publick rupture must ensue; in which occasion you must expect no favour from us, as we are determined to look upon no Indians as our friends, who are Enemys to them — gave three strings of Wampum

The Senecas thereupon after again denying their knowledge of, or concern in the plot; returned them thanks for their advice, which they promised to report to their Nation; with whom they made no doubt it would have the desired effect, and must be of great weight with them — then the Meeting dissolved

This day an old Seneca Chief called the Belt, waited on Sir William to present himself entirely ignorant of the Indians designs —

Sir William Johnson went from the Landing place on La Famine, from whence to the Mouth was spent in getting the Indian presents &c, over the Carrying place to Little Niagara, the Weather being very wet —

A MEETING WITH SENECAS[1]

At a Meeting with The Belt & other Senecas at Niagara Augt. 11th 1761. Pres^{t}. S^{r}. W^{m}. &^{ca}.

The Belt Speaker

Brother

We are very sorry to find you are under a necessity of taking so long a journey as that on which you are now proceeding, especially as we are certain you have many difficultys to encounter in your way & that your person is not secure, nor your life safe from your enemies. But our uneasiness on your account meets with a great addition from reflecting that this journey in which you are so much exposed is generously undertaken with the design to promote our interest & Wellfare. Accept therefore of our most ardent wishes for your Success therein & be assured of our earnest desires & prayers for your safe return from discharging a Business so essential to our happiness.

A Belt 7 Rows.

Then representing that his prov^{n}. was out begged for a Little supply, together with some Ammunition to carry him home.

A String.

That as a proof of the treatment which he met with he might have a Cag of Rum to take back which he would open before the Sachems in a meeting at his Castle where he should acquaint them with all that passed between S^{r}. W^{m}. & himself. A String

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 117–18, by proceedings of the Easton conference, held August 3–12, by Lieutenant Governor James Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew of the Council, Joseph Fox, provincial commissioner, and others with deputies of the Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidas, Nanticockes, Mohickons, Delawares, Tuteloes and Conogs; Samuel Weiser, James Sherlock, Joseph Pepy, Isaac Stille and David Seisberger, interpreters (printed in *Pa. Col. Rec.*, 8:630–54). Destroyed by fire.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

here. At 12 o'clock, delivered the goods to them, and promised a keg of rum on their journey, when ready to set off. About 4 o'clock, the boats set off and went up to the landing place. Nickus, of Canajoharie, an Indian, arrived here, and acquainted me that several of his castle died of a malignant fever, since my passing that castle, and that all Brant's family were ill of the same disorder, except the old woman. He also told me that he had heard, by the way, from several Indians, that I was to be destroyed or murdered on my way to Detroit, and that the Indians were certainly determined to rise and fall on the English, as several thousand of the Ottawas and other nations had agreed to join the Five Nations in this scheme or plot.

Tuesday 11th. — Fine weather; very hot. Every day I am making ready to set off for the landing place, in order to hurry every thing over. Sent my son there with directions what to have done; also orders to Captain Walters to get the boats over as soon as possible.

The Mohawks and Oneidas spoke in behalf of their nations to the Chenusios with wampum; and after condemning the part they understood they were acting, strongly exhorted them to a better behavior, and also insisted on their delivering up what horses they had taken from hence — otherwise it must be productive of a quarrel with the English, which they will be blamed for by all nations. They also advised, that some of their sachems might attend the intended meeting at Detroit, and there declare their sentiments in the presence of their brethren, the English, and all the nations of Indians assembled at said congress. Three strings of wampum. The Senecas thanked them for their advice, and assured them, they would faithfully report it to their chiefs, on their arrival in their country; and were of opinion it would have great weight with them.

Old Belt, the Seneca chief, two other chiefs, and several others of his nation just now arrived, who came purposely to see me, hearing I was at this place. On asking him how all in his country did, he answered, "all well and very peaceable." I asked him if he had not heard of the measures proposed by some of the

Senecas lately at Detroit. He declared he had heard nothing of any moment since his arrival in [t]his country. After ordering him some provisions, which he seemed in great need of, he went away, and promised to come and smoke a pipe with me in the afternoon. He accordingly came and spoke (as will appear in the records of that day),[37] when I told him what passed at Detroit, which surprised him. I asked his opinion of it. He said that when the sachems from the Seneca country, who were gone to Onondaga on business, were come back, he could tell what was intended, and would let me know it. He added, that as he was invested with the direction of the affairs of the nation where he lived, I did not doubt but he would be able to settle all matters on the best footing among them.

Wednesday 12th. — Fine weather. I set off for the landing place with my baggage, in company with Captain Etherington, Doctor Stevenson[38] and Lieutenant Johnson. When I arrived there, I found Mr. Frazier, an officer of Gladwin's party, getting over the last of their things. In the evening, I sent over four of my battoes, there being no more carriages. The royal American party is also here, waiting to get over their provisions, &c. I expect they will be ready to accompany me. In the evening, I took a walk to look if there could be a better landing place found, but could see none, without it was made with a great deal of labor.

Thursday 13th. — Still very fine weather. Got the wet goods dried as well as I could, and the damaged casks, cases, &c., repaired. Sent Lieutenant Johnson with a boat to Niagara, in order to invite Major Walters, Mons. Dember,[39] &c., to dine with me, and to get some provisions. About one, they arrived, and dined, as 2 o'clock. Then got very merry and returned. This day some Indians arrived here from Missillimackinac. I could not speak with them; they have come to trade.

Friday 14th. — A good deal of rain; very sultry. Got over the rest of my boats, and some of the Royal Americans, provi-

[37] *Johnson Papers*, 3:466-67.

[38] James Stevenson, surgeon of the 62d regiment.

[39] Lt. George Demler of the 60th regiment. Also written "Dimpler."

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Uncle Johnson, you have taken pains to prevent our Nation from uneasyness and entire satisfaction of the whole Confederacy, particularly as it hath been without cause, and contrary to our inclinations. And I am to assure you in the name of my Nation, that they, the Head of these Nations are greatly disgusted therewith, & expect that by your sorrow for what you have done, and your future good behaviour you will make some atonement to the English &. to us whom you have so greatly injured, in that we are a part of the Confederacy

I therefore exhort you to consider well what I have sayed, as coming from the mouths of all our Nations, and likewise to lay aside that treacherous disposition of stealing your Brethrens horses, and immediately to return all those which are in your possession, as also to send some of your Chiefs to the Detroit with directions to declare your sentiments in regard to the Peace, and likewise to assist by your Brethren the Shawanese as well as to all the Western Indians of the plot with which you are charged.

Brethren

Unless you agree to what is proposed, and laying aside Shewing Peace hereafter and Quarrelling for the future, on the most friendly terms with the English you may be assured that a publick rupture must ensue; in which occasion you must expect no assistance from us, as we are determined to look upon no Indians as our friends, who are Enemies to them —

gave three strings of Wampum

The Senecas thereupon after again denying their knowledge of, or concern in the plot, returned them thanks for their advice, which they promised to report to the Nations with whom they made no doubt it would have the desired effect, and much greater weight with them —

Then the Meeting dissolved

This day an old Seneca Chief called the Belt, waited on Sir William to present himself entirely ignorant of the Indians designs —

19th

Sir William Johnson went to the Landing place at Lafflatoon, from whence on the 21st was spent in getting the Indian presents &c, over the Carrying place to Little Niagara, the Weather being very wet —

On the 27th Sir William left La Platon and proceeded to little Niagara where he made preparations for proceeding thro' Lake Erie, to Detroit

19th

Sir William gave orders for embarking, and likewise issued the following Orders to be observed by the Detachments of Royal Americans and the Provincials who with Indians &c. made about 140. on board of 13 Batteaux, and Canoes,-

Camps at little Niagara, August 19th

Sir William Johnson's Orders for proceeding thro' Lake Erie,

The Boats to follow as near as possible that wherein Sir Wm Johnson goes, which will be distinguished by a flag at the Mast head, for which reason no other Boat is to have a flag.

The Boats to proceed in close abreast, where the water admits thereof the Royal Americans on the right, and the Provincials on the left, when they are obliged to file off, the Royal Americans to be in the front—

As Sir William will have an Indian pilot on board, whenever he makes towards shore, the others will immediately do the same, when the Royal Americans are to keep to the right, and the provincials to the left and Encamp where ordered, after which they are carefully to haul up their boats, frequently bailing them—

In case they should be obliged to row in the night, Sir William will have a Lanthorn in his boat, which the rest are to follow observing the same order in landing as directed every day—

Whenever any of the boats may meet with an accident, the nearest to them are to row immediately to their assistance—

Whenever Sir Williams boat hoists sail, the rest are to do the same, but not otherwise, and all the Boats are to keep within constant call of one of another, unless prevented by the Weather—

P.S. Sir William Johnson, with the before mentioned Detachment embarked in the above order, and proceeded for the Detroit—

25th

Sir William being then Encamped at the River Rouge, received a Letter from

Pennsylvania 1761.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday the 15th August 1761

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr Lieutenant Governor

Joseph Turner Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew Thomas Cadwallader } Esqrs

The Minutes of the several Indian Conferences held at Easton were read, settled, and approved, and are as follows.

Minutes of Conferences, &c.

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton on Monday the 3d Augt 1761

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr Lieutenant Governor;
Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew Esqrs of the Council of said Province;

Joseph Fox Esquire one of the Provincial Commissioners & several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other parts of the Province,

The Deputies of the

Onondagoes	Nanticokes
Cayugas	Delawares
Oneidas	Tuteloes
Mohickons	Conoys

Men, Women and Children, about four hundred in number.

which increased afterwards to near five hundred

Seneca George Speaker. Samuel Weiser
James Sherlock.
Joseph Fox } Interpreters

The

The Governor opened the Conference with the usual Ceremonies of giving them a String to dry them heartily welcome, & another to wipe the sweat from off their Bodies, to take the Thorns and Briars out of their Legs and Feet, to clear their Throats and open their Hearts; after which he acquainted them, that he then was, or would at any time be ready, upon their giving him notice to attend to any thing they had to say to him.

Then Seneca George stood up and spoke as follows, viz.:

Brother Onas,

I am very glad to meet you here at this time, & to find that the Sky is clear, and that the Road is open and safe to travel in: I speak this in behalf of Seven Nations, and all their Cousins Captains and Warriors, & thank the Almighty that he has once more brought us all together, to shake hands.

A String.

Brother Onas,

We suppose that during the late Troubles, you may have lost many of your people; either by Sickness or War, since we were last together; by this String, therefore, we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clear your Throats, wash away the Blood from your Body, & with this Pouch Anoint & Clear the dirt out of your Ears that you may see and speak & hear clearly at the present Conference.

A String.

Brother Onas,

We the seven Nations, and all our Cousins, are very sore in the Bottom of our Hearts, for the Death of your Children, Women & Children; by this Belt we collect all their Bones together, & lay them in one Grave, and cover them up.

A Black Belt of 8 Rows, streak'd with White.

Brother Onas,

We the seven Nations, and our Cousins are at a great loss and sit in darkness as well as you by the death of Conrad Weiser, & as he Died we cannot well understand one another. By this Belt we cover his Body with Bark.

A White Belt with 7 Rows with a Black Snake.

Brother Onas,

By the last Belt I mentioned I hope that we both sat in Darkness, now by this Belt I remove the Clouds from before them, that we may see clear and well, & that our Hearts may be eased from Sorrow, on account of what I mentioned before.

A White Belt of 8 Rows with 8 Black Bars.

After the delivery of the Belt he added (having forgot it before) We pray the great God above, who can enlighten our Hearts, that we may live in Love and Friendship until Death.

Brother Onas,

Having taken notice of the Death of Conrad Weiser & the Darkness it has occasioned amongst us, I now by this Belt, taking hold of the Belt in the Middle, make use of another Interpreter, by whose assistance we may understand one another clearly.

Brother Onas,

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Brother Onas,

(Speaking with the other part of the Belt) You know, that in former times, when great men grew old and died, we used to put others in their places; now as Conrad Weiser (who was a great Man, and one half a Seven Nation Indian, & one half an Englishman) is dead, we recommend it to the Governor to appoint his Son (pointing to Samuel Weiser, then present) to succeed him as an Interpreter, and to take care of the Seven Nations & their Cousins. We take hold of this Belt, & clasp our hands together in Friendship & desire you will not neglect our request.

A Black and White Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother Onas,

Tenachiaada the Chief of the Onondagoes send this String by Ashmoach, to his Brother the Governor, Saying,

Brother,

When I receive a Letter from you I cannot understand it, which I think very hard, and we ought to have somebody living among us, who can understand and interpret your Messages & the Letters you send to us; wherefore I take my Child, James Sherlock, by the hand and present him to you; that with your leave he may live amongst us and serve us as an Interpreter on all Occasions

Three Strings.

Brother Onas

Having by the last String recommended James Sherlock to you, as an Interpreter, we have no more to say to your Apprehension, but to inform you that we have sufficiently rested ourselves, after the fatigue of our Journey, eased our hearts of all Sorrow and are ready to hear any thing you have to say to us

Three Strings.

The Governor then informed them that he thanked them for what they had said & would return them an answer at another time, and in a more convenient place, of which he would give them timely Notice.

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Ota Conference with the Indians on Wednesday the 5th August 1761

Present

The Honorable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor;
Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew Esqrs of the Council of the Province } &c. &c. &c. assembled

Samuel Weiser, Isaac Stille, David Zeisberger, Interpreters

Tekahaio, the Cayuga Chief, stood up and spoke

Brother Onas,

By this Belt, three Years ago, at a Treaty held here at Easton, the Governor invited us to come down in great numbers, as we were not all then present, & now that we do all appear, we return upon the Belt that had been given us at the making the Peace, and are glad to see upon here Face to Face.

A Wampum White Belt of 18 Rows

Brother Onas,

You told us by this Belt three Years ago, that you removed this, which is but a little Fire to Philadelphia, where our Ancestors formerly kindled their great Fire & made all their Alliances & Treaties

Brother Onas,

By this other Belt upon the same time we threw to the great Council Fire at Philadelphia & remove all obstructions out of it that it might be open for us to pass in safety. Two Belts joined together.

Brother Onas,

By this Belt you at the same time told us, that you cleared our Ears, that all the Nations might hear what you had to say to us.

A White Belt of 7 Rows, stained.

Brother Onas,

At the same time you told us, that our Eyes were dim, & that by this Thing you cleared them, that we might be able to see a great ways and every thing that passed.

Six White Strings

Brother Onas,

You also gave us this String and told us we were a little Shy, but desired we would lay aside all such Thoughts for you had no ill intentions against us.

Three White Strings

Brother Onas,

This String was sent to you, the Six Nations, by seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the French Interest, but have lately entered into an Alliance with us, desiring that they might stay hold with us, of one end of the Chain of Friendship, that extends between us and the English; and do desire the Governor, that they may be accepted as Friends.

The names of the seven Nations, also mentioned as follows viz.

Wawetas, Sehewas, Cohnawagehrona, Nequehela,
Scheiguenehrona, Connechetagehrona, Chesunhehrona,

One White String

Brother Onas,

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Pennsylvania 1761

Brother Onas,

When we came as far as Fort Allen, you sent us this String by Mr. Horsefield inviting us to come down to Easton; & now that we are come, we return it to you again. Four White Strings.

Brother Onas,

By this String you told us, on Monday last, that you were very glad to see us all well here, we are likewise glad to see you and return it you again. Three White Strings.

Brother Onas,

By this String you wiped the sweat from our Bodies, took the Thorns from our Legs & Feet, cleared our Throats and opened our Hearts: we thank you and return it to you again. Four White Strings, chequed.

Brother Onas,

When three Belts were brought to us, the Onondagoes, by the Onidas, but they brought no Speeches with them; we therefore return them to you again, for as they are your own Belts, you may know their meaning;—we do not.

One Belt of Eleven, one of eight, one of 7 Rows, Black & White.

Being asked if they were brought altogether, or at different times, they answered, that they were all brought by one Messenger about a Year ago, which Messenger was an Onida, but that they do not know his name. —— Being asked how the Onida came by them, and what he said, they answered, that he said no more, but that they were about the Governor's Business.

Papounan, one of the Indians called Youghtanna, living at Nighalowain, then spoke to the Governor as follows.

Agreeable to your request when I was at Philadelphia last Summer, I carried your Message to Achoan, the Chief of the Minisinks respecting his sending the English prisoners, and I now deliver you Achoan's Answer

Brother Onas,

"You desired me last Year that I should clear my self; as your Brethren that live at Nighalowain did, by which you would have a good Opinion of my Friendship. After I received your Message I took it away to my Uncles, the Senecas, and delivered to them what you had said to me, upon which they advised me to deliver up all the Captives: Now, Brother, I would have you not be impatient, and I will come as soon as possible, I will hunt up all the Captives that are amongst us, I will not leave one, but will bring them all;— but I have not yet found them all. I expect to come when the Corn is ripe; but if I should fail then, I will certainly come by the Spring." Three White Strings

Ah

Pennsylvania 1761.

At a Conference with the Indians the same day in the Afternoon present as before

Scattowanang, the Chief of the Delawares stood up and spake.

Brother, and all the rest of my Brethren and Friends attend.

I intend to take no circumstance, than what I have already agreed with the Governor. Brother, now I take the rest Feather to clean your Ears, which our Grandfathers used for the same purpose, that you may hear distinctly what I may say.

Four chequered Strings.

Brother,

I desire you would now hearken; I beg you would frame that good heart God has given you in a right way, that you may sensibly feel, and have a right understanding of what I am going to say to you. Four chequered Strings.

Brother,

I am come here to this place, where we were about three Years ago. I then told you I would take that medicine which you make ready for us to apply to any wounds we may have. I likewise told you, that I do not apply it any where, but where the wound is.— I have now come to see whether the wound is healed or no. A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother,

You then told me, when you looked on the Land our Grandfathers laid out, that you observed many Cracks and much Grass grown there, so that you could not see me. You then took me by the hand.

Brother,

All my Youngmen, as far as the Shawanese Nations, have told me know that they intend firmly to join in & stand by whatever you and I have agreed on; and all these Young men I have with me, Mohickons, Opiis and Delawares, say they will not take notice of what few drops of Blood have stained our Road, but will look steadily to our agreement.

A Black Belt of 7 Rows & 6 chequered Strings

Brother,

Observe what I am going to say, and I will let you know we have cleared ourselves as far as Makahelawsink, Papounan's House. I will assure you, that I want to make a Road between us as lasting as Time will be. I call the Almighty to witness, that I have no Captives in my possession as far as Makahelawsink. Seven chequered Strings.

Brother,

I have one thing more to say; I would not have you look to me any more for any thing, for I believe nothing will ever make us differ again except it is your fault, for I am sure nothing on my part shall cause it; therefore, if any thing should fall out, examine your own Hearts for it must spring from you, because all our Youngmen have put it into the Care of their Chiefs to manage affairs.

Three chequered Strings.

Brother,

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Brother,

Our Grandfathers used to hold great Treaties of Peace and good Friendship, now we that succeed them will do the same; they used to agree that we should have one Ear and one Eye, meaning all at Philadelphia, and I am always in the Country, and whatever one hears or sees, the other should hear it & see it also, because we are Brothers.

Thirteen chequered Strings.

Brother,

As I told you just now that we have one Ear, I desire you would hear me: My Uncles, the seven Nations, that sat here now, desired me to leave Wyomink, for fear I answered, I will not leave it so suddenly; but if I should see any Danger, I will endeavour to jump out of the way of that Danger

A Black and White Belt of Six Rows.

Brother,

My Uncles have now put some Tobacco in my Mouth; they tell me I must steadily look towards the Mountains, and if you see English Brethren coming over the Mountains, you must light your Pipe and come to us (The Mingoes) for we will receive you.

A White Belt of Six Rows wrought.

Brother,

It is about three Years ago that I desired my Uncles would give me a Deed for the Lands at Wyomink, but as they have not done it, I believe I shall get up and leave it; for you know, according to your Laws, you hold all Lands by Deeds, and if our Uncles had given us a Deed, our Children would enjoy them afterwards: If they had given me a Deed, my Children and Grand Children would live there as long as the world lasts; but as that is not done, I believe I shall leave it.

A Belt of Twelve Rows.

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton on Friday the Seventh of August 1761

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania;

Richard Peters & Benjamin Chew Esq^rs of the Council of the Province;

Joseph Fox Esqr one of the Provincial Commissioners and several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia & other parts of the Province;

The Deputies of the

Onondagoes	Nichicokes
Cayugas	Delawares
Oneidas	Tuteloes
Nanticokes	Conoys

Men, Women & Children, about Four hundred in number.

The

Pennsylvania 1761.

The Governor, addressing himself to the Indians present, spoke as follows, viz.

Brethren of the Six Nations & all the other Indian Nations now present.

Hawker came, while Indians an answer to your Speeches of Monday and Wednesday last.

Brethren,

It gives me pleasure to hear that you have found the Sky clear & the Road to this Council Fire open and safe, and I join with you in returning thanks to the Almighty, that he has once more brought us all together, to speak to one another, as Brethren and Friends, face to face.

A String

Brethren

We thank you for remembering those whom we have lost, during the late Troubles, either by sickness or War, & for wiping away the Tears from our Eyes, clearing our Throats, washing away the Blood from our Bodies, & sweeping clean the Chamber Council; & in return, we most heartily condole with you the loss of Sachems, and all your Cousins & Warriors, for the death of all our Indian Brethren, who have died or been killed, since we last met in Council, and with this String we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clean your Throats, wash away the Blood from your Bodies, sweep the Council Chamber, & throw the dirt out of Doors, that there may be nothing to interrupt our present friendly Conference.

A String

Brethren,

With this Belt we collect together the Bones of all your Men, Women and Children, and most affectionately bury them in one Grave, that they may rest in peace for ever.

A Belt.

Brethren,

We are very sensible with you, that both of us have sustained a very heavy loss, by the death of our old and good friend Conrad Weiser, of whom an able, experienced Faithful & Interpreter & one of the Council of the Six Nations; and that since his Death we, as well as you have sat in Darkness, and are all a great loss for want of understanding what we say to one another: We mourn with you for his Death, & heartily join in covering his Body with Earth

A Belt

Brethren

By this Belt we dispel the dark Clouds, which your have justly observed the death of our good friend has occasioned, and make the Sky perfectly clear again that we may behold the light all the Day long: We cause your Hearts from the Grief you were under, on this Mournful account, & we pray God that we may for ever live together in peace & Love.

A Belt

Brethren,

Having thus paid our regards to our deceased friend, we cannot but observe with you, that there is a necessity of appointing some other person to succeed him, by whose assistance we may be enabled to find out true sense and meaning of what there may be occasion to say to one another, either in Council, or by Letters, or Messages.

O Brethren,

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Pennsylvania ss.

Brethren,

In conformity to the ancient Custom of sharing from among the Relations of any great Man who dies, some fit person to supply his place, as Wm Weiser was by adoption one of the six Nations, though by birth one of us; we think you did well to cast your Eyes upon one of his Children; and, inasmuch, as Samuel Weiser is the only one amongst them who has any knowledge of the Indian Language, & has lived among you, we shall be glad to make Use of him for the present, and if you find him capable of serving in the Office of an Interpreter, & in the management of Indian Affairs, in either which Capacities the Father was well acquainted himself) we shall appoint him to that Service. We look upon this Choice of yours as a mark of your grateful Affection for Conrad Weiser, who was always your sincere Friend; and we join this Belt to yours, in token of our Concurrence, to join us to make Use of him.

Their Belt, and another.

Brethren,

I have now answered you everything that you, of the seven united Nations, said to me at our last Meeting. I now address myself to Canachragadea, the Onondago Chief, to answer the Message he sent to me by Ashmeach.

Brother Canachragadea,

You tell me that James Sherlock has for some time past lived with you: I am glad to hear he has behaved to you in such a manner as to gain your good opinion of him, and I hope he will continue to prove himself worthy of your Confidence; I have no objection to his living among you, or to your employing him in any Business you may have to transact with me, which you think him capable of executing, but as he is a young man, and quite a stranger to me, I cannot consent to employ him as an Interpreter for this Government, until I have as full an experience of his abilities & good Disposition as you have had. In the mean time if I should have any occasion of sending Messages or Belts to your Nation, I shall commit the care of them to Messengers of my own, and desire you will observe the same method, as the likeliest means to ensure right understanding of one another, and preventing Mistakes, which might otherwise happen.

J. Penn.

Brethren, of the seven United Nations,

You told me that three Years ago, at a Treaty held here, I invited you, by this Belt to come down in great numbers, as you were not then all present; and that, as you all were now here, you returned me this Belt, and were glad to see us here face to face.

Brethren,

By Connecton will remember, that this Belt was given you by the late Governor of this Province, at the last Treaty, but you seem to have mistaken the end and purpose for which it was given; I must therefore inform you, that it was given to you as a peace Belt,

by

by which we then renewed our old Treaties, brightened the Chain of Friendship, confirmed our former Union, and put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of Peace, that it might last up against every Storm. We did promise to the end of time, whilst the Sun should shine, and the Waters run, and we then further desired you would publish this good News among your own and all other Indian Nations, who were your Friends & Allies, and engage them to join with you in a firm peace with our great King and all his people. All this appears by the Minutes of that Treaty, taken down in writing at that time; You ought therefore to preserve this Belt, as a Bond or Cement of the Engagements we then made to one another, and keep it safe in your Town and Town-house if you for that purpose. The Peace Belt returned.

Brethren,

You informed us that this String was sent from seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the French Interest, but have lately entered into your Alliance, desiring they might stay hold with you, of one end of the Chain of Friendship, that subsists between you and the English Brethren,

It gives me great pleasure to hear that you have strengthened your Interest, by entering into an Alliance with those seven Nations of Indians, who have been formerly in the Interest of the French. You and I are one Flesh and Blood, and I shall love and esteem all Indians whatsoever who are in your Friendship. I will take this String and send it to the King's Commander in Chief, and Sir William Johnson, & let them know the desire those Indians have of entering into Friendship and Alliance with the English, & I make no doubt but they will receive them with open Arms. To confirm my words, I give you this String.

A String.

Brethren,

I am very much surprized to hear from you, that these three Belts were brought to the Onondago Council, by an Oneida Indian, about a Year ago, without any Message or Speeches to attend them; I can assure you, I did not send these Belts to the Onondago Council, & therefore I am at a loss to know the meaning of them, or from whom they came. I have frequently sent Messages into the Indian Country, to put them in mind of their promise to return to us our Flesh and Blood, who are prisoners among them, & to press them to fulfil that promise; and it is possible, that the Belts sent with the Messages for that purpose, may have been forwarded to the Six Nation Council by mistake; I therefore now return you the Belts, that you may make further Enquiry of the Oneidas about them. The Belts returned

Brethren,

You acquainted me by these three Belts, first, that you were coming to see me, and were got as far as Wyomink; by the second, you desired me to meet you at Easton; by the third, you desired me to stop at Swing Swink, & send you Waggons, Provisions & Guard, As I have complied with these several requests, I now return you the Belts

The three Belts returned.

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The small belts and strings which you received from us at the last Treaty, are now returned by your Brother, the way before Yesterday, & have accepted & put into the Council Bag.

Brethren,

Whatever may be the occasion of your coming down at this time, I can truly say I am glad to see my old Friends and Brethren once more, and take them by the hand, and will make you as welcome and easy, while you stay among us, as I possibly can. I have only further to say to you at present, that now we are met Face to Face, we should open our Hearts to one another, and let nothing remain upon our minds; If you on your part, have any thing to offer or communicate to me, that relates to the private Interest or concerns of this Province, or that can tend to promote & maintain our Friendship, & prevent all future causes of Misunderstanding, I shall be glad to hear it.

A. Bell.

At a Conference with the Indians on Saturday the 8th Aug. 1761.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esq. &c as before.

Capt. Pipe stood up & spoke as follows, viz.

Brother Onas,

I am to speak a few words to you. We had a great Council Fire at Albany, when a Friendship was first made with our Grandfathers; after which, about seven Years ago, our Brother General Johnson invited the Council Fire from Albany to his own House, where he said to us, "I am one half Indian & one half English: What I say to my dear Brethren, the seven Nations shall be true." The seven Nations were accordingly all assembled at the place where he had kindled the Fire, at which time he took a Tomahawk, gave it them, told them he was going to War against the Shawanese, & desired them to join with him & promised them, that after the Shawanese were all conquered & universal Trade should be made open and free to them, and all kinds of Goods should become more cheap, & that their Lands & Skins should bear a good price.

Last Year General Johnson appointed his Brethren, the seven Nations to meet him at Canoga, upon which they did assemble there, at which time General Johnson observing that their Chiefs and Warriors were not all come, he sent a second Message, desiring them all to attend him there, and when they did come he said,

Brethren,

"I am very glad to see you here. I see many of your Chiefs "are dead. I am now going against the Shawanese, and all the Prisoners "that I shall take from them, I will put as many in their room."

Now, Brother Onas, as General Johnson has not performed his promise to us, we see death coming upon us, & the God above knows he has menaced us.

Brother Onas,

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Brother Onas,

We give no Belt or String upon this Occasion, and only relate it as a matter of Information to you.

Brother Onas,

Listen to what your Brethren of the Seven Nations say, in answer to what you told us Yesterday.

You desire us to open our hearts, that nothing unknown may lay hid there, but that every thing may come out: We desire by this Belt, that you may do the same.

A White Belt of 8 Rows, with 3 Black Bars.

Brother Onas,

We see, Brethren, on each side of us: On the one side the Governor of Virginia, who does not speak as do right to us; on the other side, General Johnson, who does the same. We have often heard you speak, & you always do and speak right and justly to us; every time you speak it does our Hearts good. When we look towards you, General Johnson, & the Governor of Virginia, we esteem you all as one; how come it then, that you do not all speak alike. We your Brethren of the seven Nations, are surrounded like Hogs. There are Foes all around us, and therefore we are apprehensive that Death is coming upon us. We want nothing but Friendship with you, so long as the Sun shall shine, & the Waters run.

A White Belt of 9 Rows & 2 Black Bars.

Brother Onas,

Hearken to what your Brethren, the Seven Nations, are going to say to you. When our Grandfathers first made a Friendship together, God saw it; Canada, and all the Nations, would stand to the Agreement they made; and so then any Nations spoke upon it, we will join with them. Now, Dear Brother, may God Almighty give us strength and Knowledge to continue our Friendship. We look at no other, but to you to hold fast the chain of Friendship. We are entirely unalterable, so that we cannot alter ourselves, nor look any way but to you. — Now, dear Brother, that we see you face to face, we desire that you would not slacken your Friendship, but hold it fast.

A Black & White Belt of 7 Rows.

Brother Onas,

I would only let you know in a few words how our Brother Genl Johnson used us. — When we come to him for Ammunition, and bring our Skins, he does not give us the worth of our Skins but only a handful of Powder and for that reason we think there is certain death coming upon us. —

He shuts up his Powder from us, and will not give us more than will serve us two or three days. We only mention this to you, but if you will continue to smile on us, we will look to you.

A White belt of 6 Rows & 3 Black Bars.

Brother Onas,

We are now sensible that we were under a mistake with respect to the meaning of this Belt, holding up the Cayuga Belt; We should not have brought it back to you again, if we had known what it meant. We are very glad that you have explained it to us. We look upon it as the Belt of Peace, & will shew it to all the Nations over the Lake, and will lodge it in the Onondago Council, where the only General Council fire is kept & where it ought to remain.

Brother Onas,

This is all your Brethren of the Seven Nations have to say.

At

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At a Conference with the Indians, on Monday the 16th of August 1761.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr &c. &c. as before.

Tokahaio stood up & spoke as follows, viz.

Brother Onas,

You will please to hear what what the six Nations are going to say to you. Some of the English have settled upon our Lands, but we dont know from whence they came. We hope that as you are strong you will assist us in preventing them from settling upon our Lands that we may not be entangled out of them. A Belt of 7 Rows, with 6 Diamonds & a Bar.

Brother Onas,

We have heard that this Land has been sold, but we do not know for certain by whom. The six Nations have not sold it, & never intended it as yet. Whoever has sold the Land, stole it from us, and only did it to fill their pockets with Money; but we have heard that two Thscaroras, one Oneida & one Mohawk, have sold it unknown to the six Nations.

A String of 8 Rows.

Brother Onas,

Hear what we are going to say to you. You know there is a line made between you and us, and we desire that none of the English would settle on the other side of that line. [Being asked what they meant by that Line, they answered, the Line of the Purchase last made by this Province from the Six Nations] Some people have already settled over that Line which people we do not like, & hope you will be strong & assist us in having them removed.

A Belt of 7 Rows, with 3 black Diamonds.

Brother Onas,

We are very poorly off, as we have no Trade stirring amongst us. & as we have mentioned to you that the things we buy from General Johnson are very dear, we hope you will have fully one & erect a Trading House at Niahaga that we may be able to buy our Goods cheaper. We are in great want of all kinds of Goods, but especially of Flannder and Lead, and hope you will supply us plentifully with them. We desire you would not allow any strong Liquor to be sent amongst us as we shall fetch that ourselves, whenever we shall want it. So soon as we see your people come with goods, we will acquaint all our Young men with it, both far and near & if your Goods are sold reasonable, we suppose that General Johnson will also sell his goods cheaper than he now does. We desire that you would send a good & honest man to Trade with us.

A Belt of 7 Rows & 1 black Bars.

Brother Onas,

You have frequently sent us Messages by straggling Indians, Delawares, and others, upon whom there is no dependance: they sometimes lose the Belts & Messages, and sometimes drink them away, but if they happen to come to us, they are nothing but Nonsense. We desire you, therefore, that whenever you have a Message to send, you

you will send them by two trusty persons to our great Council fire at Onondago, that we may be able to understand them rightly; and as we have chosen Samuel Weiser for that purpose, you can always send your Messages by him

A belt of 4 rows.

Brethren Onas,

You have often made mention of your Flesh and Blood, who are Prisoners among us. 'Tis true, Brother, there are some of your Blood among us, there are Two among the Cayugas but our Brother General Johnson has also often spoke of them to us & we have delivered them all up to him; there is none amongst us at present. — You must make look for them amongst the Delawares, your Cousins.

A Belt of 5 Rows, with three Black Bars.

Brother Onas,

We have nothing further to say, and as we have been here a great while, we desire the Governor to make haste to dismiss us.

(Then Sherlock reports, that he had a Belt from the Shawanese to the Delawares at Chingoe, above Diahoga, demanding the English Prisoners they had; that he received one Woman from them, & was coming off with her in a canoe, but that Peckatchkawan, the Delaware King sollowed him, and took her from him, telling him that the Delawares would not deliver up their Prisoners, till they heard what their Brethren, the English should say.)

At a Conference with the Indians on Sunday the 16th of August.

Present,

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr &c as before.

The Governor, (addressing himself to the Seven United Nations spoke as follows viz:

Brethren, of the Seven United Nations, & all our Indian Brethren now present,

I will desire me to open my heart, & conceal nothing from you. I give you this String to assure you that I will always communicate to you every thing that comes to my knowledge, or that rises up in my mind, which concerns our common Interest, & keep nothing secret, but will agree that you and I shall have but one Eye, one Ear and one Heart. (A String)

Brethren

I am sorry to hear that you apprehend General Johnson has been unkind to you. I am afraid the Evil Spirit is again endeavouring to blind your Eyes, and mislead you. You well know that General Johnson has, for a great number of Years past, manifested his Love & Friendship for the Indians on many occasions, & you have on often given proofs of your Esteem & good opinion of him. You should not therefore suffer the Confidence and Trust you have reposed in him to be interrupted by any Jealousies or Suspicions; but you should open your Hearts to him, & tell him your minds freely. I am persuaded he is a very worthy Gentleman, & your good Friend, and if you will lay your Grievances before him, I know he will do you Justice, if you have been injured, & remove all your uneasiness.

A Belt.

Brethren

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Brethren,

You say that you are afraid Death is coming upon you, & seem to apprehend you selves to be in great Danger; I am much surprized to hear this, nor can I find out what has given Occasion to your fears, as there is many a fast Peace and Friendship between you and all your Brethren the English; you must not therefore make yourselves uneasy without any just Grounds, or Foundation. I speak to you from the bottom of my heart, and do assure you that I never heard, nor do I believe that there are any ill Designs forming against you.

A Belt

Brethren,

I thank you for the particular affection you express for the people of this Government. We have always made it a Rule to speak to you plainly & from the bottom of our hearts & to treat you not only justly, but with Brotherly love and kindness. And it must give us great satisfaction to hear that you think so well of us. I assure you we desire nothing more, than to live in perfect peace and friendship with you, as long as the Sun and Moon endures. We will always hold the Chain of Friendship in our hands, and keep it bright and free from rust, and in all our future Conduct to, and Dealings with you, continue to use you well, and give you every proof of our affection and regard for you.

A Bell

Brethren,

I have carefully considered that part of the Speech you made Yesterday, wherein you say that some Lands have been stolen from you, and sold by some Indians who have no right to them, to the English who have settled upon them. I know of no Lands lying within this Province, which have not been purchased of you, that have been settled by the English, except a Tract lying somewhere near the River Delaware, about fifty miles above the Blue Mountains. Brethren, I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you on this Head: It is a matter of great Consequence, and has given me much concern; & I will attentively, therefore, to what I shall say to you about this matter. You know that an Agreement was made a great while ago between your Ancestors and your Brother Onas which has been often renewed and confirmed by many of your Chiefs, whereby it was agreed that your Brother Onas would never settle any Lands in this Province, till he had fairly purchased them of the Indians who engaged that they would never sell any Lands in this Province to any other Person but their Brother Onas. That you may refresh your Memories, & call to mind this Agreement, I give you this Belt.

A Belt

Brethren,

A great number of People who lived in Connecticut Government, came about a Year ago, and settled near this River, beyond the Limits of the Lands purchased of you, at a place called Cushietunk and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to Wyoming. As soon as I heard of it, I sent a Messenger to them, informing them these Lands had never

never been purchased of the Indians, & desiring them to remove away. They sent me back for answer, that they had purchased all these Lands of you, and under that pretence had a right to them, and would hold them. Now Brethren, as you have told me you will hide nothing from me. I desire you will tell me truly, whether you have sold these Lands to these Strangers who have settled them, & whether my will and consent? (To which Question the Six Nations made answer, That these were the Lands which they mentioned Yesterday to have been sold by four straggling Indians, without the Knowledge or Consent of their General Council, and that they understood Thomas's King, an Oneida Indian, was one of those who sold those Lands.)

Upon which the Governor said,

Brethren

You know all such private Sales are of no Force. I therefore join this String to the Belt, & desire you will send for those Indians in the great Council at Onondago. & reprove them for their Conduct, and cancell their Deeds

A Belt and a large String.

Brethren,

I have already, by the consent of my principal men set up two great Stores, or Trading Houses, to furnish the Indians with all sorts of Goods, at a cheap rate, one at Ellsbuth, and the other at Shamokin; at the last of which places you may easily supply yourselves with whatever you want. The Expences, Losses, & many Difficulties which attend our Sending Goods to those two places, are so great, that I cannot set up another Storehouse at so great a Distance as Diahoga, according to your Desire.— I am sorry to refuse you any thing; but if I should agree with you, to do more than I can perform, you would have just reason to charge me with deceiving you. You must not therefore take it amiss, that I always speak plainly to you, and tell you my mind

A Belt.

Brethren,

I told you before, that if I should have occasion to send you any Messages, I would commit the care of them to Messengers of my own; and as Samuel Wilson is a person recommended by you for that purpose, I will use him for the future.

A String

Brethren,

I am pleased to hear you sent to General Johnson our Flesh & Blood, who were Prisoners among the Cayugas. We esteem it as the strongest proof of your Friendship, that you can possibly give us. — You all agreed, at the Treaty held here three Years ago, that you would search all the Towns & Places in the Indian Countries for them, & deliver them up to us, without leaving one behind; and that if they had gone down your Throats, you would heave them up again. I am sorry that but very few have yet been brought back, though I know there are a great many scattered up & down among the Indians. We cannot help thinking that you speak only from your Lips, and not from your Hearts, notwithstanding professions of regard you make for us, till this promise is performed, and we see our Fathers, Mothers and Children, who have been carried into Captivity, restored to us, this promise was the Condition on which the peace between us exchanged between us. — Some among you have been faithful, and sent back all the Prisoners they had; I do not therefore address this part of my Speech to them, but take them to my heart; it is intended only for such as the

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then Indians as have deceived us, and still detain our Flesh and Blood. We sincerely wish to be friends with you all; & therefore once more put you in mind of your engagements, and insist on your immediately complying with them, by restoring the prisoners, that nothing may remain to make any difference between us to the end of time.

A Belt.

The Governor addressing himself to Sattyuseang, spoke as follows, viz.

Brother,

Agreeable to your request, I have taken into serious consideration what you said to me on Wednesday last, and shall endeavour you with the same good Will and Sincerity that true friends always use with one another.

A String.

Brother,

I readily acknowledge that you have been a great Instrument in bringing about the great work of peace; & according to the promises you made us at this place three Years ago, the peace Belt has been sent to several Nations of Indians, who have since joined their hands to it, so that, by the Blessing of the Most High, the wound, by the means of the Medicine you have applied is entirely healed. And it shall be my endeavour, as you say it shall be yours, to keep the wound from ever opening again.

A Belt.

Brother,

You tell me that all your Young men as far as the Twightwees, & have made with you, Mohickons, Ohios and Delawares, intend to join in & stand to whatever you and I have agreed to; and that they will not take notice of whatever Drops of Blood may have stained the Road, but will look steadily to our Agreements.

Brother,

I very much commend this Resolution. — It is a mark of Prudence and real Love for the Peace; considering how many wicked Men there are in the World, it must be expected that private mischiefs and even Murders will be now and then committed. When this happens, we shall do well to let one another know of it, and join in taking all proper measures to detect and punish the Evil Doers. This being done, the publick peace can never be affected as hurt. — By this Belt I assure you that this is my Disposition & Resolution, as well as it is yours.

A Belt and String.

Brother,

I take special notice of your declaring that you have cleared yourself as far as Wighatanuin, Shapemann's Town, as far as that place, you say you have no prisoners, but they are all delivered up, and you want to make a peace as lasting as the World; Brother, I take this Publick Declaration of yours very kindly; I believe you say true; if all like you would do the same thing. — and they are engaged, and have often promised to do it, the peace would last for ever. On the part of this Government all Engagements shall be punctually observed; this String confirms my Words.

A String.

Brother,

Brother,

You say you would not have me look to you for anything further, for nothing will ever make a difference betwixt you and me, and therefore if any thing happens it must spring from me, as your Youngmen have put all their affairs into the hands of their Chiefs. Brother, assure yourself that my heart is good towards you, and that I shall take all the pains in my power to prevent any Breach of the Peace; keep but your Young men sober, & in order, and let them do no mischief to the Inhabitants, and I am well assured we shall always remain on good Terms, and enjoy all the Benefits of Peace.

A String.

Brother,

I agree with you that friendly Conferences between us are of great use, as they give us an opportunity of settling matters that may arise from time to time, which might otherwise breed misunderstandings between us— I shall be your Ear, and inform you constantly of any thing that may concern you.

A String

Brother,

I thank you for your information respecting what you told me you had said to your Eight Seven Nations. You are now all together; speak your minds to me one after another freely and affectionately, as friends and Relations should do, and agree now on all Points. If you mean really to continue at Wyoming let your Uncles know it, and this will, I doubt not, content them. I suppose to apprehend that danger is nigh to you as well as themselves; but I hope what I have said to them of the good disposition of your General Assembly, will quiet both their and your fears. By this Belt I assure you that I will give you the earliest notice in my power if any harm should ever be intended against you. If present I know of none; I am assured that there is none.

A Belt

Brother,

I shall be very sorry if you remove from Wyoming; this Province has chearfully, and at a considerable expence, assisted you to build Houses, and make your Settlements there commodious to you as long as you live; there you will always find us disposed to assist you, if you go away, it will not be so much in our power. Consider this well; your Uncles who now hear me speak to you, will not, I hope, after placing you there, & after the expence that has been laid out by us in building Houses for you, desire you to go to live at another place; without Your giving them some Cause of complaint, and that I hope you never will do. In confirmation of the truth of what I now say to you, I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

The Governor then addressing himself to the Papounan, spoke as follows.

Brother Papounan, I thank you for your care in sending my Message to Scheoam, & for delivering his answer. I shall give you no more trouble in this matter, nor send him any more Messages; but expect his Uncles the Seven Nations, will acquaint him with what I have so strongly urged upon them, during their Conference with respect to the delivery of the Prisoners.

A a

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Ota Conference with the Indians, the same day in the afternoon.

PRESENT, as before.

In consequence of the Governor's pressing demand for the Indians to deliver up all the English prisoners they had now with them, they produced one Girl, & delivered her up in form to the Governor.

The Governor then spoke to the Indians

Brethren,

I am now to inform you that since our last Meeting at this place, three Years ago, the Road has been stained with a succession of Blood. The first thing of this kind happened over Susquehanna, where one Indian Man, his Wife and two Children were found dead, having been either murdered or drowned in the River Conedagwainet. How soon I came to my knowledge, did I issue a Proclamation, offering five hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a reward for detecting and apprehending all such as should be concerned in this murder; but, notwithstanding all my endeavours, nothing certain has yet been discovered.

About two months ago, our very good Friend Thomas Hickman was found shot in the Tuscarora Path Valley. One person is now in Gaol, on suspicion; two others were put in to prison but soon Liberty again, at the instance of the Indians, it appearing to them that they were innocent. All possible endeavours are now using to find out who did this wicked Act; a reward has been offered by public Proclamation, for their apprehension, & I hope we shall find them.

I say there may have been some few more of such Instances, which I may not have been particularly informed of; but these are all that have reached my Ears.

Brethren,

These are accidents, which ought not to affect the peace made between us: It is my desire as to you to hear of these wicked Acts, and let them be who they will that have been guilty of these Murders, they shall die themselves, as soon as convicted thereof, by a lawful Tryal. With this Belt I scratch their Bones, and put them all into one Grave.

A Belt.

I fill up their Graves & cover their Bodies with these Strouds.

Strouds

With these Handkerchiefs I wash off the Blood from your Bodies, & wipe away their Tears from your Eyes.

Handkerchiefs.

With this Belt I take all Sorrow out of your Hearts, I clear your Heads, Eyes and Ears, and desire you will remember me for them.

A Belt

Teedyuscung.

Tedyuscung then informed the Governor, that he desired to speak a few words to him and to his Uncles the Six Nations, whereupon the Governor desired him to begin; and he spoke as follows.

Uncles,

I beg you will hearken to what I am going to say. You may remember some Years ago, at our Council Fire, you took me by the Hairs of my Head, and shook me, and told me to go and live at Wyomink, for you gave me that Land there, where I might raise my Bread & get my Living; now again you desire me to move off from thence, and would place me somewhere else. The reason why I complied with your first request was, because I thought you would give me the Lands at Wyomink in the room of some of your Lands you had sold the English; I expect upon a Map, that if I move from thence, your Children will come and settle there in the midst of our Land, so that we cannot go from thence to their Province, and we shall lose the Land, so that neither you nor we will have any benefit from it.

Addressing himself to the Governor, he said;

Brother,

I am really very glad to hear you say the Wound is healed up; we are all pleased at it; since this is the case we expect you will pay us for the Lands we have been complaining about. It was left to King George. You told me as soon as ever you heard from the King, you would let me know of it; but I have not heard you say any thing about it since. Now, Brother, as there are some here present, who have never been paid for some of their Lands, we desire you would pay them now; but as for the Shawanese, Some of them at Allegheny, who also claim Lands near this place, they will agree with you when they see you.

The Governor replied, that he would take into Consideration what he had said, & would answer him in the Morning.

Being asked what Lands he desired to be paid for, he answered, that the Lands are on the west side of the Mountains & Tulpehocken Creek; but acknowledged that some Lands about Durham, four miles square, were paid for.

Sahahaio then stood up and spoke.

Brother Onas,

We the seven Nations especially the Canistioks & Conoys, speak to you. — About seven Years ago we were down to your Maryland, with a Belt of Wampum, to fetch our Flesh and Blood, which were carried to some Englishmen there, who told us they did not understand Belts, but if we had brought any order in writing from the Governor of Pennsylvania, they would let our Flesh and Blood then come away with us; but as this was not done, they would not let them come. — Now we desire you would give us an order for that purpose.

While Sahahaio was speaking

Brother Onas,

I would have you make the same satisfaction to our Cousins here the Delawares, for their Lands, some of which are they desire it. — Some of them are now present, who claim some Lands here, and are also thinking of selling particularly one Jonathan Joseph Peepy

At

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At a private Conference on Wednesday the 12th of August, 1761.

Present,

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Gov.r &c &c
Richard Peters } Esqrs
Lewis Gordon } Esqr:
The Chief of the Onondagoes
Sehmoth, Speaker;
& James Sherlock, Interpreter.

Brethren Onas,

It is a long time since we last met together & we are now glad to see you. Brother we request it of you that you would give us a Duplicate of this Deed (shewing a Deed of Release from) Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser Esquires (Proprietary Attorneys to them at the last Treaty) because it is the desire of Canochtyoda, and in order that the Mohawks may have the original and we keep the Copy.

A belt of three Rows.

To which request the Governor assented, and desired Lewis Gordon Esqr: to prepare an exemplified Copy of the above-mentioned Release for them.

Seequanta then spoke to the Governor,

Brother Onas,

My old Mother and Children who are here at present are not able to walk. I desire therefore that my Brother would help me to a Horse, as I have a great way to go home, and cannot make a Canoe at this time of the Year.

A black belt of seven Rows.

Brother Onas,

I have come a great way, and have brought with me a pack of Beaver. Our Brother General Johnson, and those who live near him, sell their Goods dear, & give us nothing for our Skins, but as I have heard our Brother of this Province gave better prices for our Skins, I have brought them here, and hope my Brother will see Justice done me in the Sale of them. And if my Brother thinks I can get a better price for them, by carrying them to Philadelphia, I should be obliged to him for his Information

A belt of three Rows.

It

At a publick Conference the same Day.

Present;

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire, &c. &c. as at the former publick Conferences.

The Governor addressing himself to Teedyuscung, spoke as follows

Brother;

As to the Land lying between the Kittochtinny Hills and Tohickon Creek, which you say you have never been paid for, you know the Proprietaries of this Province have always insisted that they were fairly purchased of the Delawares before you were born, who received the Consideration Money for them; you know also that the Dispute between you and the Proprietaries about these Lands was, by your own particular desire, referred to our Great King over the Water, who, from his Love of Justice, and regard to you, has taken upon him to settle it, and has ordered General Johnson to hear your Complaint, & enquire into the truth of it, and make report to him, that he might direct what is right to be done, & this General Johnson gave you notice, by a Letter, about a Year and an half ago, and desired you to appoint a proper Time and Place to meet him on this Occasion, that the affair might be speedily settled. I have mailed over since in expectation that you would comply with General Johnson's request; & I now inform you that I am, and at all times shall be, ready, among my part- ners and the Pennsylvania Commissioners to support their Claim, whenever you shall appoint the time and place of meeting; It is therefore your own Fault if the matter is delayed any longer.

Addressing himself to the Seven Nations, he said,

Brethren of the Seven United Nations,

I have considered what you said to me on behalf of the Conoys and Nanticokes, who have some of their Brethren still remaining in the Province of Maryland: As I am not Governor of that Province, I have no Power to order the People there to suffer their Relations to come away; I will, however, afford them all the Assistance I can, and will not only give the Messenger they send to Maryland a Passport, or safe Conduct, but will write to the Governor & request him to permit their Brethren to come away without Interruption.

Brethren,

You desire me to make Satisfaction to you & Cousins the Delawares for those Lands which they claim, as they often think of it; had you known as well as I do, how groundless and Unjust this Claim of theirs was, I am sure you would not have taken any Notice of it. You all remember that at a full Council, held with the Six Nations at Philadelphia, in the Year 1742, the Claim the Delawares now make for those very Lands was laid before them, and the Deeds from them to the Proprietaries perused and considered by the Six Nations; who, upon a full hearing of the matter, then were convinced that the Proprietaries had fairly purchased them of the Delawares, and paid for them. Whereupon the Six Nations ordered the Delawares to remove off from them, & go to Wyoming, which they accordingly did. Teedyuscung, some time ago, referred his Complaint, about those Lands to our Great King, who has ordered General Johnson to enquire into the whole matter, and let him know how it is circumstanced, that Justice may be done as well to the Delawares as to us; and I am ready to send my Commissioners to

Pennsylvania 1701.

to General Johnson to lay before him the Proprietaries Deeds for, and right to, those Lands whenever Tedyuscung will appoint a time and place for this purpose.

Sokahaio addressed the Governor in behalf of the Indians, as follows.

Brother Onas,

We desire our Brother will be so good as to furnish us with three Wagons to carry home our sick, who are not able to walk, as we intend to go home as soon as we can; — which request the Governor granted, and left the number of Wagons to be provided for them, to the Direction of Joseph Fox, Esq.

Sokahaio then added,

Brother Onas,

We have been here at this Council Fire, and heard what good words you have spoke to us. We have no more to say at present; & we see likewise that you have nothing more to say to us; we are therefore going to part. When we return home, we will deliver all our people what we have heard. We heartily thank you for the good entertainment we have received from you.

The Governor informed them, that he had brought up with him a present from the Government to them, which was to be distributed amongst them tomorrow; & then concluded the Treaty, by shaking hands with the Chiefs of the Indians.

In the afternoon, the Governor and his Company set out for Philadelphia.

The End.

Governor further told the Council that as he had not invited these Indians, and had no Business with them that he knew of, except to receive Prisoners; some he understood had not many with them; they must have been invited by some officious people of this City, and therefore, he thought it necessary that the Council should attend at Easton, & invited them to accompany him, and proposed to sett out on Saturday, the Commissioners having agreed to bear all Expences and to attend the Treaty in Person.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday the 15th August, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr Lieutenant Govr, &^{ca}.

Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, } Esq^{rs}
Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwallader, }

The Minutes of the several Indian Conferences held at Easton, were read, settled, and approved, and are as follows:

Minutes of Conferences, &c^{a}.

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton, on Monday the 3rd Aug^{t}, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew, Esq^{rs}, of the Council of ye Province.

Joseph Fox, Esquire, one of the provincial Commissioners, & several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other parts of the Province.

The Deputies of the

Onondagoes,	Nanticokes,
Cayugas,	Delawares,
Oneidas,	Tutiloes,
Mohickons,	Conoys,

Men, Women, and Children, about four hundred in number, which increased afterwards to near Five hundred.

Seneca George, Speaker.

Samuel Weiser, }
James Sherlock, } Interpreters.
Joseph Pepy, }

The Governor opened the Conference with the usual Ceremonies of giving them a String to bid them heartily welcome, & another

to wipe the sweat from their Bodies, to take the Thorns and Briars out of their Legs and Feet, to clear their Throats, and open their Hearts, after which he acquainted them that he was, or would at any time be ready, upon their giving him notice, to attend to any thing they had to say to him.

Then Seneca George stood up and spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brother Onas:

"I am very glad to meet you here at this time, & to find that the Sky is clear, and that the road is open, and safe to travel in; I speak this in behalf of Seven Nations, and all their Cousins, Captains and Warriors; & thank the Almighty that he has once more brought us all together, to shake hands."

A String.

"Brother Onas:

"We Suppose that during the late Troubles, you may have lost many of your people, either by sickness or War, since we were last together; by this String, therefore, we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clear your Throats, wash away the Blood from your Bodies, sweep the Council Chamber, & throw the dirt out of Doors, that you may see and speak to us clearly at the present Conference."

A String.

"Brother Onas:

"We, the Seven Nations, and all our Cousins, are sorry, from the Bottom of our Hearts, for the Death of your Men, Women, & Children, & by this Belt we collect all their Bones together, bury them in one Grave, and cover them up."

A Black Belt of 8 Rows, streaked with White.

"Brother Onas:

"We, the seven Nations, and our Cousins are at a great loss, and sit in darkness, as well as you, by the death of Conrad Weiser, as since his Death we cannot so well understand one another; By this Belt we cover his Body with Bark."

A White Belt with 7 Rows with 4 Black Streaks.

"Brother Onas:

"By the last Belt, I mentioned to you that we both sat in Darkness, now by this Belt I remove the Clouds from before the sun, that we may see it rise & sett, and that our hearts may be eased from sorrow, on account of what I mentioned before."

A White Belt of 5 Rows, with 3 Black Barrs.

After the delivery of the Belt he added (having forgot it before) "We pray the great God above, who can enlighten our Hearts, that we may live in Love and Peace until Death.

"Brother Onas:

"Having taken notice of the Death of Conrad Weiser, and the Darkness it has occasioned amongst us, I now, by this Belt, (taking

hold of the Belt in the Middle) raise up another Interpreter, by whose assistance we may understand one another clearly.

"Brother Onas:

("Speaking with the other part of the Belt) You know that in former times, when great men grew old and died, we used to put others in their Places. Now, as Conrad Weiser (who was a great Man, and one-half a Seven Nation Indian, & one-half an Englishman), is dead, we recommend it to the Governor to appoint his Son (pointing to Samuel Weiser, then present) to succeed him as an Interpreter, and to take care of the Seven Nations & their Cousins. We take hold of this Belt, & clasp our hands together in Friendship & desire you will not neglect our request."

A Black and White Belt of 8 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"Jenochiaada, the Chief of the Onondagoes, send this String by Ashenoch to his Brother, the Governor, saying:

"Brother:

"When I receive a Letter from you I cannot understand it, which I think very hard; and we ought to have somebody living among us, who can understand and interpret your Messages & the Letters you send to us; wherefore I take my Child, James Sherlock, by the hand and present him to you, that with your leave he may live amongst us, and serve us as an Interpreter on all Occasions."

Three Strings.

"Brother Onas:

"Having, by the last String, recommended James Sherlock to you, as an Interpreter, we have no more to say to you at present, but to inform you that we have sufficiently rested ourselves, after the fatigue of our Journey, eased our hearts of all Sorrow, and are ready to hear any thing you have to say to us."

Three Strings.

The Governor then informed them that he thanked them for what they had said, & would return them an answer at another time, and in a more convenient place, of which he would give them timely Notice.

At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday, the 5th August, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Esq^rs. of the Council of the Province, &ca., &ca., &ca., as before.

Samuel Weiser, Isaac Stille, David Seisberger, Interpreters.

Tokahaio, the Cayuga Chief, stood up and spoke:

"Brother Onas:

"By this Belt, three Years ago, at a Treaty held here at Easton, the Governor invited us to come down in great numbers. As we were not all then present, & now that we do all appear, we return you the Belt that had been given us at the making the peace, and are glad to see you here Face to Face."

A very large White Belt of 18 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"You told us by this Belt, three Years ago, that you removed this, which is but a little Fire, to Philadelphia, where our Ancestors formerly kindled their great fire, & made all their Alliancies & Treaties.

"Brother Onas:

"By this other Belt, you, at the same time, cleared the road to the great Council Fire at philadelphia, & remove all obstructions out of it, that it might be open for us to pass in safety."

Two Belts joined together.

"Brother Onas:

"By this Belt, you at the same time, told us that you cleared our Ears, that all the Nations might hear what you had to say to us."

A White Belt of 7 Rows, striped.

"Brother Onas:

"At the same time you told us that our Eyes were bad, & that by this String you cleared them, that we might be able to see a great ways, and every thing that passed."

Six White Strings.

"Brother Onas:

"You also gave us this String, and told us we seemed a little Shy, but desired we would lay aside all such thoughts, for you had no ill intentions against us."

Three White Strings.

"Brother Onas:

"This string was sent to us, the Six Nations, by seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the French Interest, but have lately entered into an Alliance with us, desiring that they might lay hold with us, of one end of the Chain of Friendship that subsists between us and the English, and we desire the Governor that they may be accepted as Friends."

The names of the seven Nations above mentioned, are as follows, vizt:

hold of the Belt in the Middle) raise up another Interpreter, by whose assistance we may understand one another clearly.

"Brother Onas:

("Speaking with the other part of the Belt) You know that in former times, when great men grew old and died, we used to put others in their Places. Now, as Conrad Weiser (who was a great Man, and one-half a Seven Nation Indian, & one-half an Englishman), is dead, we recommend it to the Governor to appoint his Son (pointing to Samuel Weiser, then present) to succeed him as an Interpreter, and to take care of the Seven Nations & their Cousins. We take hold of this Belt, & clasp our hands together in Friendship & desire you will not neglect our request."

A Black and White Belt of 8 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"Jenochiaada, the Chief of the Onondagoes, send this String by Ashenoch to his Brother, the Governor, saying:

"Brother:

"When I receive a Letter from you I cannot understand it, which I think very hard; and we ought to have somebody living among us, who can understand and interpret your Messages & the Letters you send to us; wherefore I take my Child, James Sherlock, by the hand and present him to you, that with your leave he may live amongst us, and serve us as an Interpreter on all Occasions."

Three Strings.

"Brother Onas:

"Having, by the last String, recommended James Sherlock to you, as an Interpreter, we have no more to say to you at present, but to inform you that we have sufficiently rested ourselves, after the fatigue of our Journey, eased our hearts of all Sorrow, and are ready to hear any thing you have to say to us."

Three Strings.

The Governor then informed them that he thanked them for what they had said, & would return them an answer at another time, and in a more convenient place, of which he would give them timely Notice.

At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday, the 5th August, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Esq^rs, of the Council of the Province, &ca., &ca., &ca., as before.

Samuel Weiser, Isaac Stille, David Seisberger, Interpreters.

Tokahaio, the Cayuga Chief, stood up and spoke:

"Brother Onas:

"By this Belt, three Years ago, at a Treaty held here at Easton, the Governor invited us to come down in great numbers. As we were not all then present, & now that we do all appear, we return you the Belt that had been given us at the making the peace, and are glad to see you here Face to Face."

A very large White Belt of 18 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"You told us by this Belt, three Years ago, that you removed this, which is but a little Fire, to Philadelphia, where our Ancestors formerly kindled their great fire, & made all their Alliancies & Treaties.

"Brother Onas:

"By this other Belt, you, at the same time, cleared the road to the great Council Fire at philadelphia, & remove all obstructions out of it, that it might be open for us to pass in safety."

Two Belts joined together.

"Brother Onas:

"By this Belt, you at the same time, told us that you cleared our Ears, that all the Nations might hear what you had to say to us."

A White Belt of 7 Rows, striped.

"Brother Onas:

"At the same time you told us that our Eyes were bad, & that by this String you cleared them, that we might be able to see a great ways, and every thing that passed."

Six White Strings.

"Brother Onas:

"You also gave us this String, and told us we seemed a little Shy, but desired we would lay aside all such thoughts, for you had no ill intentions against us."

Three White Strings.

"Brother Onas:

"This string was sent to us, the Six Nations, by seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the French Interest, but have lately entered into an Alliance with us, desiring that they might lay hold with us, of one end of the Chain of Friendship that subsists between us and the English, and we desire the Governor that they may be accepted as Friends."

The names of the seven Nations above mentioned, are as follows, vizt:

Warontas, Schesova, Cochnawagechorna, Neoquechta.
Scheiquouccbrona, Connechsatagechrona, Chesochechrona.
Ten White Strings.

"Brother Onas:

"When we came as far as Fort Allen, you sent us this string by Mr. Horsefield, inviting us to come down to Easton, & now that we are come, we return it to you again."

Four White Strings.

"Brother Onas:

"By this string you told us on Monday last, that you were very glad to see us all well here; we are likewise glad to see you, and return it you again."

Three White Strings.

"Brother Onas:

"By this String you wiped the sweat from our Bodies, took the Thorns from our Legs and Feet, cleared our Throats, and opened our Hearts; we thank you, and return it you again."

Four Strings, chequered.

"Brother Onas:

"These three Belts were brought to us, the Onondagoes, by the Oneidas, but they brought no Speeches with them; we, therefore, return them to you again, for as they are your own Belts, you may know their meaning; we do not."

One Belt of Eleven, one of eight, & one of 7 Rows, black & White.

Being asked if they were brought altogether, or at different times, they answered, that they were all brought by one Messenger, about a Year ago, which Messenger was an Oneida, but that they do not know his name. Being asked how the Oneida came by them, and what he said, they answered, that he said no more, but that they were about the Governor's Business.

Papounan, by one of his Indians called Toughachena, living at Wighalousin, then spoke to the Governor as follows:

"Agreeable to your request when I was at Philadelphia last Summer, I carried your Message to Achoan, the Chief of the Minisinks, respecting his sending the English prisoners, and I now deliver you Achon's Answer:

"Brother Onas:

"You desired me last Year that I should clear myself, as your Brothers that live at Wighalousin did, by which you would have a proof of my Friendship. After I received your Message, I took it away to my Uncles, the Senecas, and delivered to them what you had said to me, upon which they advised me to deliver up all the Captives. Now, Brother, I would have you not be impatient, and I will come as soon as possible. I will hunt up all the Captives

that are amongst us, & will not leave one, but will bring them all; but I have not yet found them all. I expect to come when the Corn is ripe; but if I should fail then, I will certainly come by the Spring."

Three White strings.

—

At a Conference with the Indians the same day in the Afternoon. Present as before.

Teedyuscung, the Chief of the Delawares, stood up and spoke:

"Brother, and all the rest of my Brethren and Uncles, attend:

"I intend to take no other method than what I have already agreed with the Governor. Brother, now I take the soft Feather to clear your ears, which our Grandfathers used for the same purpose, that you may hear distinctly what I may say."

Four chequered Strings.

"Brother:

"I desire you wou'd now hear me. I beg you would frame that good heart God has given you in a right way, that you may sensibly feel and have a right understanding of what I am going to say to you."

Four chequer'd Strings.

"Brother:

"I am come here to this place, where we met about three Years ago. I then told you I would take that medicine which our maker has ordered for us, to apply to any wounds we may have. I likewise told you that I do not apply it any where but where the wound is. I have now come to see whether the wound is healed or no."

A Belt of 8 rows.

"Brother:

"You then told me, when you looked on the Road our Grandfathers laid out, that you observed many Bushes and much Grass grow there, so that you could not see me. You then took me by the hand.

"Brother:

"All my Young men, as far as the Tweteeway Nations, have let me know that they intend firmly to join in & stand to whatever you and I have agreed on; and all those Young men I have with me, Mohickons, Opies, and Delawares, say they will not take notice of what few drops of Blood have stained our road, but will look steady to our agreement."

A Black Belt of 7 Rows & 5 chequered strings.

"Brother:

"Observe what I am going to say, and I will let you know we have cleared ourselves as far as Makehalousing, Papounan's House; I will assure you, that I want to make a peace between us as lasting

as the world. I call the Almighty to witness that I have no Captives in my possession as far as Makahelousink."

Seven chequered Strings.

"Brother:

"I have one thing more to say; I would not have you look to me any more for any thing, for I believe nothing will ever make us differ again, except it is your fault, for I am sure nothing on my part shall cause it; therefore, if any thing should fall out, examine your own Hearts, for it must spring from you, because all our Young men have put it into the Care of their chiefs to manage affairs."

Three chequered Strings.

"Brother:

"Our Grandfathers used to hold great Treaties of Peace and good Friendship, now we that succeed them will do the same; they used to agree that we should have one Ear and one Eye, now, you sit at Philadelphia, and I am alway in the Country, and whatever one hears or sees, the other should hear it & see it also, because we are Brothers."

Thirteen chequered strings.

"Brother:

"As I told you just now, that we have one Ear, I desire you would hear me; my Uncles, the Seven Nations, that sit here now, desire me to leave Wyomink, for Fear; I answered, I will not leave it so suddenly; but if I should see any Danger, I will endeavour to jump out of the way of that Danger."

A Black and White Belt of Six Rows.

"Brother:

"My Uncles have now put some Tobacco in my pouch; they tell me I must steadily look towards the Mountains, and if you see English Brethren coming over the Mountain, you must light your pipe, and come to us (the Mingoes), & we will receive you."

A White Belt of Six Rows, striped.

"Brother:

"It is about three Years ago, that I desired my Uncles would give me a Deed for the Lands at Wyomink, but as they have not done it, I believe I shall get up and leave it; for you know, according to your Custom, you hold all Lands by Deeds, and if our Uncles had given us a Deed, our Children would enjoy them afterwards; If they had given me a Deed, my Children and Grand Children would live there as long as the world lasts; but as that is not done, I believe I shall leave it."

A Belt of Twelve Rows.

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton on Friday the Seventh of August, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esqr, Licutenant Governor of the province of Pennsylvania.

Richard Peters & Benjamin Chew, Esq^{rs}, of the Council of the Province.

Joseph Fox, Esqr one of the provincial Commissioners, and several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia & other parts of the province.

The Deputies of the

Onondagoes,	Mohickons,
Cayugas,	Delawares,
Oneidas,	Tuteloes,
Nanticokes,	Conoys.

Men, Women & Children, about Four hundred in number.

The Governor, addressing himself to the Indians present, spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brethren of the Six Nations & all the other Indian Nations now present:

"Hearken to me while I return an answer to your Speeches of Monday and Wednesday last.

"Brethren:

"It gives me pleasure to hear that you have found the Sky clear & the Road to this Council Fire open and safe, and I join with you in returning thanks to the Almighty, that he has once more brought us all together to speak to one another, as Brethren and Friends, Face to Face."

A string.

"Brethren:

"We thank you for remembering those whom we have lost during the late Troubles, either by sickness or War, & for wiping away the Tears from our Eyes, clearing our Throats, washing away the Blood from our Bodies, & sweeping clean the Chamber Council. In return we most heartily condole with you, the Seven Nations, and all your Cousins & Warriors, for the death of all our Indian Brethren who have died or been killed, since we last met in Council, and with this String we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clear your Throats, wash away the Blood from your Bodies, sweep the Council Chamber, & throw the dirt out of Doors, that there may be nothing to Interrupt our present friendly Conference.

A String.

"Brethren:

"With this Belt we collect together the Bones of all your Men, Women, and Children, and most affectionately bury them in one Grave, that they may rest in peace forever."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"We are very sensible, with you, that both of us have sustained a very heavy loss by the death of our old and good friend, Conrad Weiser, who was an able, experienced, & faithful Interpreter, & one of the Council of the Seven Nations; and that since his Death, we, as well as you, have sat in Darkness, and are at a great loss for want of well understanding what we say to one another. We mourn, with you, for his death, & heartily join in covering his Body with Bark."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"By this Belt we dispel the dark Clouds which, you have justly observed, the death of our good Friend has occasioned, and make the sky perfectly clear again, that we may behold the light all the Day long. We ease your Hearts from the Grief you were under, on this Mounful account, & we pray God that we may forever live together in peace & Love."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"Having thus paid our regards to our deceased Friend, we cannot but observe with you that there is a necessity of appointing some other person to succeed him, by whose assistance we may be enabled to find the true sense and meaning of what there may be occasion to say to one another, either in Council, or by Letters, or Messages.

"Brethren:

"In conformity to the ancient Custom of taking from among the Relations of any great Man who dies, some fit person to supply his place (as Mr. Weiser was by adoption one of the Six Nations, though by birth one of us), we think you did well to cast your Eyes upon one of his Children; and, inasmuch as Samuel Weiser is the only one amongst them who has any knowledge of the Indian Language, & has lived among you, we shall be glad to make Tryal of him for the present, and if we find him capable of serving in the Office of Interpreter, & in the management of Indian Affairs (in both which Capacities his Father so well acquitted himself), we shall appoint him to that Service. We look upon this choice of yours as a mark of your grateful Affection for Conrad Weiser, who was always your sincere Friend, and we join this Belt to your's in token of our Concurrence as far as to Make tryal of him."

Their Belt and another.

"Brethren:

"I have now answered every thing that you of the seven united Nations said to me at our last Meeting. I now address myself to Jenochryada, the Onondagoe Chief, to answer the Message he sent to me by Ashenoch.

"Brother Jenochryada:

"You tell me that James Sherlock has for some time past lived with you; I am glad to hear he has behaved to you in such a man-

ner as to obtain your good opinion of him, and I hope he will continue to prove himself worthy of your Confidence; I have no objection to his living among you, or to your employing him in any Business you may have to transact with us, which you think him capable of executing, but as he is a young man and quite a stranger to me, I cannot consent to employ him as an Interpreter for this Government until I have as full an experience of his abilities & good disposition as you have had. In the mean time, if I should have any occasion of sending Messages or Letters to your Nation, I shall commit the care of them to Messengers of my own, and desire you will observe the same method, as the likeliest means to our right understanding of one another, and preventing Mistakes which might otherwise happen."

A String.

"Brethren of the Seven United Nations:

"You told me that three Years ago, at a Treaty held here, I invited you, by this Belt, to come down in great numbers, as you were not then all present; and that, as you all were now here, you returned me this Belt, and were glad to see us here Face to Face.

"Brethren:

"My Councellors well remember, that this Belt was given you by the late Governor of this province, at the last Treaty, but you seem to have mistaken the end and purpose for which it was given; I must, therefore, inform you that it was given to you as a peace Belt, by which we then renewed our old Treaties, brightened the Chain of Friendship, Confirmed our former Union, and put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of peace, that it might bear up against every Storm, & live and flourish to the end of Time, whilst the Sun should shine, and the Rivers run; and we then further desired you would publish this good News among your own and all other Indian Nations, who were your Friends & Allies, and engage them to Join with you in a firm peace with our great King and all his people. All this appears by the Minutes of that Treaty, taken down in writing at that time; You ought, therefore, to preserve this Belt as a Bond or earnest of the Engagements we then made to one another, and keep it safe in your Bosoms, and I now return it you for that purpose."

The Peace Belt returned.

"Brethren:

"You informed us that this String was sent from Seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the French Interest, but have lately entered into your Alliance, desiring they might lay hold with you of one end of the Chain of Friendship, that subsists between you and the English.

"Brethren:

"It gives me great pleasure to hear that you have strengthened your Interest by entering into an Alliance with these Seven Na-

tions of Indians, who have been formerly in the Interest of the French. You and I are one Flesh and Blood, and I shall love and esteem all Indians whatsoever, who are in your Friendship. I will take this String and send it to the King's Commander-in-Chief, and Sir William Johnson, & let them know the desire those Indians have of entering into Friendship and Alliance with the English, & I make no doubt but they will receive them with open Arms. To confirm my words, I give you this String."

A String.

"Brethren:

"I am very much surprized to hear from you, that these three Belts were brought to the Onondagoe Council, by an Oneida Indian, about a Year ago, without any Messages or Speeches to attend them. I can assure you, I did not send these Belts to the Onondagoe Council, & therefore I am at a loss to known the meaning of them, or from whom they came. I have frequently sent Messages into the Indian Country, to put them in mind of their promise to return to us our Flesh and Blood, who are prisoners among them, & to press them to fulfil that promise; and it is possible, that the Belt sent with the Messengers for that purpose, may have been forwarded to the Six Nation Council by mistake; I therefore now return you the Belts, that you may make further Enquiry of the Oneidas about them."

The Belts returned.

"Brethren:

"You acquainted me by these three Belts, first, that you were coming to see me, and were got as far as Wyomink; by the second you desired me to meet you at Easton; by the third you desire me to stop Strong Drink, & send you Waggons, Provisions, & Paint. As I have complied with these several requests, I now return you the Belts."

The three Belts returned.

"The several other Belts and Strings which you received from us at the last Treaty, and were returned by you to me the day before Yesterday, I have accepted, & put into the Council Bag.

"Brethren:

"Whatever may be the occasion of your coming down at this time, I can truly say I am glad to see my old Friends and Brethren once more, and take them by the hand, and will make you as welcome and easy, while you stay among us, as I possibly can. I have only further to say to you at present, that as we are now Face to Face, we should open our Hearts to one another, and let nothing remain upon our minds. If you, on your part, have any thing to offer or communicate to me that relates to the private Interest or concerns of this Province, or that can tend to promote & confirm our Friendship, & prevent all future causes of Jealousies and Discontent, I shall be glad to hear it."

A Belt.

At a Conference with the Indians on Saturday the 8th Augt 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr &ca., as before.

Joseph Pepy stood up & spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brother Onas:

"I am to speak a few words to you. We had a great Council Fire at Albany when a Friendship was first made with our Grandfathers, after which, about seven Years ago, our Brother, General Johnson, moved the Council Fire from Albany to his own House, where he said to us: 'I am one-half Indian & one-half English. What I say to my dear Brethren, the Seven Nations, shall be true.' The seven Nations were accordingly all assembled to the place where he had kindled the Fire, at which time he took up a Tomahawk, gave it to them, & told them he was going to War against the French, & desired them to join with him; & promised them, that after the French were all conquered and removed, Trade should be made open and free to them, and all kinds of Goods should become more cheap, & that their Furs and Skins should bear a good price.

"Last Year General Johnson appointed his Brethren, the Seven Nations, to meet him at Oswego, upon which they did assemble there, at which time General Johnson, observing that their Chiefs and Warriors were not all come, he sent a second Message, desiring them all to attend him there, and when they did come, he said:

"'Brethren:

"'I am very glad to see you here. I see many of your Chiefs are dead. I am now going against the French, and out of the prisoners I shall take from them I will put as many in their room.' Now, Brother Onas, as General Johnson has not performed his promise to us, we see death coming upon us, & the God above knows he has wronged us.

"Brother Onas:

"We give no Belt or String upon this Occasion, and only relate it as a matter of information to you.

"Brother Onas:

"Listen to what your Brethren of the Seven Nations say, in answer to what you told us Yesterday.

"You desired us to open our hearts, that nothing unknown may lay hid there, but that everything may come out; We desire by this Belt, that you may do the same."

A White Belt of 8 Rows, with 3 Black Barrs.

"Brother Onas:

"We see Brethren on each side of us; On the one side the Governor of Virginia, who does not speak or do right to us; on the other side,

General Johnson, who does the same. We have often heard you speak, & you always do and speak right and justly to us; every time you speak it does our hearts good. When we look towards you, General Johnson, & the Governor of Virginia, we esteem you all as one; how comes it, then, that you do not all speak alike? We, your Brethren of the seven Nations are penned up like Hoggs. There are Forts all around us, and therefore we are apprehensive that Death is coming upon us. We want nothing but Friendship with you, so long as the Sun shall shine & the Waters run."

A White Belt of 9 Rows and 4 Black Bars.

"Brother Onas:

"Hearken to what your Brethren, the Seven Nations are going to say to you. When our Grandfathers first made a friendship together, God saw it; Now we, and all the Nations, would stand to the agreement they made, and when any Nations smile upon us we will join with them. Now, Dear Brother, may God Almighty give us strength and Knowledge, to continue our Friendship. We look at no other, but to you, to hold fast the chain of Friendship. We are crushed on all sides, so that we cannot stir ourselves, nor look any way but to you. Now, dear Brother, that we see you Face to Face, we desire that you would not slack your Friendship, but hold it fast."

A Black & White Belt of 7 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"I would only let you know, in a few words, how our Brother, Genl Johnson, served us. When we come to him for Ammunition, and bring our Skins, he does not give us the worth of our Skins, but only a handful of powder, and for that reason we think there is certain death coming upon us.

"He shuts up his powder from us, and will not give us more than will serve us two or three days. We only mention this to you, but if you will continue to smile on us, we will look to you."

A White belt of 6 rows & 3 black Bars.

"Brother Onas:

"We are now sensible that we were under a mistake with respect to the meaning of this Belt (holding up the large peace Belt). We should not have brought it back to you again, if we had known what it meant. We are very glad that you have explained it to us. We look upon it as the Belt of peace, & will shew it to all the Nations over the Lake, and will Lodge it in the Onondagoe Council, where the only General Council Fire is kept, and where it ought to remain.

"Brother Onas:

"This is all your Brethren of the Seven Nations have to say."

At a Conference with the Indians on Monday, the 10th of August, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr, &c., &c., as before.

Tokahaio stood up and spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brother Onas:

"You will please to hear what the Six Nations are going to say to you. Some of the English have settled upon our Lands, but we don't know from whence they came. We hope that as you are strong you will assist us in preventing them from settling upon our Lands, that we may not be wronged out of them."

A Belt of 7 Rows, with 6 Diamonds & a Bar.

"Brother Onas:

"We have heard that this Land has been sold, but we do not know for certain by whom. The Six Nations have not sold it, & never intended it as yet. Whoever has sold the Land stole it from us, and only did it to fill their pockets with Money; but we have heard that two Tuscaroras, one Oneida, & one Mohawk, have sold it unknown to the Six Nations."

A String of 4 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"Hear what we are going to say to you. You know there is a line made between you and us, and we desire that none of the English would settle on the other side of that Line. [Being asked what they meant by that Line, they answered, the Line of the purchase last made by this province from the Six Nations]. Some people have already settled over that Line, which people we do not like, & hope you will be strong and assist us in having them removed."

A Belt of 7 Rows with 3 black Diamonds.

"Brother Onas:

"We are very poorly off, as we have no Trade stirring among us, & as we have mentioned to you that the things we buy from General Johnson are very dear, we hope you will have pity on us, & erect a Trading House at Diahoga, that we may be able to buy our Goods cheaper. We are in great want of all kinds of Goods, but especially of powder and Lead, and hope you will supply us plentifully with them. We desire you would not allow any strong Liquor to be sent among us, as we shall fetch that ourselves whenever we shall want it. As soon as we see your people come with goods we will acquaint all our Young men with it, both far and near; & if your Goods are sold reasonable, we suppose that General Johnson will also sell his goods cheaper than he now does. We desire that you would send a good & honest man to trade with us."

A Belt of 7 Rows & 4 Black Bars.

"Brother Onas:

"You have frequently sent us Messages by straggling Indians, Delawares, and others, upon whom there is no dependence. They sometimes lose the Belts & Messages, and sometimes drink them away, but if they happen to meet us, they are nothing but Nonsense. We desire you, therefore, that whenever you have Messages to send, you will send them by trusty Persons to our great Council Fire at Onondagoe, that we may be able to understand them rightly; and as we have chosen Samuel Weiser for that purpose, you can always send your Messages by him."

A chequered String of 4 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"You have often made mention of your Flesh and Blood, who are Prisoners among us. 'Tis true, Brother, there are some of your Blood among us; there were Ten among the Cayugas, but our Brother, General Johnson, has also often spoke of them to us, & we have delivered them all up to him; there is none amongst us at present. You must now look for them amongst the Delawares, your Cousins."

A Belt of 5 Rows, with three Black Bars.

"Brother Onas:

"We have nothing further to say, and as we have been here a great while, we desire the Governor to make haste to dismiss us."

(James Sherlock reports, that he had a Belt from the Onondagoes to the Delawares, at Chugnot, above Diahoga, demanding the English prisoners they had; that he received one Woman from them, & was coming off with her in a Canoe, but that Mechtochraway, the Delaware King, followed him, and took her from him, telling him that the Delawares would not deliver up their Prisoners till they heard what their Brothers, the English, would say).

At a Conference with the Indians, on Tuesday the 11th of August.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr, &c., as before.

The Governor, addressing himself to the seven United Nations, spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brethren of the Seven United Nations, & all our Indian Brethren now present:

"You desire me to open my heart, & conceal nothing from you; I give you this String to assure you that I will always communicate to you every thing that comes to my knowledge, or that rises up in my mind, which concerns our common Interest, & Keep no-

thing secret, but will agree that you and I shall have but one Eye, one Ear, and one Heart."

A String.

"Brethren:

"I am very sorry to hear that you apprehend General Johnson has been unkind to you; I am afraid the Evil Spirit is again endeavouring to blind your Eyes, and mislead you; You well know that General Johnson has, for a great number of Years past, manifested his Love & friendship for the Indians on many occasions, and you have as often given proofs of your Esteem & good opinion of him. You should not, therefore, suffer the Confidence and Trust you have reposed in him to be interrupted by any Jealousies or Suspicions, but you should open your hearts to him, & tell him your minds freely; I am persuaded he is a very worthy Gentlemen, & your good Friend, and if you will lay your Grievances before him, I am sure he will do you Justice if you have been injured, & remove all your uneasiness.

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"You say that you are afraid Death is coming upon you, & seem to apprehend yourselves to be in great Danger; I am much surprized to hear this, nor can I find out what has given Rise to your Fears, as there is now a perfect Peace and Friendship between you and all your Brethren, the English; you must not, therefore, make yourselves uneasy without any just Grounds or Foundation; I speak to you from the bottom of my heart, and do assure you that I never heard, nor do I believe that there are any ill Designs forming against you."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I thank you for the particular affection you express for the people of this Province; We have always made it a Rule to speak to you plainly, & from the bottom of our hearts, & to treat you not only justly, but with Brotherly love and kindness; And it now gives us great satisfaction to hear that you think so well of us; I assure you we desire nothing more than to live in perfect peace and friendship with you as long as the Sun and Moon endures; We will always hold the Chain of friendship in our hands, and keep it bright and free from rust, and in all our future Conduct to, and Dealing with you, continue to use you well, and give you every proof of our affection and regard for you."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I have Carefully considered that part of the Speech you made Yesterday, wherein you say that some Lands have been stole from you and sold by some Indians, who have no right to them, to the English who had settled upon them. I know of no Lands lying

within this Province which have not been purchased of you, that have been settled by the English, except a Tract lying on or near the River Delaware, about fifty miles above the Blue Mountains.

"Brethren:

"I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you on this Head; It is a matter of great Consequence, and has given me much concern; listen attentively, therefore, to what I shall say to you about this matter. You know that an Agreement was made a great while ago, between your Ancestors and your Brother Onas (which has been often renewed, and confirmed by many of your Chiefs now living) that your Brother Onas would never settle any Lands in this Province, till he had fairly purchased them of the Indians, who engaged that they would never sell any Lands in this Province to any other person than their Brother Onas; That you may refresh your Memories, & call to mind this Agreement, I give you this Belt."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"A great number of People who lived in Connecticut Government came about a Year ago and settled near this River, beyond the Lines of the Lands purchased of you, at a place called Cushietunck, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to Wyomink. As soon as I heard it, I sent Messengers to them, informing them these Lands had never been purchased of the Indians, & desiring them to remove away. They sent me back for answer, that they had purchased all those Lands of you, and under that pretence had a right to them, and would hold them. Now, Brethren, as you have told me you will hide nothing from me, I desire you will tell me truly whether you have sold these Lands to these Strangers who have settled them against my will, and consent? (To which question the Six Nations made answer, That those were the Lands which they mentioned Yesterday to have been sold by four stragling Indians, without the Knowledge or Consent of their General Council, and that they understood Thomas King, an Oneida Indian, was one of those who sold those Lands.)

Upon which the Governor said:

"Brethren:

"You know all such private Sales are of no Force; I, therefore, join this String to the Belt, & desire you will send for those Indians in the Great Council at Onondagoe, and reprove them for their Conduct, and cancell their deeds."

A Belt and a large String.

"Brethren:

"I have already, by the consent of my wise men, set up two great Stores, or Trading Houses, to furnish the Indians with all sorts of Goods, at a cheap rate, one at Pittsburgh, and the other at Shamokin; at the last of which places you may easily supply your-

selves with whatever you want. The Expences, Losses, & many Difficulties which attend our sending Goods to these two places, are so great that I cannot set up another Store-house at so great a Distance as Diahoga according to your desire. I am sorry to refuse you anything, but if I should agree with you to do more than I can perform, you would have just reason to charge me with deceiving you. You must not, therefore, take it amiss, that I always speak plainly to you, and tell you my mind."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I told you before, that if I should have occasion to send you any Messages, I would commit the care of them to Messengers of my own; and as Samuel Weiser is a person recommended by you for that purpose, I will use him for the future."

A String.

"Brethren:

"I am pleased to hear you sent to General Johnson our Flesh & Blood, who were prisoners among the Cayugas. We esteem it as the Strongest Proof of your Friendship, that you can possibly give us. You all agreed at the Treaty held here three Years ago, that you would search all the Towns & Places in the Indian Countries for them, & deliver them up to us without leaving one behind; and that if they had gone down your Throats you would heave them up again. I am sorry that but very few have yet been brought back, though I know there are a great many scattered up & down among the Indians; We cannot help thinking that you speak only from your Lips, and not from your Hearts, whatever professions of regard you make for us, till this promise is performed, and we see our Fathers, Mothers and Children, who have been carried into Captivity, restored to us; this promise was the Condition on which the Peace Belt was exchanged between us. Some among you have been faithful, and sent back all the prisoners they had; I do not therefore address this part of my Speech to them, but take them to my heart; it is intended only, for such of the Indians as have deceived us, and still detain our Flesh and Blood. I sincerely wish to be friends with you all, & therefore, once more put you in mind of your engagements, and insist on your immediately complying with them, by restoring the Prisoners, that nothing may remain to make any difference between us to the end of time."

A Belt.

The Governor addressing himself to Teedyuscung, spoke as follows, viz:

"Brother:

"Agreeable to your request, I have taken into serious Consideration what you said to me on Wednesday last, and shall answer you with the same good Will and Sincerity that true friends always use with one another."

A String.

"Brother:

"I readily acknowledge that you have been a great Instrument in bringing about the great work of Peace; &, according to the Promises you made us at this place three years ago, the Peace belt has been sent to several Nations of Indians who have since joined their hands to it, so that, by the Blessing of the Most High, the wound, by the means of the Medicine you have applied, is entirely healed; And it shall be my endeavour, as you say it shall be yours, to keep the wound from ever opening again."

A Belt:

"Brother:

"You tell me that all your Young men, as far as the Twightwees, & those now with you, Mohickons, Opies, and Delawares, intend to join in, & stand to whatever you and I have agreed to, and that they will not take notice of whatever Drops of Blood may have stained the Road, but will look steadily to our Agreements.

"Brother:

"I very much commend this resolution. It is a mark of Prudence and real Love for Peace; considering how many wicked Men there are in the World, it must be expected that private mischiefs and even Murders will now and then be committed. When this happens, we shall do well to let one another know of it, and join in taking all proper measures to detect and punish the Evil Doers. This being done, the public peace can never be affected or hurt. By this Belt I assure you that this is my Disposition & resolution, as well as it is yours."

A Belt and String.

"Brother:

"I take special notice of your declaring that you have cleared yourself as far as Wighalousin, Papounan's Town, as far as that place; you say you have no Prisoners, but they are all delivered up, and you want to make a peace as lasting as the World.

"Brother:

"I take this Public Declaration of yours very kindly. I believe you say true; if all like you would do the same thing—and they are engaged and have often promised to do it—the peace would last forever. On the part of this Government all Engagements shall be punctually observed; this String confirms my words."

A String.

"Brother:

"You say you would not have me look to you for anything further, for nothing will ever make a difference betwixt you and me, and therefore, if anything happens, it must spring from me, as your Young men have put all their affairs into the hands of their Chiefs.

"Brother:

"Assure yourself that my heart is good towards you, and that I shall take all the pains in my power to prevent any Breach of the Peace; keep but your Young men sober & in order, and let them

do no mischief to the Inhabitants, and I am well assured we shall always remain on good Terms, and enjoy all the Benefits of Peace."

A String.

"Brother:

"I agree with you that friendly Conferences between us are of great use, as they give us an opportunity of settling matters that may arise from time to time, which might otherwise breed misunderstandings between us. I shall be your Ear, and inform you constantly of anything that may concern you."

A String.

"Brother:

"I thank you for your information respecting what you told me was said to you by the seven Nations. You are now altogether; speak your minds to one another freely and affectionately, as friends and Relations should do, and agree now on all points. If you mean really to continue at Wyomink, let your Uncles know it, and they will, I doubt not, consent to it. They seem to apprehend that danger is nigh to you, as well as themselves; but I hope what I have said to them of the good disposition of General Johnson, will quiet both their and your fears. By this Belt I assure you that I will give you the earliest notice in my power if any harm should ever be intended against you. At present I know of none; I am assured that there is none."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"I shall be very sorry if you remove from Wyomink. This Province has chearfully, and at a considerable expence, assisted you to build Houses, and make your Settlements there commodious to you as long as You live. There you will always find us disposed to assist you; if you go away, it will not be so much in our Power. Consider this well. Your Uncles, who now hear me speak to you, will not, I hope, after placing you there, & after the expence that has been laid out by us in building Houses for you, desire you to go to live at another place, without Your giving them some Cause of complaint, and that I hope you never will do. In confirmation of the truth of what I now say to you, I give you this Belt."

A Belt.

The Governor then, addressing himself to the Papounan, spoke as follows:

"Brother Papounan:

"I thank you for your Care in sending my Message to Achoan, & for delivering his answer. I shall give you no more trouble in this matter, nor send him any more Messages, but expect his Uncles, the Seven Nations, will acquaint him with what I have so strongly urged upon them, during these Conferences, with respect to the delivery of the Prisoners."

At a Conference with the Indians the same day in ye Afternoon.

Present as before.

In consequence of the Governor's pressing demand for the Indians to deliver up all the English Prisoners they had now with them, they produced one Girl, & delivered her up in form to the Governor.

The Governor then spoke to the Indians.

"Brethren:

"I am now to inform you that, since our last Meeting at this place, three Years ago, the Road has been stained with a few drops of Blood. The first thing of this kind happened over Susquehanna, where one Indian Man, his Wife, and two Children were found dead, having been either murdered or drowned in the River Conedogwainet. It no sooner came to my knowledge, but I issued a Proclamation, offering Two hundred and sixty-six dollars as a reward for detecting and apprehending all such as should be concerned in this murder; but, notwithstanding all my endeavours, nothing certain has yet been discovered.

"About two months ago, our very good Friend, Thomas Hickman, was found shot in the Tuscarora Path Valley. One person is now in Goal, on suspicion; two others were put into prison, but set at Liberty again, at the instance of the Indians, it appearing to them that they were innocent. All possible endeavours are now using to find out who did this wicked Act. A reward has been offered by publick Proclamation for their apprehension, & I hope we shall find them.

"There may have been some few more of such Instances, which I may not have been particularly informed of; but these are all that have reached my Ears.

"Brethren:

"These are accidents which ought not to affect the peace made between us; It is as grievous to me as to you to hear of these wicked acts, and let them be who they will that have been guilty of these Murders, they shall die themselves, as soon as convicted thereof by a lawful Tryal. With this Belt I collect their Bones, and put them all into one Grave."

A Belt.

"I fill up their graves, & cover their Bodies with these strouds."

Strouds.

"With these Handkerchiefs, I wash off the Blood from your Bodies, & wipe away the Tears from your Eyes."

Handkerchiefs.

"With this Belt I take all Sorrow out of your Hearts, I clear your Throats, Eyes, and Ears, and desire you will no more mourn for them."

A Belt.

Teedyuscung then informed the Governor that he desired to speak a few words to him, and to his Uncles, the Six Nations; whereupon the Governor desired him to begin, and he spoke as follows:

"Uncles:

"I beg you will hearken to what I am going to say. You may remember some Years ago, at our Council Fire, you took me by the Hairs of my head, and shook me, and told me to go and live at Wyomink, for you gave me the Land there, where I might raise my bread & get my living; now again you desire me to move off from thence, and would place me somewhere else. The reason why I complied with your first request was, because I thought you would give me the Lands at Wyomink in the room of some of our Lands you had sold the English; I assure you now, that if I move from thence, some English will come and settle there in the midst of our Road, so that we cannot pass from thence to this Province, and we shall lose the Land, so that neither you nor we will have any benefit from it."

Addressing himself to the Governor, he said:

"Brother:

"I am really very glad to hear you say the wound is healed up; we are all pleased at it; since this is the case, we expect you will pay us for the Lands we have been complaining about. It was left to King George. You told me as soon as ever you heard from the King, you would let me know of it, but I have not heard you say any thing about it since. Now, Brother, as there are some here present who have never been paid for some of their Lands, we desire you would pay them now; but as for the Munsies, & some others at Allegheny, who also claim Lands near this place, they will agree with you when they see you."

The Governor replied, that he would take into Consideration what he had said, & would answer him in the Morning.

Being asked what Lands he desired to be paid for, he answered, that the Lands are where we now stand, betwixt the Mountains & Tohicon Creek, but acknowledged that some Lands about Durham, four miles square, were paid for.

Tokahaio then stood up and spoke.

"Brother Onas:

"We, the seven Nations, especially the Nanticokes & Conoys, speak to you. About seven Years ago we went down to Maryland, with a Belt of Wampum, to fetch our Flesh and Blood, which we shewed to some Englishmen there, who told us they did not understand Belts, but if we had brought any order in writing from the Governor of Pennsylvania, they would let our Flesh and Blood then come away with us; but as this was not done, they would not let them come; Now, we desire you would give us an order for that purpose."

A White String of 5 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"We would have you make some satisfaction to our Cousins here, the Delawares, for their Lands, as we suppose they desire it. Some of them are now present, who claim some Lands here, and are often thinking of it, particularly one (pointing to Joseph Pepy)."

At a Private Conference, on Wednesday the 12th of August, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Govr &c., &ca.

Richard Peters, } Esq^{rs}
Lewis Gordon, }

The Chief of the Onondagoes, Ashcnoch, Speaker.

James Sherlock, Interpreter.

"Brother Onas:

"It is a long time since we last met together, & we are now glad to see you. Brother, we request it of you that you would give us a Duplicate of this Deed (shewing a Deed of Release from Richard Peters and Conrad Weiser, Esquires, Proprietary Attornies to them at the last Treaty), because it is the desire of Jenochryada, and in order that the Mohawks may have the original, and we keep the Copy."

A chequered String of three Rows.

To which request the Governor assented, and desired Lewis Gordon, Esqr to prepare an exemplified Copy of the above mentioned release for them.

Jeoquanta then spoke to the Governor.

"Brother Onas:

"My old Mother and Children, who are here at present, are not able to walk; I desire, therefore, that my Brother would help me to a Horse, as I have a great way to go home, and cannot make a Canoe at this time of the Year."

A black belt of Seven Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"I have come a great way, and have brought with me a pack of Beaver; Our Brother, General Johnson, and those who live near him, sell their Goods very dear, & give us nothing for our Skins; but as I have heard our Brother of this Province gave better prices for our Skins, I have brought them here, and hope my Brother will see Justice done me in the Sale of them; And if my Brother thinks I can get a better price for them by carrying them to Philadelphia, I should be obliged to him for his Information."

A chequered String of three Rows.

At a public Conference the same Day.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, &c., &c., as at the former publick Conferences.

The Governor, addressing himself to Teedyuscung, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"As to the Lands lying between the Kittochtinny Hills and Touhickon Creek, which you say you have never been paid for, you know the Proprietaries of this Province have always insisted that they were fairly purchased of the Delawares before you were born, who received the Consideration Money for them; you know, also, that the Dispute between you and the Proprietaries about these Lands was, by your own particular desire, referred to our Great King over the Water, who, from his Love of Justice and regard to you, has taken upon himself to settle it, and has ordered General Johnson to hear your Complaint, & enquire into the truth of it, and make report to him, that he might direct what is right to be done; of this, General Johnson gave you notice by a Letter, about a Year and an half ago, and desired you to appoint a proper Time and place to meet him on this Occasion, that the affair might be speedily settled. I have waited ever since, in expectation that you would comply with General Johnson's request, & I now inform you that I am, and at all time shall be ready, on my part, to send the Proprietary Commissioners to support their Claim, when ever you shall appoint the time and place of meeting; It is, therefore, your own Fault if the matter is delayed any longer."

Addressing himself to the Seven Nations, he said, Brethren of the Seven United Nations:

"I have considered what you said to me on behalf of the Conoys and Nanticokes, who have some of their Brethren still remaining in the Province of Maryland; As I am not Governor of that Province, I have no power to order the People there to suffer their Relations to come away; I will, however, afford them all the Assistance I can, and will not only give the Messenger they send to Maryland, a passport, or safe Conduct, but will write to the Governor & request him to permit their Brethren to come away without Interruption.

"Brethren:

"You desire me to make Satisfaction to your Cousins, the Delawares, for these Lands which they claim, as they often think of it; had you known, as well as I do, how groundless and Unjust this Claim of theirs was, I am sure you would not have taken any notice of it. Your old men must remember that at a full Council held with the Six Nations at Philadelphia, in the Year 1742, the Claim the Delawares now make for these very Lands, was laid before them, and the Deeds from them to the Proprietaries, perused and

considered by the Six Nations, who, upon a full hearing of the matter then, were convinced that the Proprietaries had fairly purchased them of the Delawares, and paid for them; Whereupon the Six Nations ordered the Delawares to remove off from them, & go to Wyomink, which they accordingly did. Teedyuscung, some time ago, referred his Complaint about these Lands, to our Great King, who has ordered General Johnson to enquire into the whole matter, and let him know how it is circumstanced, that Justice may be done, as well to the Delawares as to us; and I am ready to send my Commissioners to General Johnson, to lay before him the Proprietaries' Deeds for, and right to, these Lands, whenever Teedyuscung will appoint a time and place for this purpose."

Tokahaio addressed the Governor in behalf of the Tuteloes, as follows:

"Brother Onas:

"We desire our Brother will be so good as to furnish us with three Wagons to carry home our sick, who are not able to walk, as we intend to go home as soon as we can;" which request the Governor granted, and left the number of Waggons to be provided for them, to the Direction of Joseph Fox, Esqr.

Tokahaio then added:

"Brother Onas:

"We have been here at this Council Fire, and heard what good words you have spoke to us; We have no more to say at present, & we see likewise that you have nothing more to say to us; we are, therefore, going to part. When we return home, we will acquaint all our people with what we have heard. We heartily thank you for the good usage we have received from you."

The Governor informed them that he had brought up with him a present from the Government to them, which Mr. Fox would distribute amongst them to-morrow; & then concluded the Treaty by shaking hands with the Chiefs of the Indians.

In the afternoon the Governor and his Company set out for Philadelphia.

THE END.

MEMORANDUM:

Philadelphia, Friday, August 21st 1761.

Teedyuscung and his Interpreter, Isaac Stille, coming to Town before the Governor arrived, they applied to Mr. Fox, and Teedyuscung gave him this String to be delivered to the Governor, with the following Message:

"Brother:

"I give You this String to present to the Governor, to wipe his Eyes, open his Ears, and clear his Throat, that we may speak freely together from our Hearts."

A String of Black and White Wampum of 4 Rows.

On the 17th Sr William & La Flatan and proceeded to Little Niagara where he made preparations for proceeding thro' Lake Erie, to Detroit

19th

Sir William gave orders for embarking, and likewise issued the following Order to be observed by the Detachments of Royal Americans and the Provincials who with Indians Vess made about 140. on board of 13 Batteaux, and Canoes,—

Camps at Little Niagara, August 19th

Sir William Johnson's Orders for proceeding thro' Lake Erie

The Boats to follow as near as possible that wherein Sr Wm Johnson goes, which will be distinguished by a flag at the Mast head, for which reason no other Boat is to bear a flag.

The Boats to proceed in a line abreast, where the water admits thereof the Royal Americans on the right, and the Provincials on the left, who they are obliged to file off. The Royal Americans take in the front—

Sr William will have an Indian pilot on board, whenever he makes towards shore, the other boats are immediately to do the same, when the Royal Americans are to row to the right, and the provincials to the left and Encamp where ordered, after which they are carefully to haul up their boats, frequently bailing them—

In case they should be obliged to row in the night, Sr William will have a Lanthorn in his boat, which the rest are to follow observing the same order in landing as directed by day—

Whenever any of the boats may meet with an accident, the nest to them are to row immediately to their assistance——;

Whenever Sr Williams boat hoists sail, the rest are to do the same, but not otherwise, and all the Boats are to keep within constant call of one of another, unless prevented by the Weather———

P. M. Sir William Johnson with the before mentioned Detachments embarked in the above order, and proceeded for the Detroit—

20th

Sir William being then encamped at the River Aux Canard, received a Letter from

Pennsylvania 1761.

171.

Memorandum. Philadelphia Friday August 24: 1761

Teedyuscung and his Interpreter Isaac Stille coming to Town before the Governor arrived, they applied to Mr. Fox and Teedyuscung gave him this String to be delivered to the Governor with the following Message.

Brother,

I give You this String to present to the Governor to wipe his Eyes upon his Coat, and clear his Throat, that we may speak freely together from our Hearts.

A String of Black and White Wampum of 4 Rows

Then Teedyuscung took the two Belts the Governor had lately given him at Easton by way of condoling with him for the death of Thomas Hickman and several other Indians that had unfortunately been killed or murdered since the peace by some of our White people, and delivering them, said

Brother,

These Belts ought to be sent to the Ohio to King Beaver. I intended to have sent them myself, but cannot get any body to go by whom I may send them. I am poor and you are rich. My Son Amos would go, but he would want a great deal to fit him out. — And then delivering a White Belt of Seven Rows with three Diamonds, he desired it might be joined to the other two.

He then delivered a White Belt of seven Rows with Three Diamonds upon red Strings which he said he had from King Beaver, and which he desired might be sent with the others; & that upon producing this last Belt to King Beaver, he would know that the other Belts came from him Teedyuscung, whom he would also know to be easy, and satisfied that the Governor had done all that was in his power on this sorrowful occasion.

Witness. Wm. Fox } J. A.
24 August 1761

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considered by the Six Nations, who, upon a full hearing of the matter then, were convinced that the Proprietaries had fairly purchased them of the Delawares, and paid for them; Whereupon the Six Nations ordered the Delawares to remove off from them, & go to Wyomink, which they accordingly did. Teedyuscung, some time ago, referred his Complaint about these Lands, to our Great King, who has ordered General Johnson to enquire into the whole matter, and let him know how it is circumstanced, that Justice may be done, as well to the Delawares as to us; and I am ready to send my Commissioners to General Johnson, to lay before him the Proprietaries' Deeds for, and right to, these Lands, whenever Teedyuscung will appoint a time and place for this purpose."

Tokahaio addressed the Governor in behalf of the Tuteloes, as follows:

"Brother Onas:

"We desire our Brother will be so good as to furnish us with three Wagons to carry home our sick, who are not able to walk, as we intend to go home as soon as we can;" which request the Governor granted, and left the number of Waggons to be provided for them, to the Direction of Joseph Fox, Esqr.

Tokahaio then added:

"Brother Onas:

"We have been here at this Council Fire, and heard what good words you have spoke to us; We have no more to say at present, & we see likewise that you have nothing more to say to us; we are, therefore, going to part. When we return home, we will acquaint all our people with what we have heard. We heartily thank you for the good usage we have received from you."

The Governor informed them that he had brought up with him a present from the Government to them, which Mr. Fox would distribute amongst them to-morrow; & then concluded the Treaty by shaking hands with the Chiefs of the Indians.

In the afternoon the Governor and his Company set out for Philadelphia.

THE END.

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MEMORANDUM:

Philadelphia, Friday, August 21st 1761.

Teedyuscung and his Interpreter, Isaac Stille, coming to Town before the Governor arrived, they applied to Mr. Fox, and Teedyuscung gave him this String to be delivered to the Governor, with the following Message:

"Brother:

"I give You this String to present to the Governor, to wipe his Eyes, open his Ears, and clear his Throat, that we may speak freely together from our Hearts."

A String of Black and White Wampum of 4 Rows.

Then Teedyuscung took the two belts the Governor had lately given him at Easton by way of condoling with him for the death of Thomas Hickman, and several other Indians that had unfortunately been killed or murdered since the Peace by some of our White People, and delivering them, said:

"Brother:

"These Belts ought to be sent to the Ohio, to King Beaver. I intended to have sent them myself, but cannot get any body to go by whom I may send them. I am poor and you are rich. My Son Amos would go, but he would want a great deal to fit him out." And then delivering a White Belt of Seven rows with three Diamonds, he desired it might be joined to the other two.

He then delivered a White Belt of seven Rows with Three Bars upon red Strings which he said he had from King Beaver, and which he desired might be sent with the others; & that upon producing this last Belt to King Beaver, he would know that the other Belts came from him Teedyuscung, whom he would also know to be easy, and satisfied that the Governor had done all that was in his power on these sorrowful Occasions. J. H.

Taken from Mr. Fox, 23rd August, 7161.

At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday the 26th August, 1761, at the State House in Philadelphia.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr, Lietenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Cadwalader, one of the Council of the Province.

Joseph Fox, } Esq^rs of the Assembly of the Province,
John Hughs, }

with several other Gentlemen of the City.

Teedyuscung and five other Delawares.

Last Night and two others of the Conoys.

Robert White & three others of the Nanticokes.

Seneca George of the Senecas

One of the Cayugas.

Ten of the Wapings.

One of the Onondagoes.

One of the Mohickons.

Isaac Stille, Interpreter.

The Governor having had a visit yesterday from the above Indians they requested that they might be heard to day, and the Governor acquainted them that he was ready to hear any thing they had to say.

Seneca George then stood up and spoke, as follows, (last night interpreting what he said into the Delaware Language):

"Brother:

On the 17th Sir William left Lasselaton and proceeded to little Niagara where he made preparations for proceeding thro' Lake Erie, to Detroit

18th

Sir William gave orders for embarking, and likewise issued the following Orders to be observed by the Detachments of Royal Americans and the Provincials who with Indians &c. made about 140. in boards of 13— Batteaux, and Canoes,—

Camp at little Niagara, August 19th

Sir William Johnson's Orders for proceeding thro' Lake Erie —

The Boats to follow as near as possible that wherein Sir Wm Johnson goes, which will be distinguished by a flag at the Mastheads, for which reason no other Boat is to bear a flag —

The Boats to proceed in three abreast, where the water admits thereof the Royal Americans on the right, and the Provincials on the left, when they are obliged to file off— the Royal Americans to be in the front—

Sir William will have an Indian pilot on board, whenever he makes towards shore, the others will immediately do the same, when the Royal Americans are to keep to the right, and the provincials to the left and Encamp where ordered, after which they are carefully to haul up their boats, frequently counting them—

In case they should be attacked to row in the night, Sir William will have a lanthern in his boat, which the rest are to follow observing the same order in landing as directed every day—

Whenever any of the boats may meet with an accident, the nearest to them are to give immediately to their assistance —

Whenever Sir Williams boat hoists sail, the rest are to do the same, & not otherwise, and all the Boats are to keep within constant call of one of another, unless prevented by the Weather——

P. M. Sir William Johnson, with the before mentioned Detachment embarked in the above order, and proceeded for the Detroit—

25th

Sir William being then Encamped at the River Aux Canard, received a Letter

From

1761 Augt from Sir Jeffery Amherst desiring him with the reduction of Fort Pitt and the defeat of the Cherokees, with the Surrender of Fort Detroit, Fort Massachusetts &c. all which he had acquainted the Indians with them; & caused a Belt to be given for the same.—

September 3d Sir William Johnson with the Detachments &c arrived at the Detroit.—

4th All the principal Sachems, and Warriors of the Delawares, Shawanese, Mohicons, Wiandots and six Nations, residing over the Lakes, & on the Ohio, and its several branches united on Sir Wm Johnson and acquainted him that agreable to his Message delivered by George Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent, they came thither, and had waited his arrival in order to attend the conference to which they had been summoned; assuring him that his safe arrival gave them infinite satisfaction —

Whereupon Sir William after thanking them for their punctuality in obeying his summons ordered some pipes, and tobacco to be distributed amongst them, and after giving each of them a Dram they retired

5th Then the principal Sachems, and Warriors of the Wiandots & Chippewas Pontiac, waited on and addressed him in the following manner

Brother —

By the string of wampum we heartily and sincerely welcome you to our Country, and wipe the sweat from off your Eyes, that you may see, and distinguish clearly your Brethren of all Nations, who have with pleasure assembled themselves here to attend the Conference agreeable to your Invitation — & give a string

Brother

With this string we clear the passage to your ears, & remove from your remembrance any ill news which you may have heard on your way hither, so that you may freely speak your mind, & declare your sentiments as well to your brethren the Indians of the several Nations residing in and about this Country as on the Ohio and its branches, who are all assembled here in obedience to your summons — & string

1745

Pennsylvania ss.

I received Yesterday an account from Easton, that about a Week ago, an Indian Man, one of your Nation, whose name I do not know, was Killed by a white Man one of our people. This man, who does not deny the Fact, says in justification of himself, that what he did, was in defence of his Wife and Children whom the Indians was about to murder with his scalping knife; after coming several times to his House in the night time, disturbing him & using him very ill.

Brother,

If this were certainly true I believe you yourselves would be of opinion, that the White man was not to blame; since a man is obliged to sit still and see his Wife and Children murdered before his Face, without striving to prevent it, even by killing the person who attempts it.

But as the English Language does peculiarly require, in matters of Bloodshed, and do not allow for both every thing that a Criminal says in his own defence. I have desired that this Man should be taken up and put into prison in order that the matter may be more particularly enquired into. After which, he shall be fairly tryed in the Kings Courts as if he had spilt the Blood of a white man; and if he be found guilty of having committed this murder maliciously, or otherwise than in his own defence or that of his Wife and Children, he shall suffer the same punishment as if he had killed one of ours, which punishment, by our Laws, is Death. And I further promise you, that, if you send word, I will send you notice of the time & place when & where he shall be tryed that some of your wise men may attend and be satisfied that the Indians are fairly dealt with and have Justice done them in the Strictest. ——

J Belt. ——

Brother,

You may remember I formerly informed at Easton that there are many wicked people in the world, as well among the English as among the Indians, and that as long as there should continue to be, private mischiefs and even murders would be done, and those be committed. — And that however they should happen, we should do well to let one another know, and join in taking proper measures to detect and punish the Offenders by which we assured with great satisfaction. This I now renew to you.

Brothers that I am informed by the Belt then given on your behalf as, by first acquainting you with the accident, and in the next place endeavouring to punish the Evil Doer in case he shall be found deserving of.

J Belt —

Brother,

This accident neither might, nor I hope, will have any effect to disturb the peace made between us. Accidents of this kind are still as grievous to me, as to you. And as I have the greatest desire to live in a strict Amity and Friendship with you, You may be assured of receiving the same Justice administered to you on all Occasions, as is done to our own people. What I have mentioned I am persuaded you will either expect or desire.

J Belt.

172.

Pennsylvania 1761

At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday the 26th August 1761. at the State House in Philadelphia.

present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esq.r Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania

Thomas Cadwalader, one of the Council of the province
Joseph Fox
John Hughes } Esq.rs of the Assembly of the province.
with several other Gentlemen of the City.

Sadyuaring and five other Delawares
Last Night and two others of the Conoys
Robert White & three others of the Wanticokes
Seneca George — of the Senecas
One of the Cayugas
Ten of the Wapings
One of the Onondagoes
One of the Mohickons
Isaac Stille Interpreter

The Governor having had an visit Yesterday from the above Indians — they requested that they might be heard to day, & the Governor acquainted them that he was ready to hear any thing they had to say.

Seneca George then stood up and spoke as follows / Last night interpreting what he said in the Delaware Language.

Brother

Listen to what we are going to say. When we met at Easton we did not fully understand one another, we are therefore come here now that we may understand each other more clearly. — You may remember we told you at Easton that when you sent Messages to the six Nations by straggling Indians, they often lost them by the way; to remedy which, we had pitched upon certain persons to convey our Messages safely to one another. Now we desire that you would place Joe Peepy and Isaac Stille at Wyomink, where Sadyuaring lives, that when ever you would speak with the six Nations said Joseph Peepy and Isaac Stille may accompany the Messenger you send and see him safe there; and likewise when your Brethren the Six Nations would speak with you they may come to Wyomink with their Messenger, that Joseph Peepy and Isaac Stille may also accompany him safe there. We the rather chuse Joseph Peepy and Isaac Stille because they are not apt to drink strong Liquors and will always conduct the Messengers safe.

Three strings —

Last Night then spoke

Brother,

I would acquaint you that the Chief of the Mohickons & Opies have settled with the six Nations at a place called Chenango, where you may always find them if you should have occasion to speak to them. —

Four strings

Seneca

Pennsylvania 1761.

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Seneca George then spoke
Brother;

It is many Years since I left my Country and settled myself at Susquehanna where I got my Living very well till the French stirr'd out, When that happened I left all my Kindred there and came among the Englith. After some time General Johnson sent for me, when I came to him he sent me against the French: I accordingly attended him several times & fought against the French. Nevertheless I still remained very poor, and had not for all my trouble so much as a Knife, a Kettle or any Cloaths, now I beg the Governor to take pity upon me, and perhaps he will furnish me with those necessaries together also with a Duffel Gun. — As I am settled with the Nanticoke & Conoys at Chenango, I shall be able to give the Governor an account of any thing that is transacted in the Council of the Six Nations

I likewise hope the Governor will look upon my Son whom I shall Commission to supply my place after my death. You will always find him with Cayuga to whose care I shall leave him. A String.

Brother;

I Desire to listen to what I am going to say. It is now some Years since the French first raised their Mischief amongst us. Your Brethren here have been endeavouring to open the Eyes which the French made use of to blind both of us, we have been desiring to keep those Indians sure to our Interest which the French had been tampering with. This has occasioned a great number of Messages and a great Consumption of Wampum. When the French Indians spoke to us they spoke by Strings and Belts, but we returned answers with Wampum, whereby all our Wampum is extended so that we have no more left to speak with them again. Now we desire the Governor would give us some String of Wampum and Belt thereto that we may still be able to carry on this Workwork. A White Belt of 7 Rows, three Bars.

Brother, We that are now in your presence all return you Thanks, You have kept us alive these two Months by furnishing us with Provisions. By this String we express our Gratitude for the good usage you have given us. A String).

(Being asked whether or no they had any thing more to say they replied that they had not. The Governor then informed them, he would take into Consideration what they had now said & would return them an answer at an other time, when of they should have proper notice.

The Governor then told them that he had now going to speak to Sadyquaung and the Delawares, & that he desired all the Indians present to attend to what he was about to say, as it might likewise concern them. — Whereupon addressing himself to Sadyquaung he spoke as follows viz:

Brother Sadyquaung, I

Give you this String to wipe your Eyes, open your Ears and clean your Throats, that you may listen attentively to what I am going to say to you. A String)

I am very much grieved at the frequent occasions I have had, since the making of the Peace between us, to condole with you on the unfortunate Death of your Countrymen by wicked or unlucky accidents. —

OP

Then Teedyuscung took the two belts the Governor had lately given him at Easton by way of condoling with him for the death of Thomas Hickman, and several other Indians that had unfortunately been killed or murdered since the Peace by some of our White People, and delivering them, said:

"Brother:

"These Belts ought to be sent to the Ohio, to King Beaver. I intended to have sent them myself, but cannot get any body to go by whom I may send them. I am poor and you are rich. My Son Amos would go, but he would want a great deal to fit him out." And then delivering a White Belt of Seven rows with three Diamonds, he desired it might be joined to the other two.

He then delivered a White Belt of seven Rows with Three Bars upon red Strings which he said he had from King Beaver, and which he desired might be sent with the others; & that upon producing this last Belt to King Beaver, he would know that the other Belts came from him Teedyuscung, whom he would also know to be easy, and satisfied that the Governor had done all that was in his power on these sorrowful Occasions. J. H.

Taken from Mr. Fox, 23rd August, 7161.

At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday the 26th August, 1761, at the State House in Philadelphia.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr Lietenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Cadwalader, one of the Council of the Province.

Joseph Fox, John Hughs, } Esq^{rs} of the Assembly of the Province,

with several other Gentlemen of the City.

Teedyuscung and five other Delawares.

Last Night and two others of the Conoys.

Robert White & three others of the Nanticokes.

Seneca George of the Senecas.

One of the Cayugas.

Ten of the Wapings.

One of the Onondagoes.

One of the Mohickons.

Isaac Stille, Interpreter.

The Governor having had a visit yesterday from the above Indians they requested that they might be heard to day, and the Governor acquainted them that he was ready to hear any thing they had to say.

Seneca George then stood up and spoke, as follows, (last night interpreting what he said into the Delaware Language):

"Brother:

"Listen to what we are going to say. When we met at Easton we did not fully understand one another, we are therefore come here now, that we may understand each other more clearly. You may remember we told you at Easton, that when you sent Messages to the Six Nations by straggling Indians, they often lost them by the way; to remedy which, we had pitched upon certain persons to convey our Messages safely to one another. Now we desire that you would place Joe Peepy and Isaac Stille at Wyomink, where Teedyuscung lives; that, whenever you would speak with the Six Nations, said Joseph Peepy and Isaac Stille may accompany the Messenger you send and see him safe there; and likewise, when your Brethren the Six Nations would speak with you, they may come to Wyomink with their Messenger, that Joseph Peepy and Isaac Stille may also accompany him safe here. We the rather chose Joseph Peepy and Isaac Stille, because they are not apt to drink strong Liquors and will always conduct the Messengers safe."

Three Strings.

Last Night then spoke.

"Brother:

"I would acquaint You that the Chief of the Mohickons & Opies have settled with the Six Nations, at a place called Chenango, where you may always find them if you should have occasion to speak to them."

Four Strings.

Seneca George then spoke.

"Brother:

"It is many years since I left my Country and settled myself at Susquehanna, where I got my living very well till the French Wars broke out. When that happened I left all my Livelyhood there and came to my Brethren the English. After some time General Johnson sent for me; when I came to him he sent me against the French. I accordingly attended him several times, & fought against the French. Nevertheless, I still remained very poor, and had not for all my trouble so much as a Knife, a Kettle, or any Cloaths. Now I beg the Governor to take pity on me, and perhaps he will furnish me with these necessaries, together also with a dutch ax. As I am settled with the Nanticokes & Conoys at Cheningo, I shall be able to give the Governor an account of any thing that is transacted in the Council of the Six Nations.

"I likewise hope the Governor will look upon my Son, whom I shall Commission to supply my place after my death. You will always find him with Last night, to whose care I shall leave him."

A String.

"Brother:

"Please to listen to what I am going to say. It is now some Years since the French first raised these Mischiefs amongst us. Your Brethren here have been endeavoring to make up the Breaches which the French made in our Friendships; for we have been

striving to keep those Indians sure to your Interest which the French had been tampering with. This has occasioned a great number of Messages and a great Consumption of Wampum. When the French Indians spoke to us, they spoke by pipes and Quills, but we returned answers with Wampum, whereby all our Wampum is expended, so that we have no more left to speak with them again. Now we desire the Governor would give us some Strings of Wampum and put them in our pouch, that we may still be able to carry on this good work."

A White Belt of 7 Rows, three Bars.

"Brother:

"We that are now in your presence all return You thanks. You have kept us alive these two Months by furnishing us with provisions. By this String we express our gratitude for the good usage you have given us."

A String.

Being asked whether or no they had any thing more to say, they replied that they had not. The Governor then informed them, he would take into Consideration what they had now said, & would return them an answer at a nother time, whereof they should have proper notice.

The Governor then told them that he was now going to speak to Teedyuscung and the Delawares, & that he desired all the Indians present to attend to what he was about to say, as it might likewise concern them. Whereupon, addressing himself to Teedyuscung, he spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"I give you this String to wipe your Eyes, open your Ears, and clean your Throats, that you may listen attentively to what I am going to say to you."

A String.

"I am very much grieved at the frequent occasions I have had, since the making of the peace betwixt us, to condole with you on the unfortunate death of your Country men by wicked or unlucky accidents.

"I received Yesterday an account from Easton, that about a Week ago, an Indian Man, one of your Nation, whose name I do not know, was killed by a white man, one of our people. This man, who does not deny the Fact, says in justification of himself, that what he did, was in defence of his Wife and Children, whom the Indian was about to murder with this scalping knife, after coming several times to his House in the night time, disturbing him & using him very ill.

"Brother:

"If this were certainly true, I believe you yourselves would be of opinion that the White man was not to blame; since no man is obliged to sit still and see his Wife and Children murdered before

his Face, without striving to prevent it, even by killing the person who attempts it.

"But as the English Laws are deservedly very strict in matters of bloodshed, and do not allow for truth every thing that a Criminal says in his own defence, I have directed that this man shall be taken up and put into prison, in order that the matter may be more particularly enquired into. After which, he shall be fairly tryed in the King's Courts, as if he had spilt the Blood of a white man; and if he be found guilty of having committed this murder maliciously, or otherwise than in his own defence, or that of his Wife and Children, he shall suffer the same punishment as if he had killed one of us, Which punishment, by our Laws, is Death; and I further promise you, that, if you desire it, I will send you notice of the time & place where he shall be tryed, that some of your wise men may attend, and be satisfied that the Indians are fairly dealt with, and have Justice done them in the Tryal."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"You may remember I lately put you in mind, at Easton, that there are many wicked people in the world, as well among the English as among the Indians, and that as long as it should continue to be so, private mischiefs, and even murders, would now and then be committed; and that whenever this should happen, we should do well to let one another know it, and join in taking proper measures to detect and punish the Evil doers, to which you assented with great satisfaction; I, therefore, now acquaint You, Brothers, that I am pursuing the Rule then agreed upon betwixt us, by first acquainting you with the accident, and in the next place endeavouring to punish the Evil Doer, in case he shall be found deserving of it."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"This accident neither ought, nor I hope, will have any effect to disturb the peace made betwixt us; Accidents of this kind are full as grievous to me as to you; and as I have the greatest desire to live in strict Amity and friendship with you, You may be assured of having the same Justice administered to you, on all occasions, as is done to our own people. More than which, I am persuaded you neither expect or desire."

A Belt.

MUSEUM COMMISSION, HARRISBURG, PA., PENNSYLVANIA PROVINCIAL RECORDS, VOL. R, PP. 175-177.

Pennsylvania 1761.

At a Conference held at the Governor's House on Thursday the 27th August 1761.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c
Richard Peters } Esqrs
Joseph Fox } Esqrs ... One of the Provincial Commissioners

The same Indians as on Yesterday

The Governor addressing himself to Tenea George spoke as follows.

Brother,

I have considered the several things you mentioned to me Yesterday & am now going to return you an answer thereto.

Brother,

You propose to me that, in order to prevent the Miscarriage of any Messages we may have occasion to send to one another, they should be sent by way of Hyamink and the Messengers conducted by some persons living in that Nation to the place where their Business lies and for that purpose you desire me to place Joseph and Isaac Stille there whom you say you have pitched upon as being sober & discreet persons.

Brother, I have not the least objection in the world to those two persons living at Hyamink, nor to your employing them in any Character you think proper, and whenever they or any other Indians come to me charged with any Business from you I shall give them a kind reception, but I cannot think it expedient that the Government should either be confined to send their Messengers by way of Hyamink or by any particular persons whatsoever. You may be assured I shall always take care to send the best men I can get on the publick Business, or to have them safely conducted to the place where the Business lies, and as I must be left to myown liberty on those Occasions, I shall leave you likewise to act as you please.

A String.

Brother (Last Night)

I am pleased with the Wahickons & Cries calling along with You the Six Nations at Chenango, there I should send to them, whenever I have any Business to transact with them.

A String.

Brother (speaking to Tenea George)

I am sorry to hear you are left in such indigent Circumstances, You have always been considered as an hearty Friend to the English & therefore as a Testimony of their regard for you, I have ordered you the things you are in want of.

Brother

The Chiefs who live at Chenango will always have occasion for Wampum on account of the Messages they may want to send or that may be sent to them, & as you tell me that your wampum is entirely expended, I have provided some for you, there is no Black Wampum in Town, or you should have had some. The Black however is more Valuable and may always be readily exchanged for White, if you should light of any in the places thro which you shall pass.

Brethren of all the Tribes now present

We are glad to hear you express yourselves in such a thankful manner for the kind treatment you have received of us since you came.

Pennsylvania ss

came We give you this Belt to assure you that we have you in entire Affection & whilst you behave yourself well, we shall on all proper occasions never fail to give you testimonies of our regard. A Belt.

After the Governor had done speaking there was a short Consultation among the Chiefs of the Indians. After which the Conoy Chief Last Night spoke as follows with a Belt in his hand

Brother,

Please to hear what we the Senecas, Cayugas, Nanticokes Conoys, Mohickons, Delawares & Opies have to say to you.

Brother,

We had a Council at Easton a few days ago after you left us where several things were talked of that were not settled in the publick Council. One point in particular related to the Lands at Wyoming. We desire a Deed may be drawn for those Lands to Joseph and Isaac Stille, not for themselves but for the Delawares that they may take it and get it signed by the Six Nations, for we are afraid these Lands may be taken from us by the New England people lately come to Susquehanna

The Governor desired Isaac Stille the Interpreter to ask them to speak that over again for he did not understand what sort of a Deed they wanted; which Isaac Stille did, and they said a Deed to be signed by the Six Nations; but it was to be made to Joseph & Isaac Stille in behalf of the other Indians & they desired the Governor would get such a Deed drawn for the Delawares for Joseph and Isaac Stille to get signed & keep for them.

The Governor desired the Interpreter to acquaint them that those Lands belonged to the Six Nations, who might sell or give them to the Indians as they pleased, and he should be well satisfied with whatever disposition they should think proper to make of those Lands to the Indians. They could not indeed sell them to any other White people than to the Proprietors the Six Nations having entered into Covenants not to sell Lands within the Province to any other persons.

He desired them to be informed that those Lands were not purchased from the Six Nations, & that therefore he could not trouble with them at all nor draw any Deed about them because the Six Nations might take offence at it & he might thereby draw on himself a Disagreement which he would not do & therefore could draw no Deed at all with those Lands. He told them the practice of the Six Nations to make Deeds for Lands to Indians and the Six Nations positively told Teedyuscung in open Council that they would not make him a Deed for those Lands.

At the instance of the Nanticokes the Governor wrote a Letter to Governor Sharpe recommending Robert White to him and his assistance in his Business and delivered it to him with a Passport for the following Indians viz. Jacob Yorkum, Zachariah Hicock, Jan Cornelius & Young Robert White.

Isaac Stille

Teedyuscung being asked by the Governor if he remembered what Teedyuscung
said to him about the Lands in the Forks, answered that he did very well. & then being
asked what it was he said Teedyuscung declared he did himself not know any
thing of the Proprietors having cheated the Indians of their Land. That when the
French & English broke out into War, the French sent into the hands of their faithful
Young men that the English had cheated them of their Lands. & at the Treaty held
with Governor Morris at Easton the foolish Youngmen obliged him to mention it
but for his part he knew nothing of it, he had found that it has pricked his
Brethren's Heart & made very sorry but he must not be angry with him but the
French who were the cause of it. ——

After which Teedyuscung stood up and said ——

Brother,

I am very sorry that they have scandalized Thomas Penn the Proprietor
in saying that he had cheated the Indians of that Land. We Have a part in
them & never said any thing at all about the Lands since the matter began. I am
sensible that neither my relations nor I ever received satisfaction for the little
piece that I claim as my share of those Lands. My Aunt who is an old Woman
and knows all about the matter is now alive & would be glad if the Governor
would take pity on her and make her some Satisfaction for her piece of
Land would be very glad. She knows the Land is dear, nobody would be
have that called more than we Indians are the People who own the Land will
come & speak to the Governor about it, she will be glad to settle them all in
a few days. I hope very possible next Spring my self & all this
fall we may have a Meeting with all the Delaware Indians & we will
endeavour to accommodate matters in the best manner we can. ——

He said further that he should be glad if the Governor would give him
some Cloathing now till then, he is poor & old & many Days may he live.

Memorandum 9th September 1761

The Assembly being met on the 9th Instant & dined making a Quorum
till to day, the Governor laid before them a Copy of the late Indian Treaty with
the following Message.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly ——

Gentlemen,

Since upon adjournment I received very unexpectedly a Message from
the Chiefs of a considerable number of Indians, living to the Northward & upon the
Head Branches of the Susquehanna, consisting of six Nations, Delawares,
Nanticokes, &c. in which the Message they requested me, that in consequence of
an Invitation from this Government they had proceeded as far as Shamokin, in
their way to Easton, where the Commissioners had also been invited, and
where they desired that I would give them a Meeting. ——

Being

At a Conference held at the Governor's House on Thursday the 27th August, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Richard Peters, Esqr.
Joseph Fox, Esqr. One of the provincial Commissioners.
The same Indians as on Yesterday.

The Governor addressing himself to Seneca George spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I have considered the several things you mentioned to me Yesterday, & am now going to return You an answer thereto.

"Brother:

"You propose to me that in order to prevent the Miscarriage of any Messages we may have occasion to send to one another, they should be sent by way of Wyomink, and the Messengers conducted by some persons living in that town to the place where their Business lies, and for that purpose you desire me to place Jo peepy and Isaac Stille there, whom you say you have pitched upon as being sober & discreet persons. Brother, I have not the least objection in the world to these two persons living at Wyomink, nor to your employing them in any Character you think proper, and whenever they or any other Indians come to me charged with any Business from you, I shall give them a kind reception, but I cannot think it expedient that this Government should either be confined to send their Messengers by way of Wyomink or by any particular persons whatsoever. You may be assured I shall always take care to send the best men I can get on the publick business, or to have them safely conducted to the place where the business lies, and as I must be left to my own liberty on these Occasions, I shall leave you likewise to act as you please."

A String.

"Brother (Last Night):

"I am pleased with the Mchickons & Opies settling along with You, the six Nations, at Chenango; there I should send to them whenever I have any Business to transmit with them."

A string.

"Brother (speaking to Seneca George):

"I am sorry to hear you are left in such indigent Circumstances. You have always been considered as an hearty Friend to the English, & therefore, as a Testimony of their regard for you, I have ordered you the things you are in want of.

"Brother:

"The Chiefs who live at Chenango will always have occasion for Wampum, on account of the Messages they may want to send or

that may be sent to them; & as you tell me that your wampum is entirely expended, I have provided some for you. There is no White Wampum in Town, or you should have had some. The Black, however, is more Valuable, and may always be readily exchanged for White, if you should light of any in the places thro' which you shall pass.

"Brethren of all the Tribes now present:

"We are glad to hear you express yourselves in such a thankful manner for the kind treatment you have received of us since you came. We give you this Belt to assure you that we bear you a sincere affection; & whilst you behave yourself well, we shall, on all proper occasions, never fail to give you testimonies of our regard."

A Belt.

After the Governor had done speaking there was a short Consultation among the Chiefs of the Indians, After which the Conoy Chief, Last Night, spoke as follows, with a Belt in his hand:

"Brother:

"Please to hear what we, the Senecas, Cayugas, Nanticokes, Conoys, Mohickons, Delawares, & Opies, have to say to you.

"Brother:

"We had a Council at Easton a few days ago, after you left us, where several things were talked of that were not settled in the public Council. One point in particular related to the Lands at Wyomink. We desire a Deed may be drawn for those Lands to Jo Peepy and Isaac Stille, not for themselves, but for the Delawares, that they may take it and get it signed by the Six Nations; for we are afraid these Lands may be taken from us by the New England people, lately come to Cushietunk."

The Governor desired Isaac Stille, the Interpreter, to ask them to speak this over again, for he did not understand what sort of a Deed they wanted; which Isaac Stille did, and they said a Deed to be signed by the Six Nations; but it was to be made to Jo Peepy & Isaac Stille, who were to keep it for the other Indians, & they desired the Governor would get such a Deed drawn for the Delawares, for Jo Peepy and Isaac Stille to get signed, & to keep for them.

The Governor desired the Interpreter to acquaint them that these Lands belonged to the Six Nations, who might sell or give them to the Indians, as they pleased, and he should be well satisfied with whatever disposition they should think proper to make of these Lands, to the Indians; They could not, indeed, sell them to any other White people than to the proprietors, the Six Nations having entered into Covenants not to sell Lands within the Province, to any other Persons.

He desired them to be informed that these Lands were not purchased from the Six Nations, & that therefore he could not meddle with them at all, nor Draw any Deed about them, because the six

Nations might take offence at it, & he might thereby draw on him their Resentment, which he would not do, & therefore would draw no Deed, nor meddle at all with those Lands.

It was not the practice of the Six Nations to make Deeds for Lands to Indians, and the Six Nations positively told Teedyuscung in open Council, that they would not make him a Deed for those Lands.

At the instance of the Nanticokes, the Governor wrote a Letter to Governor Sharpe, recommending Robert White to him and his assistance in his Business, and delivered it to him, with a Passport for the 4 following Indians, vizt: Jacob Yockum, Dewaatyhunck (an Onondago), & young Robert White.

Isaac Stille, being asked by the Governor if he remembered what Teedyuscung said to him about the Lands in the Forks, answered that he did, very well, & then, being asked what it was, he said Teedyuscung declared he did himself not know anything of the Proprietors having cheated the Indians of their Land. That when the French & English broke out into War, the French put into the heads of their foolish Young men, that the English had cheated them of their Lands, & at the Treaty held with Governor Morris, at Easton, the foolish Young men obliged him to mention it, but for his part he knew nothing of it; he had found that it has pricked his Brother's Heart, & was sorry for it, but he must not be angry with him, but the French, who were the cause of it.

After which Jo Peepy stood up and said:

"Brother:

"I am very sorry that they have scandalized Thomas Penn, the Proprietor, in saying that he had cheated the Indians of that Land. Tho' I have a part in them, I never said anything at all about the Land since the mischief began. I am sensible that neither my relations nor I ever received satisfaction for the little piece that I claim as my share of those Lands. My Aunt, who is an old Woman, and knows all about the matter, is now alive & would be glad if the Governor would take pity on her, and make her some Satisfaction for her piece of Land, would be very glad. She knows the Land is dear, nobody desires to have that settled more than she, & whenever the People who own the Land will come and speak to the Governor about it, she will be glad to settle the matter in a friendly way. It is very possible, next Spring or next Year, if not this fall, we may have a Treaty with all the Delaware Indians, & we will endeavour to accommodate matters in the best manner we can."

He said, further, he should be glad if the Governor would give him something now till then; he is got into debt & wanted money to pay his debts.

on his Majesty's Service

To

Henry Bagnall Esqr

Colo. and Commanding

Officer

Fort Pitt

Minutes of
Conferences
held at
EASTON
In August 1761

With the Chief Sachems and Warriors
of the

Onondagoes	Cayuga's
Oneida's	Nanticoke's
Mohickon's	Delaware's
Tuteloe's	Conoy's.

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton, on Monday the third of August 1761

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
} of the Council of the Province

Joseph Fox Esqr. One of the Provincal Commissioners, & several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other Parts of the Province

The Deputies of the Onondagoes
Cayugas
Oneidas
Nanticokes
Mohickons
Delawares
Tuteloes
Conoys
} Men, Women & Children about 400 in Number

Seneca George Speaker

Samuel Weiser
James Sherlock
Joseph Pepy
} Interpreters

The Governor Opened the Conference with the usual Ceremonies of giving them a String to bid them Heartily welcome, and another to Wipe the Sweat from their Bodies, to take the Thorns and Bryars out of their Legs & Feet, to Clear their Throats and to Open their Hearts. After which he acquainted them that he then was or would at any time be ready, upon their giving him Notice, to attend to any thing they had to say to him.

Then Seneca George Stood up and Spoke as follows

Viz.t

Brother Onas.

I am very Glad to meet you here at this Time, and

to find that the Sky is clear, & that the Road is open & Safe to travel in, I Speak this in Behalf of Seven Nations and all their Cousins, Captains and Warriors; and thank the Almighty that he has once more brought us all together to Shake Hands.

A String —

Brother Onas.

We Suppose that during the late troubles you may have lost many of your People, either by Sickness or War, since we took Last together; by this String therefore we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clear your Throats, wash away the Blood from your Bodies, Sweep the Council Chamber and throw the Dirt out of Doors, that you may see and Speak to us clearly at the present Conference.

A String

Brother Onas

We the Seven Nations & all our Cousins are Sorry from the Bottom of Our Hearts for the Death of your Men Women and Children, and by this Belt, we collect all their Bones together, Bury them in one Grave and Cover them up,

A black belt of 8 Rows Streaked with white

Brother Onas

We the Seven Nations and our Cousins are at a great Loss, and Sit in Darkness as well as you, by the Death of Conrad Weiser, as since his Death we cannot so well understand one another, By this Belt we Cover his Body with Bark.

A white Belt of 7 Rows with 4 black Streaks

Brother Onas

By the last Belt I mentioned to you that we both Sat in Darkness; Now by this Belt I remove the Clouds from before the Sun that we may see it rise & Set, and that your Hearts may be eased from Sorrow on Account of what I mentioned before.

A White Belt of 5 Rows with 3 black Bars

After the Delivery of the Belt he added (having forgot it before) We pray the great God above, who can enlighten our Hearts, that we may live in Love and Peace until Death.

Brother Onas (3)

Having taken Notice of the Death of Conrad Weiser, and the Darkness it has Occasioned Amongst us, I now by this Belt [taking hold of the Belt in the middle] raise up another Interpreter, by whose assistance we may understand one another clearly. —

Brother Onas

(Speaking with the other Part of the Belt) you know that in former Times when great Men grew Old and Died, we Used to put others in their places, Now as Conrad Weiser (who was a great Man and One half a Seven Nation Indian and One half an Englishman) is dead, we Recomend it to the Governor to — appoint his Son [pointing to Samuel Weiser then present] to Succeed him as an Interpreter, and to take care of the Seven — Nations and their Cousins. — We take hold of this Belt and Clasp our hands together in Friendship, & Desire you will not Neglect our Request. (A black & White Belt of 8 Rows —

Brother Onas

Jenochiaada the Chief of the Onondagoes Sends this String by Ashenoch to his Brother the Governor saying Brother, When I receive a Letter from you, I cannot understand it which I think very hard; and we Ought to have some body living Among us who can understand and Interpret your Messages and the Letters you send to us; wherefore I take my Child James Sherlock by the Hand and present him to you; that, with your Leave, he may live amongst us, & Serve us as an Interpreter on all Occasions;

three Strings

Brother Onas.

Having by the last String recomended James Sherlock to you as an Interpreter, we have no more to say to you at present, but to inform you that we have Sufficiently rested ourselves after the Fatigue of Our Journey, eased Our Hearts of all Sorrow, and are ready to hear any thing you have to say to us.

three Strings

The Governor then informed them that he thanked them for what they had said and would return them an Answer at another Time and in a more Convenient Place of which he would give them timely Notice

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At a Conference with the Indians on Wednesday the Fifth of August 1761

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esq.r Lieu.t Governor

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew } Esq.rs of the Council of the Province

&c.a &c.a &c.a as before

Samuel Weiser
Isaac Stille
David Seisberger } Interpreters

Tokahaio the Cayuga Chief Stood up & Spoke

Brother Onas.

By this Belt three Years ago, at a Treaty held here at Easton, the Governor Invited us to come Down in great Numbers, as we were not all then Present, and now that we do all Appear we return you the Belt that had been given us at the making the Peace, and are glad to see you here Face to Face. —

A very Large White Belt of 10 Rows

Brother Onas,

You told us by this Belt three Years ago that you removed this which is but a little Fire, to Philadelphia where our Ancestors formerly kindled their great Fire, and made all their Alliances and Treaties. ——

Brother Onas.

By this other Belt you at the same time cleared the Road to the great Council Fire at Philadelphia & removed

all Obstructions out of it, that it might be Open for us to pass in Safety
Two Belts Joined together —

Brother Onas.

By this Belt you at the same time told us that you cleared our Ears that all the Nations might hear what you had to say to us. — A White Belt of 7 Rows, Striped —

Brother Onas/

At the same time you told us that our Eyes were bad and that by this String you cleared them, that we might be able to see — a great Ways, and every thing that past.
6 White Strings —

Brother Onas/

You also gave us this String and told us we seemed a Little Shy, but desired we would lay aside all such thoughts for you had no ill intentions against us/
3 White Strings —

Brother Onas/

This String was sent to us the Six Nations by Seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the French interest, but have lately entered into an Alliance with us, desiring that they might lay hold, with us, of One end of the Chain of Friendship that subsists between us and the English; and we desire the Governor that they may be Accepted as Friends —

The Name of the Seven Nations above mentioned are as follows Viz.t — The

Warrontaos	Cochnawageehrona
Scheeguonchrona	Chosochehrona
Schesova —	Neoqueehta —
Connechwatageehrona	

Ten White Strings —

Brother Onas (6)

When we came as far as Tort Allen, you sent us this String W. Horsefield inviting us to come down to Easton and now that we are come we return it you again

four white Strings —

Brother Onas!

By this String you told us on Monday last that you were very Glad to See us all well here, we are likewise glad to see you and return it you again

three White Strings —

Brother Onas!

By this String you wiped the Sweat from our Bodys, took Thorns from our Legs and Feet, cleared our throats and Opened our Hearts, we thank you and return it you again.

four Strings Chequered —

Brother Onas

These three Belts were brought to us the — Onondagoe's by the Oneida's but they brought no Speeches with them; we therefore return them to you again; for as they are your Own Belts you may know their meaning — we do not —

One Belt of 11, One of 8 & One of 7 Rows —
Black & White ——

Being asked whether they were brought all together or at Different Times, they answered, that they were all brought by one Messenger about a Year ago, which Messenger was an Oneida, but that they do not know his name — Being asked how the Oneida came by them, and what he Said, they answered, that he said no more but that they were about the Governors Business ——

Pajsoman by one of his Indians called Sougachena living at Wyghalousen then spoke to the Governor as follows.

Agreable to your Request, when I was at Philadelphia last Summer, I carried your Message to Achoan the Chief of the Minisinks, respecting his sending the English Prisoners, and I now deliver to you Achoan's answer.

"Brother Onas" "you desired me last Year that I should clear myself "as your Brothers that live at Wyghalousen did, by which you would "have a proof of my friendship. after I received your Message "I took it away to my Uncles the Senecas & delivered to them what "you had said to me, upon which they advised me to deliver up all "the Captives. Now, Brother, I would have you not be impatient "and I will come as soon as possible I will hunt up all the Captives "that are amongst us and will not leave one, but will bring them "all but I have not yet found them all. I expect to come when the Corn is ripe; but if I should "fail then, I will certainly come by the Spring".

Three white Strings.

At a Conference with the Indians the same Day in the Afternoon.

Present as before

Tedyuscung the Chief of the Delawares stood up & spoke

Brother, and all the rest of my Brethren and Uncles attend

I intend to take no other Method than what I have already agreed with the Governor. Brother, now I take the soft Feather to clear your Ears which our Grandfathers used for the same purpose. that you may hear distinctly whatever I may say.

four strings Strings.

Brother I desire you would now hear me. I beg you would frame that good heart God has given you in a right Way, that you may sensibly feel and have a right Understanding of what I am going to say to you.

four chequese Strings

Brother I am come here to this place where we met about three years ago. I then told you I would take that Medicine which our Maker has ordered for us, to apply to any Wounds we may have. I likewise told you that I do not apply it any where but where the Wound is. I have now come to see whether the Wound is healed or no.

a Belt of eight Rows.

Brother You then told me when you looked in the Road our Grandfathers laid out, that you observed many Bushes and much Grass growing there, so that you could not come; you must take me by the Hand.

Brother. All my young Men as far as the Cherokee Nations, have let me know that they intend jointly to join in and stand to whatever you & I have agreed on. And also those young Men I have with me, Mohicons, Shawanese & Delawares, say they will not take Notice of what Cows & Dogs have done in our Road, but will look ready to our Agreement

a black Belt of 7 Rows & 5 chequese Strings.

Brother. Observe what I am going to say; & I will let you know we have cleared ourselves as far as Makahelowink Poppunans House. I will assure you that I want to make Peace between us as lasting as the World. I call the Almighty to witness that I have no Captives in my Possession as far as Makahelowink.

Seven chequese Strings

(9)

Brother.

I have one thing more to say. I would not have you look to me any more for any thing; for I believe nothing ever will make us Differ again, except it is your Fault; for I am sure Nothing on my Part shall cause it. Therefore if any Thing should fall out, examine your Own Hearts for it must spring from you: Because all our Young Men have put it into the Care of their Chiefs to Manage affairs. —

Three Chequered Strings —

Brother.

Our Grandfathers used to hold great Treaties of Peace and good Friendship; Now we that Succeed them will do the same They used to agree that we shod have One Ear and One Eye: Now you set at Philadelphia and I am away in the Country, and whatever One hears or sees, the other should hear and see it also, because we are Brothers.

Thirteen Chequered Strings

Brother.

As I told you Just now that we have one Ear, I desire you would hear me, my Uncles the Seven Nations that sit here now Desire me to leave Wyoming for fear, I Answered, I will not leave it so Suddenly; but if I should see any Danger I will — Endeavour to jump out of the way of that Danger —

a black & White Belt of Six Rows —

Brother.

My Uncles have now put some Tobacco in my Pouch, they tell me I must Steadily look towards the — Mountains, and "if you see English Brethren coming
" Over the Mountains you must Light your Pipes and come
" tows [the Mingos] and we will receive you

a White Belt of 6 Rows Striped

Brother. (10)

It is about three Years ago that I desired my Uncles would give me a Deed for the Lands at Wyoming; but as they have not done it I believe I shall get up and leave it; for you know According to your Custom, you hold all Lands by Deeds, and if Our Uncles had given us a Deed our Children would enjoy them after us, if they had given me a Deed my Children and Grand Children would live there as long as the world lasts; but as that is not done I believe I shall leave it.

a white Belt of twelve Rows —

At a Conference with the Indians at Easton on Friday the 7th of August 1761 —

Present —

The Honble James Hamilton Esq. Lieu. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania —

Richard Peters } Esqrs of the Council of the Province
Benjamin Chew }
Joseph Fox Esq. One of the Provincal Commissioners;
and several other Gentlemen from Philadelphia and other Parts of the Province —

The Deputies of the Onondagoh's
Cayugah's
Oneida's
Nantikoke's
Mohickon's
Delawares
Tutelo's
Conoy's
} Men, Women & Children about 400 in Number

The Governor Addressing himself to the Indians Present, Spoke as follows Viz.

(11)

Brethorn of the Six nations, and of all the other Indian Nations now present, Hearken to me while I return you an Answer to your Speeches of Monday and Wednesday Last. —

Brethren.

It gives me Pleasure to hear that you have found the Sky clear, & the Road to this Council Fire Open & Safe; and I join with you in returning thanks to the Almighty that he has One more brought us all together to Speak to one another as Brethren & Friends. Peace to — Peace. —

a String

Brethren.

We thank you for Remembring those whom we have lost during the late troubles either by Sickness or War; & for wiping away the Tears from our Eyes, clearing Our Throats, washing away the Blood from our Bodies and Sweeping Clean the Council Chamber: In return we most heartily Condole with you the Seven Nations and all your Cousins and Warriors, for the Death of all our Indian — Brethren, who have died or been Killed since we last met in Council, and with this String we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clear your Throats, wash away the Blood — from your Bodies, Sweep the Council Chamber & throw the Dirt out of Doors, that there may be nothing to Interrupt our present Friendly Conference —

A String

Brethern

With this Belt we collect together the Bones of all our Men, Women & Children, and most affectionately Bury them in One Grave, that they may rest in Peace for ever. —

A Belt

Brethern (12)

We are very sensible with you that both of us have sustained a very heavy Loss by the Death of Our old and good Friend Conrad Weiser, who was an able experienced & faithful Interpretor, and one of the Council of the Soon Nations; and that, since his Death, we as well as you have sat in darkness and are at a great Loss for want of well Understanding what we say to one another. We mourn with you for his Death, and Heartily Join ——— in Covering his Body with Bark —

A Bell —

Brethren.

By this Belt we Dispel the Dark Clouds which you have justly observed the Death of Our good Friend has — Occasioned, and make the Sky perfectly clear again, that we may behold the Light all Day long and ease your Hearts from the Grief you were under on this Mournful Account; — and we pray God that we may for ever live together in Peace and Love. —

A Bell —

Brethern.

Having thus paid our Regards to our Deceased Friend, we cannot but observe with you that there is a Necessity of appointing some other Person to succeed him, by whose assistance we may be enabled to find the true Sense and meaning of what there may be Occasion to say to one another either in Council or by Letters or Messengers. —

Brethren.

In conformity to the Antient Custom of — taking from among the Relations of any great Man who Dies some fit person to Supply his place; as Mr. Weiser was by adoption one of the Six Nations, tho' by Birth one of us, we think you Did well to Cast your Eyes upon ———

one of his Children - and in as much as Samuel Weiser is the only one amongst them who has any Knowledge of the Indian Language, and has lived among you, we shall be glad to make Trial of him for the present, and if we find him capable of serving in the office of an interpreter, and in the management of Indian affairs, in both which Capacities his Father so well acquitted himself, we shall appoint him to that service. We look upon this Choice of yours as a mark of your grateful affection for Conrad Weiser, who was always your sincere friend, and we join this Belt to yours in token of our Concurrence so far as to make a trial of him.

Their Belt and an other.

Brethren.

I have now answered every thing that you of the seven united nations said to me at our last meeting. I now address my self to Jenoch ryada the Onondago Chief, to answer the message he sent to me by Ashenach.

Brother Jenochryada.

You tell me that James Sherlock has for some time past lived with you. I am glad to hear he has behaved in such a manner as to obtain your good opinion of him, And I hope he will Continue to prove himself worthy of your Confidence. I have no objections to his living among you; or to your employing him in any Business you may have to transact with us, which you think him Capable of executing; but as he is a young man and quite a stranger to me, I cannot consent to employ him as an interpreter for this Government, untill I have as full an Experience of his abilities and good disposition as you have had. in the mean time, if I should have any occasion of sending messages or Letters to your Nation I shall commit the care of them to Messengers of my own: and desire you will

observe

observe the same method, as the likeliest means to our right Understanding of one another, and preventing mistakes, which might otherwise happen.

A string

Brethren of the Seven united Nations.

You told me that three years ago at a Treaty held here I invited you by this Belt to come down in greater Numbers, as you were not then all present; and that as you all were now here you returned me this Belt, and were glad to see us here Face to Face.

Brethren.

My Councellors well remember that this Belt was given you by the late Governor of this Province at the last Treaty; but you seem to have mistaken the end and purpose for which it was given. I must therefore inform you that it was given to you as a Peace Belt, by which we then renewed our old Treaties, brightened the Chain of Friendship, confirmed our former Union and put fresh Earth to the Roots of the tree of Peace; that it might bear up against every storm, and live and flourish to the end of time, whilst the sun should shine And the Rivers run. And we then further desired you would publish this good news among your own & all other Indian Nations who were your Friends and Allies and engage them to Join with you in a firm Peace with our Great King & all his People.

All this appears by the minutes of that Treaty taken down in Writing at that time.

You ought therefore to preserve this Belt as a Bond Or Earnest of the Engagements we then made to One Another, And keep it safe in your Bosome, and I now return it you for that purpose.

The Peace Belt returned.

Brethren

You informed us that this String was sent from seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes who have formerly been in the French Interest but have lately entered into your alliance, desiring they might stay hold with you ye one End of the Chain of Friendship that subsists between you and the English —

Brethren

It gives me great Pleasure to hear that you have Strengthened your Interest by entering into an alliance with these Seven Nations of Indians who have been formerly in the Interest of the French. You and I are one Flesh and Blood, and I shall love and esteem all Indians whatsoever who are in your Friendship. I will take this String and send it to the Kings Commander in Chief and S^r Wm Johnson and let them Know the Desire those Indians have of entering into Friendship and alliance with the English; and I make no Doubt but he will receive them with open arms to confirm my words I give you this String.

a String

Brethren

I am very much surprised to hear from you that these three Belts were brought to the Onondago Council by an Oneida Indian about a year ago, without any Speeches or Messages to attend them. I can assure you I did not send these Belts to ye Onondago Council and therefore I am at a Loss to know the meaning of them, or from whome they came. I have frequently sent messages into the Indian Country to put them in mind of their Promise to return to us our Flesh & Blood who are Prisnors among them, and to press them to fulfill that Promise, and it is possible that the Belts sent with the Messengers for that

Purpoa may have been forwarded to the six Nations Council by mistake. I therefore now return you the Belts, that you may make further Enquiry of the Oneidas about them.

The Belts returned

Brethren

You aquainted me by the three Belts; First, that you were coming to see me & were got as far as Wyoming by the second you desired me to meet you at Easton, by the third you desired me to stop Strong Drink and send you Waggons Provisions and Paint: as I have complied with these several Requests I now return you the Belts

The three Belts returned

The several other Belts and Strings which you receiv-ed from us at the last Treaty, and were returned by you to me the Day before Yesterday, I have accepted and put into the Council Bag.

Brethren

Whatever may be the occasion of your coming down at this Time I can truly say I am glad to see my old Friends and Brethern once more and take them by the Hand and will make you as welcome and easey, while you stay among us as I Possibly can. I have only further to say to you at present, that, as we are now face to Face we should open our Hearts to one another, and let nothing remain upon our minds. If you on your part have any thing to offer or communicate to me that relates to the private Interest or Concerns of this Province or that can tend to promote and confirm our Friendship and prevent all future Causes of Jealousy and Discontents I shall be glad to hear it

A Belt.

At a Conference with the Indians on Saturday the 8th of August 1761. Present.

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr Governor before the Deputy stood up, and spoke as follows, Viz.

Brother Onas. I am to speak a few words to you -- we had a great Council Fire at Albany when a Friendship was first made with our Grandfathers; after which, about Seven years ago, our Brother General Johnson moved the Council Fire from Albany to his own House; where he said to us - "I am one "half Indian and one half English, & that I say to my dear "Brethren the seven Nations shall be true". - the seven Nations (we) accordingly all assembled to the place where he had kindled the Fire; at which time he took up a Tomahawk, gave it them and told them he was going to War against the French, and desired them to join with him; and promised them that after the French were all conquered and removed, Trade should be made open & free to them, and all kinds of Goods should become more cheap, and that their Furs & Skins should bear a good Price. -

Last year General Johnson appointed his Brethren the seven Nations to meet him at Oswego, upon which they did assemble there; at which time General Johnson observing that their Chiefs and Warriors were not all come he sent a second Message desiring them all to attend him there: and when they did come he said.

"Brethren, I am very glad to see you here - I see many of your "Chiefs are dead. - I am now going against the French, "And out of the Prisoners that I shall take from them, I will "put as many in their Room". - Now Brother Onas, as General Johnson has not performed his Promise to us & we see Death coming upon us. and the God above knows he has wronged us. --

Brother Onas.

We give no Belt or String upon this occasion, And only relate it as matter of Information to you. —

Brother Onas. Listen to what your Brethren of the seven Nations say in answer to what you told us yesterday. — You desired us to open our Hearts, that nothing unknown might lay hid there, but that every thing may come out; wil desire, by this Belt, that you may do the same. —

A White Belt of 6 Rows, with 2 black Bars.

Brother Onas.

We see Brethren on each side of us; on the one side the Governor of Virginia, who does not speak or do right to us; on the other side General Johnson, who does the same. — We have often heard you speak, and you always do and speak right & justly to us: Every time you speak it does our Hearts good. — When we look towards you, General Johnson, the Governor of Virginia & Brother Onas we esteem you all as one; how comes it then that you do not speak all alike? We, your Brethren of the seven Nations, are penned up like Dogs; there are Foes all around us, and therefore we are apprehensive that Death is coming upon us. we want nothing but Friendship with you, As long as the sun shall shine, and the Waters run.

A White Belt of 9 Rows & 4 black bars.

Brother Onas.

Hearken to what your Brethren the seven Nations are going to say. - when our Grandfathers first made a friendship together, God saw it: now we and all the Nations would stand to the agreements they made. and When any Nations smile upon us, We will join with them. Now dear Brother may God- Almighty give us strength and knowledge to continue our Friendship. —

We look at no other but to you to hold fast the Chain of Friendship we are crushed on all sides so that we cannot stir ourselves, nor look any way but to you now dear Brother that we see you Face to Face we desire that you would not slack your Friendship but hold it fast.

a Black & white Belt of 7 Rows

Brother Onas.

I would only let you know in a few words how our Brother Genl Johnson served us. — when we come to him for Amunition and bring our Skins he does not give us the worth of our Skins, but only a handful of Powder, and for that reason we think there is certain Death coming upon us. He shuts up his Powder from us and will not give us more than will serve us two or three Days. We only mention this to you, but if you will Continue to Smile on us we will look to you. —

a white Belt of 6 Rows & 3 Black Bars

Brother Onas.

We are now sensible that we were under a mistake with respect to the meaning of this Belt — [holding up the large Peace Belt] we should not have brought it back to you again if we had known what it meant we are very glad that you have explained it to us. we look upon it as the Belt of Peace and will shew it to all Nations over the Lake, and will Lodge it in the Onondago Council: where the only general Council Fire is kept, & where it ought to remain. —

Brother Onas.

This all your Brethren of the seven Nations have to say. —

At a Conference with the Indians on Monday the 10th of August 1761 Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. &c &c as before

Tohahato stood up and spoke as follows Viz.t

Brother Onas.

You will please to hear what the six Nations are going to say to you. Some of the English have settled upon our Lands but we do not know from whence they came. we hope that as you are strong you will assist us in preventing them from settling upon our Lands that we may not be wronged out of them.

A Belt of 7 Rows with 6 Diamonds & a Bar

Brother Onas.

we have heard that this Land has been sold but we do not for certain by whom. The six Nations have not sold it, and never intend it as yet. whoever has sold the Land stole it from us and only did it to fill their pockets with money; but we have heard that two Tuscarora's, one Oneida and one Mohawk have sold it unknown to the six Nations.

A String of four Rows

Brother Onas.

Hear what we are going to say to you You know there is a line made between You & us, and we desire that none of the English would settle on the other side of that line [Being asked what they meant by that line, they answered - the one of the purchase last made by this Province from the six Nations] some people have already settled over that line which People we desire paying like, and hope you will be strong and assist us in them Removed

A Belt of 7 Rows with three Black Diamonds

Brother Onas. We are very poorly off as we have no trade
stirring among us; and, as we have mentioned to you
that the things we buy from General Johnson are very
dear, we hope you will have pity on us and erect a trad-
ing House at Diahoga, that we may be able to buy our
Goods cheaper. we are in great want of all kinds of
Goods but especially of Powder and Lead, and hope
you will supply us plentifully with them. We desire
you would not allow any strong Liquor to be sent a
mong us, as we shall look that our selves Whenever
We shall want it. As soon as We see your People
come with goods we will acquaint all our young
men With it both far and near; and if your Goods
are sold reasonable, We suppose that General John-
son Will also sell his Goods cheaper. than he now
does. — We desire that you Would send a good and
honest man to trade with us. —

A Belt of 7 Rows & four Clasters

Brother Onas.

You have frequently sent us messages
by straggling Indians, Delawares & others, upon whom
there is no dependance. the sometimes lose the Belts
and messages, and sometimes drink them away: but if
they do happen to reach us, they are nothing but non-
sense. We desire you, therefore, that when ever you have
any messages to send, you will send them by trusty Per-
sons to our great Council fire at Onondago, that we may
be able to understand them rightly. and as we have
chosen Samuel Weiser for that purpose; you can
always send your messages by him

Brother Onas.

A Chequered String of 4 Rows.

You have often made mention of your
Flesh & Blood Who are Brothers Amongst us. We true Brother:

there was some of your Blood among us – there were Ten among the Cayugas; but our Brother General Johnson has also often spoke of them to us, and we have delivered them all up to him; – there is one amongst us at present. – You must now look for them amongst the Delawares our Cousins.

A Belt of 5 Rows with 3 black Bars.

Brother Onas.

We have nothing further to say; and as we have been here a great while, we desire the Governor to make Haste to dismiss us. –

[James Sherlock reports that he had a Belt from the Onondagoes to the Delawares at Chugnot above Diahoga, Demanding the English Prisoners they had. That he received One Woman from them and was coming off with her in a Canoe; but that Meshlochtawa the Delaware King followed him and took her from him; telling him that the Delawares would not deliver up their Prisoners 'till they heard What their Brother the English should say.] –

At a Conference with the Indians on Tuesday the 11th. of August. — Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr. Lt Governor before The Governor Addressing himself to Tedyuscung spoke as follows; Viz.t ——

Brother.

Agreable to your Request, I have taken into serious Consideration what you said to me on Wednesday last, and shall answer you with the same good Will and sincerity that true Friends always use to One Another. —

A String. ——

Brother

I readily acknowledge that you have been a great Instrument in bringing about the great work of Peace; and accordingly to the promises you made us at this place three Years ago the Peace Belt has been sent to several Nations of Indians, who have since joined their Hands to it; so that by the Blessing of ~~God~~ the most high the wound by the means of the Medicine you have applied is entirely healed. and it shall be my Endeavour as you say it shall be yours, to keep the wound from ever opening again.

a Belt.

Brother.

You tell me that all your young men as far as the Twightwees and those now with you Mohicons opies and Delawares, intend to join in, and stand to whatever you and I have agreed to; and that they will not take notice of whatever Drops of Blood may have Stained the Road; but will look steadily to our agreements.

Brother I very much commend this Resolution it is a Mark of Prudence and a real love for Peace Consi=dering how many wicked men there are in the world it must be Expected that Private Mischiefs and even Murders will now and then be Committed When this hap=pens we Shall do well to let one another Know of it and join in taking all proper Measures Detect & punish the evil doers. This being done the publick Peace can never be affected or hurt. — By this Belt I assure you that it is my Disposition and Resolution as well as it is Yours. —

A Bill & String

Brother I take special notice of your Declare=ing that you have cleared yourself as far as We have loosen

Papoonans Town as far as that place you say you have no Prisoners but they are all delivered up and you want to make a Peace as lasting as the world Brother I take this Public Declaration of yours very kindly. I believe you say true If all like you, would do the same thing — and they are engaged and have often promised to do it the peace would last forever. on the part of this — Government all Engagements shall be punctually observed. this String Confirms my words.

a String

Brother

You say you would not have me look to you for any thing further, for nothing will ever make a Difference between you & me, & therefore if any thing happens it must spring from me, as your young Men have put all their Affairs into the Hands of their Chiefs. Brother assure yourself that my Heart is good towards you; and that I shall take all the Pains in my Power to prevent any Breach of the Peace. Keep but your young Men sober and in Order and let them do no Mischief to the Inhabitants, and I am well assured we shall always remain on good Terms and enjoy all the Benefits of Peace.

a String

Brother I agree with you that frienly Conferences between us are of great use, as they give us an Opportunity of settling Matters that may arise from time to time, which might otherwise breed Misunderstandings between us I shall be your Ear & inform you constantly of any thing that may concern you.

a String.

Brother I thank you for your Information respecting what you tell me was said to you by the Seven Nations

a You —

you are now all together; speak your Minds to one another freely & affectionately as Friends & Relations should do, and agree now in all Points. If you have any Mann to continue at Wyoming, let your Uncle know it, and they will not, consent to it. They came to agree that no Danger is nigh to you as well as themselves: but I hope what I have said to them of the good Disposition & general Esteem in which you all live with your Neighbours, by this Belt, assure you that I will give you the earliest Notice in my Power if any Harm should ever be intended against you. At present I know of none. I am apprized that there is none.

A Belt.

Brother. I shall be very sorry if you remove from Wyoming. This Province has already at a considerable Expence applied you to build Houses and make you Settlements there commodious to you. As long as you live there you will always find us disposed to assist you. If you go away it will not be so much in our Power. Consider this well. Your Uncles who now hear me speak to you will not repay us for planting you there, after the Expence that has been laid out by us in building. I now forbid you again you to go & live at another Place without giving them some Cause of Complaint: and that I may be certain you have well understood me, & in Confirmation of the Truth of what I now say to you I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

Then another Indian arose & spoke as follows:

Brother Caposan.

I thank you for your Care in sending my Message to Achoan for delivering his Answer, & shall give you no more Trouble in this Matter nor in this

my

any more Messages; but expect his Uncle the Seven Nations will acquaint him with what I have so strongly urged upon them during their Conference with respect to the Delivery of the Prisoners.

The Governor addressing himself to the Seven united Nations spoke as follows:

Brethren of the Seven united Nations and all other Indian Brethren now present.

You desire me to open my Heart and conceal nothing from you. I give you this String to shew you that I will always communicate to you every thing that comes to my Knowledge, or that arises up in my Mind which concerns our common Interest; keep nothing secret: but will agree that you shall have but one Eye, one Ear & one Heart.

A String.

Brethren.

I am very sorry to hear that your late General Johnson has been unkind to you & awaked the evil Spirit to run and endeavour to blind your Eyes, and mislead you. You well know that General Johnson has for a great Number of Years had manifested his Love and Friendship for the Indians on many Occasions and you have often seen Proofs of your Esteem & good Opinion of him. You should not therefore suffer the Confidence & Trust you have reposed in him to be interrupted by any Jealousies or Suspicions but you should open your Heart to him & tell him your Minds freely. I am persuaded he is a very worthy Gentleman & your good Friend, & if you will lay your Grievances before him, I am sure he will do you Justice if you have been injured and remove all your Uneasiness.

A Belt.

Brethren. You say that you are afraid Death is coming upon you and seem to apprehend your circumstances is in great Danger. I am much surprized to hear this nor can I find out what can give Rise to your fears as there is now a perfect Peace and Friendship betwixt you & all your Brethren the English. You must not therefore make yourselves uneasy without any just ground or information. I speak to you from the bottom of my Heart and do assure you that I never heard nor do I believe that there are any ill Designs formeing against you

a Salt.

Brethren. I thank you for the particular Attention you express for the Welfare of this Province. We have always made it a Rule to speak the Truth from the Bottom of our Hearts and to treat you not only justly but with Brotherly Love & Kindness and it is with Pleasure I take this Opportunity to hear that you think as well of us. I assure you in return nothing more than to live in perfect Peace and Friendship with you as long as the Sun & Moon endure. We will always hold the Chain of Friendship in our Hands and keep it bright & free from Rust and all our Actions shall be conducted so as to continue to live with you and give you every Proof of our Affection & Regard for you.

a Salt.

Brethren.

I have carefully considered that part of the Speech you made Yesterday, wherein you say that some Land have been taken from you & others claim'd which you had no Right to them, to the English, which have come upon them. I know of no Land upon within this Province which have not been purchased & paid for & have been settled by the English, nor is there ever likely to

Ever

River Delaware about Fifty Miles above the blue Mountains.

Brethren, I am glad to have this Opportunity of speaking to you in this Place. It is a Matter of great Consequence and has given me much Concern. Give Attention, therefore to what I shall say to you about this Matter. You know that an Agreement was made a great while ago between your Ancestors and your Brother Onas, which has been renewed and confirmed by many of your Chiefs now living, that your Brother Onas should never settle any Lands in this Province, but what they should first purchase of them, who engaged that they would never sell any Lands in this Province to any other Person, than their Brother Onas. That you may refresh your Memories I shall mind this Agreement as given you at this Belt.

A Belt.

Brethren.

A great Number of People who live in Connecticut Government came about a Year ago, and settled near this River beyond the Line of the Lands purchased of you at a Place called Cohansink, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to Wyoming. Accordingly I sent Messengers to them informing them these Lands had never been purchased of the Indians and desiring them to remove away. They sent me back for Answer that they had purchased all those Lands of you, and under that Deed they had a Right to them and would hold them. Now Brethren, as you have told me you will hide nothing from me, I hope you will tell me truly whether you have sold these Lands to these Strangers who have settled them against my Will and Consent? To which Question the Five Nations made Answer, That those were the Lands which they mentioned yesterday to have been sold by your Suggestions, in a Manner without the Knowledge or Consent of their general Council

for

And that they understood Thomas King, an Oneida Indian, was one of those who had sold those Lands.

Upon which Answer the Governor said.

Brethren, You know all our private Affairs are of no Force. Therefore join this String to the Belt, and desire you will send for those Indians into the great Council at Onondaga, and reprove them for this Conduct, and cancel their Deeds.

A Belt & String from

Brethren.

I have already by the Consent of my whole Men, at the great Council Fire at Onondaga, made known unto them with what Goods I could at a cheap Rate supply Pittsburgh and the other Places, at which Place you may easily supply yourselves with whatever you want. The Expence [illegible] many difficulties which attend our coming so far to those Places are so great that I cannot step in their Favour above so great a Distance as I have, according to your Desire. I am ready to serve you any thing, but it should cost me with you to do more than I can perform, you would have least Reason to charge me with deceiving you. You must not therefore take it unkind that I always speak plainly to you & tell you my Mind.

A Belt

Brethren

I told you before that it should have been my Care to send you any Message, & what Answer the Governor of Canada should give to my Message I would communicate to you, & I now recommend by you for that Purpose, I will use him for my future

A Belt

Indian

Brethren. I am pleased to hear you and the General Johnston
are both) Brethren. I came among the Cayugas. We
desire to receive a Proof of your friendship that you can
possibly give us. You dine at the Table, where one
Man eats and you another, each the same. Pray in the In-
dian Customs for them, and deliver them up to our Brethren
without any delay; and that if they run, you shoot them with
you would have them speak in. I am very well but my Son
have yet received Letters; tho' I know there are Letters
addressed to them among the Indians. We cannot help think-
ing that you speak only from your Lips not from your
Hearts, and have Professions in Regard you make from this
this Promise is performed, and we esteem Brethren & Allies &
Christians, who have taken into Captivity restore to us.
This Promise was the Condition on which Peace last was
exchanged between us. Some among you have been very
partial, and not struck all the Prisoners they had; I do
therefore desire this first of any I see to them, but take
them to my Head. It is intended only to reach of the Indians
to have delivered us and will detain one of them yet
in any event which we shall with you all and things
more put you in mind of your Engagements & will
on your immediately complying with them be returned
the Prisoners that nothing may remain to make any
Difference between us to the End of time.

a Belt.

Second Day in the afternoon Proceeded as before.

Mr Cartwright the gunner produced a warrant for the execution of the English Prisoners and ordered them to prepare themselves, and desired us to pray for the gunner in town.

The gunner then spoke to the Captain Nathan

& informed him that one year and half ago at this place three years ago, the Road has been stopped with a pair of Rope & Knife. The year then this has happened ever since, when an Indian man, his Wife & two Children were found dead and drowned in the River Connecticut. I no sooner came to my knowledge but I issued a Proclamation against Mr Walker as a Reward for detecting and apprehending all persons who should be concerned in this Murder but notwithstanding all my Endeavours in them certain has yet been discovered.

About June 9th we received from the Indian Dickman was found shot in the Meadow at Pitts Valley one Person is now in Jail on Suspicion, two others were put into Prison but set at Liberty again at the Instance of the Indian it appearing to them that they were innocent. All possible Endeavours are now using to find out who did this wicked Act a Reward has been offered by proclamation for their Apprehension I hope we shall find him.

Time may have been some years since such Instances which I may not have been particularly informed of, but these are all I now have reached my Ears.

I Remain.

These are desirous of being admitted to

Cart

after the Peace made between us. It is grievous to me as to you to hear of these wicked Acts, and let them be who they will that have been guilty of these barbarous things shall die them selves as soon as convicted thereof by a lawful Trial.

Within this Belt I called their Hearts, one then of white Cotton

a Belt.

I fill up their graves and cover them Bodies with fine Green Trees

Trees.

With these Handkerchiefs I wipe off the Blood from your Bodies and wipe away the Tears from your Eyes.

Handkerchiefs.

With this Belt I take all Sorrow out of your Hearts, clear your Breasts, Eyes, Ears and Throat that you will no more mourn for them.

Hodigoenna then informed the Governor that he desired to speak a few Words to him and to his Council the Six Nations. Whereupon the Governor desired him to begin and he spoke as follows.

Brother. I beg you will hearken to what I am saying to you. You may remember the Year 1720 at my Council fire, you took me by the Hand as I was sitting with me, and told me to remain there at Oyoning, for you gave me the Land there; where I might raise my Children & get my Living: Now again you desire me to move off from thence and would place me somewhere else. The Reason why I complied with your first Request was, because I thought you would give me the Land at Oyoning in lieu & room of some other Land you had got the Possession

of

I assure you now that if I move from thence some English will come and settle there in the midst of our Roads, so that we cannot pass from thence to this Provence and we shall loose the Land; so that neither you nor me will have any Benefit from it.

Addressing himself to the Governor he said.

Brother.

I am really very glad to hear you say the Peace is made up - we are all pleased at it - since this is the case we expect you will pay us for the Land we have been complaining about - It was left to King George - you told me as soon as ever you heard from the King, you would let me know of it: but I have not heard you say anything about it since - Now Brother as there are some here present - who have never been paid for some of their Lands, we desire you would pay them now. but after the Chiefs come down at Albany who also claim Lands near this Place, they will agree with you when they see you.

The Governor replied that he would take into Consideration what he had said & would answer him in the morning.

He then asked what Lands he desired to be paid for immediately - that the Lands we where we now stand & about the Mountains and Cohicken Creek; but afterwards that some Land about Durham, four Miles & quarter to be paid for.

Tekaaia then stood up & spoke.

Brother Onas.

We the Seven Nations especially the Senekas and Cayugas speak to you. About seven years ago we went down to Maryland with a Belt of Wampum to fetch our Flesh and Blood, which we shewed to —

some

some Englishmen there who told us they did not understand Belts, but if we had brought any Order in writing from the Governor of Pennsylvania they would let our Flesh and Bird then come away with us; but as this was not done they would not let them come. Now we desire you would give us an Order for that Purpose.

a String of 5 Rows.

Brother Onas. We would have you make some satisfaction to your Cousin here the Delawares for their Lands as we propose they desired it. Some of them are now present who claim some Lands here, and are often thinking of it particularly one [illegible] to Joseph Pemberton.

At a private Conference on Wednesday the 12th of August 1761 - Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esq. Lieut Gov.

Richard Peters } Esqrs
Lewis Gordon }

The Chief of the Onondagas
Abraham Speaker
James Logan, Interpreter.

Brother Onas.

We a long time since we last met together and we are now glad to see you. Brother we request it of you that you would give us a Duplicate of this Deed; I shewing a Deed Release from Richard Peters Esq. and Thomas & Richard Proprietary Attornies to them at the last Treaty I because it is the Desire of Jeuchiada, and in Order that the Chiefs may have the Original and we keep the Copy.

a Belt of 3 Rows.

Which Request the Governor assented, and desired Lewis Gordon Esq.r to prep.e & lay an exemplified Copy of the above mentioned Release for them.

Joseph Anderson then spoke to the Governor

Brother &c.

My elder Brother & Children who are here at present, are not able to walk; I desire therefore that my Brother would help me to a Horse, as I have a great Way to go Home, and cannot make a Canoe at this time of the Year.

Ohkkhil of Pine.

Brother &c.

I have come a great Way and have brought with me a Pack of Beaver. Our Brother General Johnson and those who are near him, all their Carriages are overloaded with Provisions; but as I am the Brother of this Province and other Nations for whom I have brought them over and as my Brother will do Justice unto me in the Sale of them, & as my Brother thinks I can get a better Price for them, I carry them to Philadelphia, & shall be willing to wait for his Information.

Achegachtoo Onnis & Kon.

At a public Conference the same Day

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esq.r Governor

& the former public Conferences.

The Governor addressed himself to the Indians present.

Brother.

As to the Land lying between the Cattawissa & Juniata & Sunbury Creek, which you say you have never —

never been paid for, you know the Proprietors of this Province have always insisted that they were paid & purchased of the Delawares before you were born who received the Consideration Money for them. you know also that the Dispute between you and the Proprietors about those Lands was by your own particular Desire, referred to our great King over the Water, who from his Love & Justice & Regard for you has taken upon himself to settle it, and has ordered General Johnson to hear your Complaint & enquire into the Truth of it, and make Report to him, that he may direct what is right to be done. Of this General Johnson gave you Notice by a Letter above a Year & an half ago, and desired you to appoint a proper Time & Place to meet him on this Occasion, that the Affair might be speedily settled. I have waited ever since in Expectation that you would comply with General Johnsons Request; and I now inform you that I am and at all times shall be ready on my part to send the Proprietary Commissioners to appoint their Time whenever you shall appoint the Time & Place of Meeting. It is therefore your own Fault if the Matter is delayed any longer.

I add my own Name to the Seven Nations to whom this Belt Belongs & the Seven united Nations.

I have considered what you said to me on Behalf of the Conoys & Shawanese, who have come of their Brethren still remaining in the Province of Maryland. As I am not Governor of that Province, I have no Power to order the People there to suffer their Returning to come away from them. I will however upon them all the Assistance I can; and will not only give the Messengers they send to Maryland a Passport or safe Conduct, but will write to the Governor and request him to permit their Brethren to come away without Interruption.

Brethren. 168

You desire me to make satisfaction to your Cousins the Delawares for those Lands which they claim, as they often think of it. Had you known as well as I do how groundless & unjust this Claim of theirs was, I am sure you would not have taken any notice of it, your old men must remember that at a full Council held with the six Nations at Philadelphia in the year 1742 the Claim the Delawares now make for these very Lands was laid before them and the Deeds from them to the Proprietors produced & confirmed by the six Nations, who upon a full hearing of the Matter were convinced that the Proprietors had duly purchased them of the Delawares & paid for them. Whereupon the six Nations ordered the Delawares to remove off from them and go to Wyomin which they accordingly did. Tedyuscung some time ago revived his Complaint, but our Great King, who has ordered General Johnson to inquire into the whole Matter & let him know how it is driven since. that Justice may be done as well to the Delawares as to us: and I am ready to ven my Commissioners to General Johnson to lay before him the Proprietors Deeds for & right to the Lands whenever Tedyuscung will appoint a time & place for this purpose.

Canaie address'd the Governor in behalf of the Cattaba's as follows

Brethren.

We desire our Brother will be so good as to furnish us with three Waggons to carry Home our sick who are not able to walk, as we intend to go Home as soon as we can. Which Request the Governor granted & left the Number of Waggons to be provided for them to the Direction of Joseph Fox Esq.

Isaac then addrd 169.

Brother Chas

We have can nu at this Council fire and heard what good Words you have spoken to us. We have no more to say at present, and we are likewise that you have nothing more to say to us we remain are going to part when we return home we will acquaint all our People with what we have heard. We heartily thank you for the good Ways we have received from you.

The governor then informd them that he had brought up with him a present from the government to them which he the would distribute among them & Warren and then concluded the treaty by shaking Hands with the Chiefs of the Indians.

In the afternoon the governor & his Company set out for Philadelphia.

The foregoing is a true Copy
Examind with the Original
By Richard Peters

31st Augt 1761.

Gov. Hamilton to Gen. Amherst, 1761.

Philadelphia, August 31, 1761.

Sir:

Having been lately very unexpectedly called upon to meet a numerous body of Indians, consisting of Six Nations, Delawares, Nanticokes, &c., who had come into the inhabited parts of the Province, without any invitation from me.

I thought it expedient to attend them at Easton, and to hear what they had to say, the purport of which is contained in the Copy of the Treaty I now do myself the honour to inclose you.

As I believed these people came down merely with a View to the Presents it is usual to give them on such occasions, I was not surprized at their having so little of consequence to communicate.

Your Excellency will observe, that the whole of their pretended Business is intirely insignificant, except that part in which they complain of Sir William Johnson's treatment of them; of the propriety whereof, or even whether the same be true in Fact I cannot take upon me to judge, being altogether ignorant of it, yet I thought it very proper for your Consideration.

I likewise inclose you Copies of two letters I have very lately received, which a good deal alarm'd me—The first is from Governor Boone,* the other from One of Our Magistrates in the back Counties, relating to the behaviour of the Indians in those parts. But as the intelligence contained in the last of those letters has not been confirm'd by any of a later date, I am in hopes it is without much foundation, and rather the effect of the peoples Fears, from some accidental drunken quarrels between the Indians and them (in which One of the former lost his life,) than from any well grounded reason they have to believe, that the Indians intend to renew their depredations.

I have, however, dispatched expresses to that part of the Country to procure the best information that can be had upon all the points necessary to be known, which, as soon as I receive them, I shall do myself the honour to communicate to you, if they shall be (in any sort) deserving of your notice.

I am, with the greatest respect,

Sir, y^{r} Excel^{cy} most obedient

& most humb. Servt.

His Excellency,

Sr Jeffry Amherst, Knight of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America, at New York.

* See preceding Letter.

1761
Aug[t] from Sir Jeffery Amherst acquainting him with the reduction of Belle Isle, and the defeat of the Cherokees, with the Journal of Lt. Timberlake, &c. &c. &c. & all which he desired acquainted the Indians with, being desired also to prepare for the same.—

September 3[d] Sir William Johnson with the Detachments &c arrived at the Detroit.—

4th

A Mr, the principal Sachems, and Warriors of the Delawares, Shawanese, Mohiccons, Wiandots, and six Nations, resided over the Lakes, or on the Ohio, and its several branches waited on Sir Wm Johnson, and acquainted him that agreable to his Message delivered by George Croghan Esq[r] Deputy Agent, they came thither, and had waited his arrival in order to attend the conference to which they had been summoned; assuring him that his safe arrival gave them infinite satisfaction —

Whereupon Sir William, after thanking them for their punctuality in obeying his summons, ordered some pipes, and tobacco to be distributed amongst them, and after giving each of them a Dram they retired

When the principal Sachems, and Warriors of the Wiandots Chiefs, opposite Detroit, waited on, and addressed him in the following manner

Brother —

By the string of Wampum, we heartily and sincerely welcome you to our Country, and wipe the sweat from off your Eyes, that you may see, and distinguish clearly your Brethren of all Nations, who have with pleasure assembled themselves here to attend the Conference agreable to your desire — (Gave a string

Brother

With this string we clear the passage to your heart, remove from your remembrance any ill news which you may have heard on your way hither, so that you may freely speak your minds, & declare your sentiments as well to your brethren the Indians of the several Nations residing in and about this Country as on the Ohio and its branches, who are all assembled here in obedience to your summons — (String

Brother —

With this string we open your ears that you may likewise hear, and attend to what your brethren of the several Nations here assembled shall have to day at the ensuing Conference. gave a string)

The Speaker having ended, Sir William Johnson returned them thanks for the friendly manner in which they had welcomed him to the Détroit, expressed his great satisfaction at their readiness in obeying his summons, and desired to know whether all the Indians who were to attend the Meeting were yet arrived, to which they answered that there were some Indian Chiefs of each of the Nations in the Neighbourhood who were yet behind but that they were expected within a few days — after which each of them received Pipes, Tobacco and a Dram and then departed —

Then the Chiefs and Warriors of the Pottawatamis, Ottawas, and Chipaweighs successively waited on him and after going through the usual ceremonys practised at Meetings on these occasions, were treated and dismissed by Sir William in the same manner & form as was used with the Wiandots —

Mr Croghan delivered Sir William Minutes of a Conference held by the Delawares with the other Nations at Détroit Augt 20th with their answers, of which the following is a Copy

The Delawares called the other Nations to a Council and condoled with them, & went thro' all the usual Ceremonys on these occasions — then told the Indians to meet the next day, that they had something to say to them before Sir Willm Johnson's arrival,

On the 21st when the Indians were all assembled the Delawares sent for Capt Campbell and Mr Croghan to be present & proceeded as follows, first addressing the Wiandots —

Uncles the Wiandots

As we are come with our Brethren the English to your Council fire, we have something to say to you from all the tribes of the Delawares & other Nations to the sun setting, and we desire you will hear it — gave a Belt —

You

1761.
Sept. 1 You sent us word some time ago that you were determined to live at peace with all Nations we are glad to hear it, and as we have now handled the road you have made, from your Council fire: we find your road good, and believe you are sincerely desirous of propagating a lasting peace. which we are glad to see.

gave a belt

When we heard what you had done we set off to help you to make this road of peace, and as far as we have come, we have thrown such logs as you did not see, off it, so that it is now smooth and pleasant to travel, and by this belt we desire it may be made clear, and pleasant to the very place where the Sun goes down through all Nations, that we, and our Brethren the English may live at peace, to visit our Brethren, & they us, that our Children unborn may enjoy the good of this peace.

gave a belt

By this belt I clean out your Council house, and throw every thing that is evil from your thoughts that you may for the future, believe no false reports from any Nation, that will disturb the peace which is now to be made between us, and our Brethren.

gave a belt

Tschaus brought with us a junto of the first Council fire which was kindled at the sun rising, which was after ours, we now kindle it at your Council house, that all Nations to the Sunsetting may see that it is a fire of peace, and come to visit & confirm the peace with us, and our Brethren the English.

Uncle the Delawandots gave a belt

Every thing is now done on our part to strengthen the peace we desire you to do strong on your part, and not to listen to any idle reports, we tell you we are determined to hold fast by it, and our Brethren, we desire you to do the same and all other Nations to the Sunsetting, that our Children may enjoy the Blessing of this peace.

gave a belt

They then repeated the same to the Ottawas, & gave them as many belts and also to the Chipeweighs and Powtowatamies in like manner —

On the 25th the Wiandots had a meeting with the Delawares, when they repeated all that had been sayed to them, & assured them they were well pleased with what they had sayed, & would make it their study to preserve the peace, and returned a belt for every one which they had received, as did the other Nations —

P.M. Sir William Johnson went with Capt Campbell to Major Gladwins quarters (who lay ill of a fever) to settle concerning the taking possession of, and garrisoning those several posts as ordered by General Amherst upon which it was agreed in consideration of the lateness of the season, the loss of Major Gladwins ammunition &c., the great want of provisions and the Airways of any Vessells there with being very precarious & uncertain that [illegible] of 80 yages Regiment should desent back to Niagara for provisions, and with the remainder being 120 to proceed in execution of the Generals orders to explore the Lakes, taking with them an Officer, and 30 Men for Missilimackinack with 10 Months provisions, another Officer with a smaller party for LeBaye as also Officers with parties for St. Joseph, Miamis, & Weaw ia ghtas which — latter could not yet be taken possession of, Capt. Campbell & Balfour to settle about the number of Batteaus, & quantity of provisions necessary for that service ——

5th

This day about dinner time the Huron Women to the Number of fifty waited on Sir William to welcome him to the Detroit they presented him with some Indian Corn of the production of their Lands, and in return he ordered a Beef for their Nation.

The priest with all the principal Inhabitants waited likewise upon him to whom he gave all the assurances of protection and favour whilst they continue to behave as become good Subjects of his Britannick Majesty

6th

The Ottawas made a speech to Sir William by Monsr. LeBuke Interpreter

begun

They then repeated the same to the Ottawas, & gave them as many belts
and also to the Chipeweighs and Potowatamies in like manner —
On the 25th the Weanoits had a meeting with the Delawares,
when they repeated all that had been prayed to them, & assured
them they were well pleased with what they had prayed, & would
make it their study to preserve the peace, and returned a belt for
every one which they had received, as did the other Nations —

5th Mr. Sir William Johnson went with Capt Campbell to Major
Gladwins quarters who layed before him several matters to settle concerning the taking
possession of, and garrisoning those vacated posts as ordered by General
Amherst upon which there was agreed on consideration of the lateness of the
season, the loss of Major Gladwins ammunition &c., the great want of
provisions and the Arrival of any Vessells therewith being very precarious
& uncertain that [illegible] of Rogers Regiment should be sent back to
Niagara for provisions, and with the remainder being 120 to proceed
in execution of the Generals orders to explore the Lakes, taking with
them an Officer, and 30 Men for Michilimackinack with 10 months
provisions, another Officer with a smaller party for LeBaye, an also
Officers with parties for St. Joseph, Miamis, & Ouiatanon which —
latter could not yet be taken possession of, Capt Campbell & Balfour
to settle about the number of Batteaux, Quantity of provisions necessary
for that service ——

6th

This day about dinner time the Weanoit Women to the
Number of fifty waited on Sir William to welcome him to the Del.
they presented him with some Indian Corn of the produce of their
Lands, and in return he ordered a Beef for their Station —

The priest with all the principal Inhabitants waited likewise upon him
to whom he gave all the assurances of protection and favour whilst
they continue to behave as become good subjects of his Britannick Majesty

The Weanoits made a speech to Sir William by Monsr. LeBute Interpreter

They then repeated the same to the Ottawas, & gave them as many belts and also to the Chipeweighs and Potowatamies in like manner —

On the 25th the Whandots had a meeting with the Deniwozes, when they repeated all that had been prayed to them, & assured them they were well pleased with what they had prayed, & would make it their study to preserve the peace, and returned a belt for every one which they had received, as did the other Nations —

5th Mr. Sir William Johnson went with Capt Campbell to Major Gladwins quarters who layed before several to settle concerning the taking possession of, and garrisoning those valuable supports as ordered by General Amherst upon which it was agreed for consideration of the lateness of the season, the loss of Major Gladwins ammunition &c., the great want of provisions and the Arrival of any Vessells therewith, Capt very precarious uncertain that [illegible] of Rogers Regiments should return back to Niagara for provisions, and with the remainder being 120 to proceed in execution of the Generals orders to explore the Lakes, taking with them an Officer, and 30 Men for Michilimackinack with 10 Months provisions, another Officer with a smaller party for LeBaye, as also Officers with parties for St. Joseph, Miamis, & Ouiatanon which — latter could not yet be taken possession of, Capt Campbell & Balfour to settle about the number of Batteaus, Quantity of provisions necessary for that service ——

5th

This day about dinner time the Huron Women to the Number of fifty waited on Sir William to welcome him to the Det. they presented him with some Indian Corn of the produce of their Lands, and in return he ordered a Beef for their Entertainment.

The priest with all the principal Inhabitants waited likewise upon him to whom he gave all the assurances of protection and favour whilst they continue to behave as become good Subjects of his Britannick Majesty

6th

The Ottawas made a speech to Sir William by Monsr. LeBute Interpreter

Lower

1761 Sept 7th Beggar he would consider their wants and Scarcity which were very great (particularly that want of powder) and that he would —
Likewise forward the Chiefs to Detroit, to whom he had in Charge
about Peace and to treat them in their Just & Employments —
gave a belt & Wampum

The Indians answered them —
That they would in the Course consider the wants which they had represented and hoped they would be Successful by their hunting, and by an Industrious way of life, be enabled to support their Families without requiring any other assistance — That they would likewise consider all those Interpreters & others who had behaved themselves well, and as heretofore recommend others — such of them as were Employed, the best qualified —
gave a belt in return

The Indians had with their Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese and the rest of the Indians on the Westward of Lake Erie — with him the day after he arrived there that he would give the Conference, or making a speech to the Indians on Wednesday next, at which time he desired that the Chiefs of the Nations would Send to all the Villages in their power to call others together, Old & Young and that there should be provided a Hogshead of Rum for the Indians —

The

The Indians prepared their Speech and had it ready against the Chiefs of the Nations and other Interpreters —
On examining the Presents for the Indians there found so much damaged for want of a sufficient number of Oil Cloths &c that the Indians were obliged to dispense more to Detroit —
Likewise that they provided Instructions for the Officers going to the several Posts, which he delivered Capt Campbell of which the following is a Copy —

Detroit Sept 8th 1761 —

Instructions for the Officers at Michilimackinac St Joseph &c relative to their Conduct with the Indians —

The

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Staaten Island, 6th September, 1761.

Sir:

I was Yesterday favor'd with Your Letter of the 31st Ult°., and with the Copy of the Minutes of the Conference which You have lately had with the Indians at Easton; I received at the same time from Maj^r Genl Monckton, the Copies of the two Letters you mention having Enclosed in yours, relating to the behavior of the Indians in the back Country, which had a good deal Alarmed you.

I believe I may venture to say, that you need not be Under any Apprehensions of any Mischief from the Indians, for if they had any Design to disturb the publick Tranquility, which I was some time ago Informed they had, those Designs are, I take it, entirely laid aside; Every thing, when I lately passed the back Country, which I did on purpose in my way down from Albany, appearing to be very quiet there; I flatter myself therefore, as you say, that the Intelligence you have received proceeds rather from the Effects of the Peoples fears than any real Danger, and that you will hear no more of it; Your precaution, however, of Sending Expresses to that part of the Country to procure the best Information that can be had upon all the points necessary to be known, is a very prudent one, and if Your Returns are such as may make it necessary to be Communicated to me, I shall be Obliged to You for Imparting them to me.

As the Indians, in their Conference with You, have Complained of S^r W^m. Johnson's treatment of them, which it is very necessary for him to be acquainted with, I suppose a Copy of those Conferences have been transmitted to him, that he may Clear that matter up, (which I am confident he can Easily do) at the meeting he is now holding at the Detroit, with the Chiefs of the most considerable tribes of the Western Indians.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

The Hon'ble Govr. Hamilton.

1761
Sept.

Beggars he would consider their wants and hoped he would
speak particularly their want of powder) and that he would
likewise consider the Interpreters, and others employed
about them and continue them in their several employments—
gave a belt of wampum

(Sir William answered them
that he would in due time consider the wants which they had repre-
sented and hoped they would on their part by their industry, and
by an industrious use of the means provided for their support their families
will be equally easy and their circumstances—) that he should likewise
consider all those Interpreters and others who had behaved themselves
well, and as he saw occasion encourage such of them as were deserving,
the best qualified—
gave a belt in return

7th

Sir William had with the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese and the
rest of the Indians in open the subsidies of the South—and
then they were informed that he would give the Consent
to any body appointed by the Indians to build a vessel which
he desired that they, and the Chiefs of the Nations would likewise
allow Navarre to carry to sale of their furs, tobacco,
and such other Indian produce already in the Country
hire—

(8th)

(Sir Jeffery Amherst prepared his Speech and had it translated
to the Huron and Ottawa Interpreter—
On examining the papers for the Indians it was found so much
damaged for want of a sufficient number of Oil Cloths &c that
Sir William was obliged to expunge many articles—
Likewise that day prepared instructions for the Officers going to
the upper posts which he delivered Capt Campbell of which the
following is a Copy—

Detroit Sept 8th 1761—

Instructions for the Officers at Michilimackinac St Joseph &c
relative to their Conduct with the Indians—

The,

1761
Sept.

Begging he would consider their wants and Scarcity which were very great (particularly that [illegible] of powder) and that he would likewise consider the Interpreter, and others employ'd in Office about them and continue them in their several Employments—

gave a belt of Wampum

Sir William answered them

That he should in due time consider the wants which they had represented, and hoped they would get Subsistance by their hunting, and by an Industrious way of life, be enabled to support their Families without requiring any other assistance— That he should likewise consider all those Interpreters & others who had behaved themselves well, and as he saw occasion, continue such of them as were judged the most qualified—

gave a belt in return

7th

Sir William had with the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese and the rest of the Nations in the Neighbourhood of Lake Erie a Conference this Day when he informed them that he would give the Consideration of making a Peace between the Nations immediately made, at which time he desired that they, and the Chiefs of the Nations would be ready to attend Sir William for the purpose of entering into Engagements with them on the part of their respective Provinces & already appointed time—

8th

This day Sir William prepared his Speech and had it translated into the Huron and Ottawa Interpretation—

On examining the Presents for the Indians it was found so much damaged for want of sufficient number of Oil Cloaths &c. that Sir William was obliged to replace same with Others—

Likewise this Day prepared Instructions for the Officers going to the several Posts, which he delivered Capt Campbell of which the following is a Copy—

Detroit Sept 8th 1761—

Instructions for the Officers commanding Michilimackinac St Joseph &c relative to their Conduct with the Indians—

The,

The Officer to keep up a good understanding with all Indians who live near his post, and with those who may resort thither on business, & to see that no injustice is done to them in trade, or otherwise—

To prevent his Garrison from having much intercourse with the Indians, or rambling abroad amongst them so that often creates disputes and quarrells between Soldier and Indians for want of understanding each other—

As it will be necessary to have an Interpreter at each of the posts, the Officer will first be at a knowledge of the French Inhabitants, choose one of the honestest, and best qualified of them to serve as Interpreter when called upon, and not otherwise who will be paid yearly what the Officer agrees with him for, which cannot be much, as it will not prevent him following his other business—

To keep up a correspondence as well as possible with the Officers of the next posts, as also with the Commandant of Detroit, which will enable him, and them to act uniformly, and have good intelligence and knowledge of the dispositions of those Nations of Indians in whose neighbourhood they are posted— In order to prevent as much as possible abuses in Trade the Officer is to see that all traders strictly adhere to the regulation made for that purpose on pain of being laid hold of, and no person is to be allowed trading with, or carrying goods to any Nation or place to the Northward, or westward of the Detroit except where there is a garrison & an Officer commanding, who is at every such post to see that such trader shall before he is permitted to trade, produce his pass port for that purpose from Sir William Johnson his Majestys sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian affairs, or his Deputy, and deal with him at large—

On the Officers arrival at his post, if the Indians make application to have their Arms Repaired, and that he judges it necessary to Comply therewith, He is to order any Smith residing there to repair them, agreeing on the most reasonable terms with them; which Smith is annually to present an attested account to the Commd Officer, of the work done by him, in order to it's being transmitted to Sir William Johnson, who will discharge the same—

Sept.r Copy of his Excellency General Amherst's Letter to Sir Wm. Johnson—

Albany 9th August 1761—

Sir

I receive with pleasure by your Letter of the 29th ultimo from Niagara, that you had got so far on your way, and that from your conference with several Chiefs of the Chippeweigh Nation, & some Delegates, as well as from the very good character given you by the Commanding Officer and every one else there, of the behaviour of those Indians, you are convinced they are not concerned in any schemes against us—

I shall send the Upper Nations equally remote from any such undertakings; they seem sensible, and indeed they cannot well be otherwise of the advantages they may reap from his Majesty's protection; and the Trade proposed to be settled for them; there has been a Meeting at the Detroit between those Indians, Deputys from the six Nations, which has ended as I expected in the discovery of the real Jacket, & the overthrow of their machinations, which never gave me a moments concern, as I know their incapacity of attempting any thing serious, and that if they were rash enough to venture upon any ill designs, I had it in my power not only to frustrate them, but to punish the Delinquents with entire destruction, which I am firmly resolved on whenever any of them give me cause, but I am hopefull they never will—

On the other hand, as I am desirous to have the proper notice of those, that behave peaceably and quietly, and strictly adhere to his Majesty's interest, I must desire that you will signify in your Congress at the Detroit, not only to repeat what you said to the Chippeweighs and Messiagues at Niagara, but that you will express to the Ottowas, Wyandots, Chippeweighs & Pottawatamies, the joy I have of their prudence and proper behaviour at the Council, to which they were called by the Deputys of the six Nations, a Copy of the proceedings whereof, I have directed Captain Campbell to lay before you—

You are sensible how averse I am, to purchasing the good behaviour of

of Indians, by presents, the more they get they more they ask, and yet are never satisfied; wherefore, as a trade is now opened for them, and that you will put it under such Regulations, as to prevent their being imposed upon, I think it much better to avoid all presents in future, since that will oblige them to supply themselves by barter, and of course keep them more constantly employed, by means of which they will have less time to concert, or carry into execution any schemes prejudicial to his Majesty Interests: and to abolish entirely every kind of Apprehension on that account, the keeping them scarce of ammunition, is not less to be recommended; since nothing can be so impolitick as to furnish them with the means of accomplishing the evil which is so much dreaded.

The Indians need be under no apprehensions of losing their Lands, it never was my design to take an Inch from them, unless where the necessity of the service obliges me to it; and that they have been warned of it that they need not take any umbrage at that Element in the Carrying place, where Sloops, Houses, Carriages &c are absolutely necessary to keep up the communications with the upper posts; — and those that are now there for that purpose, have no grant of those Lands, tho are only upon sufferance till his Majesty's pleasure is known, and until that is known, they must not be removed.

As with regard to their objection against our erecting a Block House at Sandusky, that has no manner of weight with me; as that place is absolutely necessary, not only for the above purposes of keeping up the Communication, but also to keep the Canadians in proper subjection, I must and will therefore, say what they will, have one at that place.

You were perfectly in the right to advise an immediate reinforcement for Capt Campbell, and I am much obliged to you for it, as it will gain a great deal of time; I cannot neither but approve of the Caution you have given Capt Campbell to apprise the Indns of the Troops intended to be sent that way, for as they are not proposed by way of hurt or detriment to them, it is very proper to avoid giving them any unnecessary alarm.

I am with great regard &c

Isaac Stille being asked by the Governor if he remembered what Teedyuscung said to him about the Lands in the Forks, answered that he did very well. & then being asked what it was he said Teedyuscung declared he did himself not know any thing of the Proprietors having cheated the Indians of their Land. That when the French & English broke out into War, the French put into the heads of their foolish Youngmen that the English had cheated them of their Lands. & at the Treaty held with Governor Morris at Easton the foolish Youngmen obliged him to mention it but for his part he knew nothing of it, he had found that it has pricked his Brothers Heart & was sorry for it but he must not be angry with him but the French who were the cause of it.

After which Postoopy stood up and said

Brother,

I am very sorry that they have scandalized Thomas Penn the Proprietor in saying that he had cheated the Indians of that Land. tho I have a part in them I never said any thing at all about the Lands since the mischief began. I am sensible that neither my relations nor I ever received satisfaction for the little piece that I claim as my share of those Lands. My Aunt who is an old Woman and knows all about the matter is now alive & would be glad if the Governor would take pity on her and make her some satisfaction for her piece of Land would be very glad. She knows the Land is dear, nobody desires to have that called to mind than she & whenever the people who own the Land will come & speak to the Governor about it, she will be glad to settle the matter in a friendly way. It is very possible most Indians that is of this Fall we may have a Treaty with all the Delaware Indians & we will endeavour to accommodate matters in the best manner we can.

He said further he should like to know if the Governor would give him something more till then, he is got into Debt & wanted Money to pay his Debts.

Memorandum 9th September 1761

The Assembly being met on the 7th Instant but not making a Quorum till to day, the Governor laid before them a Copy of the late Indian Treaty with the following Message.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Gentlemen,

Since your adjournment I received very unexpectedly a Message from the Chiefs of a considerable number of Indians living to the Northward & upon the Head Branches of the Susquehanah, consisting of the Nations, Delaware Nanticoke &c. in which the Message they acquainted me, that in consequence of an Invitation from this Government they had proceeded as far as Bajaminick in their way to Easton, where the Council Fire had of late been kindled, and where they desired that I would give them a Meeting.

Being

Pennsylvania 1761.

Being conscious that no such invitation had been given them by me, & seeing how great an Expence the proposed Interview would necessarily bring upon the Province, I was uneasy and uncertain what to do upon the occasion.

And considering the critical situation of our affairs with those People together with an Information that just then came to hand, that a Disposition was prevailing among them on account of some supposed Neglect or ill Treatment from the English, I thought it might be for the Publick Service forthwith to attend them and to use my best endeavours to efface any ill impressions of that sort before they should have taken too deep root in their minds to be easily removed, and accordingly by the advice of the Council, & of some of the Gentlemen of your House, I did repair to Easton the beginning of the last Month; where many Conferences (I hope to good effect) were held between me & those Indians, the substance whereof is contained in the Treaty I have ordered to be now laid before you.

The Gentlemen who on the part of the Provincial Commissioners, attended & defrayed the Expences of the Treaty, will lay the Accounts before You, and all the Charges that have arisen thereupon cannot but appear to be extremely high; yet when you call to mind of how great importance it is to remove all Misunderstandings, & even Jealousies, from the minds of those People, and to reconcile, as much as possible their Friendship & Affection to the English Nation, I cannot entertain the least doubt but you will approve of what hath been done on this present occasion, notwithstanding that it does not appear that they had any particular Business of Consequence to transact with the Government which necessarily called upon them to come down at that time).

James Hamilton

September 8th 1761.

The Governor laid before the House Letters from Mr Howell inclosing Intelligence of several Disturbances that had passed lately among the Indians which seemed much unreasonable & dispositions to the English supported by Affidavits.

10th September 1761.

(By) His Honour having this day publickly given the Governor that the New England Troops were ordered to remain & that otherwise on Friday he should think proper to issue the following Proclamation.

(By) The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

A Proclamation

Whereas divers Persons, the natural born Subjects of his Majesty belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies, have lately come into this Province, & without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable Proprietaries or authority from the Government, have presumed & daily do presume themselves to settle upon some Tracts of Land in this Province not yet purchased from the Indians, near Canhicklamack, on the River Delaware, and in the Upper parts of Northampton County, and are endeavouring

1761
Sept.r 9th Proceedings at a Treaty held at Détroit
by Sir William Johnson Bart with the Ottachime &c
Nations of Indians assembled

Present

Sir Wm Johnson Bart
Geo.e Croghan Esq.r D.y Agt
Capt Campbell & Lt Abbott
Capts Caldwell } Agents
Mc.Leod }
Lieut Gray } Commrs
M.c Donald } Americans
Williamson }
Campbell } Agents
Indian King } Agents
Hendrick }
with several other Gentlemen &c.

Lieut Guy Johnson acting Secretary

Interpreters { Hons.d Mr Butler } for { the Ottawas
Hons.d Mr Barton } { the Chippewas

The Chiefs & Warriors of the following Indian Nations

Canadas, Ogueeagas, Ottawas, Chippewaighs
Saulteurs, Mishagas, Nipissings, Algonkins, Delawares
Shawanas, Mohicons, Mohocks, Onondas, Senecas —

Sir William opened the Congress with the following Speech

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled; Chiefs, Warriors and Warriors —

It gives me great pleasure to meet so many Nations assembled here in my Commons, and as I am come a long journey to see, & talk with you on matters relative to your interest, I am ready to prepare you to hear the same: & as agreable to the custom of our Ancestors wipe away those tears from your Eyes which were shed for the Losses you sustained during the War in which you were imprudently engaged against the English, that you may clearly discern your present interest, & look with a chearful & friendly countenance upon those who speak with, & are spoke to by your Brethren the English —

gave three Strings of Wampum —

Brethren
Having cleared your sight I do in the next place open the passages to your heart that you may at this meeting speak honestly and brotherlike and not from the top of your throats in confusion and be ill understood as you have lately done.
gave three strings of

Brethren
Several of your people being killed at the place in which you were engaged against us, I now therefore wipe away the blood which was shed that the sight thereof may no more offend nor grieve you.
gave three strings

Brethren
I do also pluck out of your hands the Hatchet with which you were obliged to strike your, and apply a healing salve to the wound.
gave a belt of 5 rows

Brethren
All the bones of those people which you have lost, do now quite inter me I do with this belt of wampum gather them all together, bury them deep, and level the graves with the ground so that they may no more be seen.
Gave a black belt of 15 rows

Brethren
The great King George my Master being graciously pleased some years ago to appoint me to the sole management and care of all his Indians in the Northern parts of North America, directed me to light up a large Council fire at my house in the Mohocks Country for all Nations of Indians in Amity with his subjects, or who were inclined to put themselves under his Royal protection to come thereto, and receive the benefit thereof. This fire yields such a friendly warmth that many Nations have since assembled thereto, and daily partake of its influence. I have therefore now brought a brand thereof with me to this place with which I have kindled a large Council fire made of such Wood as shall burn bright and be unextinguishable, whose kindly warmth shall be felt in, and shall extend to the most remote Nations, and shall induce all Indians even from the setting of the Sun to come hither and partake thereof.
gave a belt of nine rows

Brethren
With this belt I clean out and purge your Council Chamber from all rubbish in order to prepare it for our future receptions so that we may meet and deliberate therein for the time to come without any manner of impediment.
Gave a belt of six rows

Brethren

1761
Sept.

Brethren

With satisfaction perform you that his Excellency General Amherst was well pleased to hear of your friendly behaviour towards his Majesty's troops at their taking possession of Detroit last year, as well as of your engagement of receiving our hands and allies, and of engaging the old Covenant Chain at the Meeting then held here in presence of Mr Croghan my Deputy, as also of your late accession in rejecting the bad belts sent you by some Indians with intent to stir you up against your Brethren the English which and to you appeared to must have not only terminated in your destruction but that of all those concerned: and I have the pleasure to assure you that all the Red Nations through which I passed on my way hither were well convinced of its consequences that they publickly declared their knowledge of, & appreciation thereof. I have taken this opportunity to address each Nation that assembled here, informed who were the people who had belted hither, and what were the motives alledged to induce them to so unjustifiable a proceeding.

Brethren

I have delivered to you the belt of Wampum

With the belt. In the name of his Britannick Majesty, I renew the ancient Covenant Chain formerly subsisting between us, that it may remain bright and lasting to the latest ages, earnestly recommending it to you to do the same, and to hold fast thereby as the only means by which you may ever be become a happy & flourishing people

Brethren

I gave the belt of the Covenant Chain containing 24 Rows

The last year which his Britannick Majesty undertook for the defence of his own just Claims and the tenderness which he was bound to protect for his Indian allies in America being well known to all here present, it will therefore be needless to recapitulate the same at this period, or to acquaint you with the great success with which his Arms have been blessed by the entire reduction of Canada and all its Dependencies.

The happy period being now arrived which has freed you from the calamities of War, and enabled you to enjoy your long desired tranquillity, His Majesty always attentive to the welfare of his subjects and Allies, is now resolved to shew you the mild use which he proposes to make of his Victory

by

by cultivating the Arts of peace, repairing the ruins and devastations usually attendant on War, and establishing harmony & Concord throughout all his Dominions—

For these purposes am I sent by this General & Commander in Chief of the Army in America, to renew in his Majestys Name the friendship formerly subsisting between you and us, to give assurances of his Clemency and favour to all such Nations of Indians as are desirous to come under his Royal protection, as well as to acquaint you that his Majesty will promote by the utmost an extensive & lasting commerce on the most equitable terms between his subjects, and all Indians who are willing to subscribe themselves thereto, and to partake of his Royal Clemency by entering into an Offensive & Defensive Alliance with the British Crown—

Brethren Gave a Belt of 15 Rows

I can with confidence assure you that it is not & has never been his Majestys intentions to dispossess any Nations of Indians of their just property by taking possession of any Lands to which they have a lawfull claim, farther than for the better promoting of an extensive commerce for the security and protection of which, and for the accomodating of such posts as have been surrendered to us by the Capitulation of Canada, Troops are now on their way, I therefore expect that you will consider and treat them as Brethren, and continue to live on terms of the strictest Friendship with them— and as I now declare these his Majestys favourable intentions to do you justice, I expect in return that nothing shall on your parts be wanting to testify the just sense which you all conceive of his Majestys favour, and of your earnest desire to live with the British Subjects on the terms of Friendship and alliance— Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

I have heard with great satisfaction from Mr Croghan, that, agreable to my desire made to the several Nations two years ago, of delivering up what English prisoners remained among st you, or were still in your possession, you have in consequence thereof given up a Considerable number, and as we are now to be united & by alliance and become one people, I expect you will likewise discharge any who yet remain with you, agreable to the promises then made

Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

1761
(Sept.r)

Brethren

It gives me great concern to hear daily complaints from your Brethren the English against you on account of your stealing his Majesty's Horses and those of the Traders who bring goods to dispose of amongst you— Such behaviour as this is unlike that of Brethren may if not immediately discontinued be productive of very fatal consequences, I therefore by this belt recommend it to you all to desist for the future from a practice so mean, scandalous, and unbecoming the Character of Men who claim the title of Brethren and Faithful Allies, and I hope that what I have now been obliged to say on that head will sufficiently put a stop thereto, and prevent me from being obliged to consider you as a people incapable of minding the benefit of friendly admonition or advice.

Gave a belt of 9 Rows—

Brethren of the Delawares

The civil and friendly manner in which you delivered your sentiments on several interesting points at the Conference held between you and the Nations inhabiting the parts where my army then (as appears by the Minutes of that Conference now before me) gives me the highest idea of your wisdom, as well as of your friendship for us, and cannot fail of producing the most salutary ends when attended to and observed by the rest of the Nations of the Confederacy; and therefore as a proof of my intentions to promote so necessary a work, I do by this belt of wampum offer my assistance to make the roads of peace even, straight, and easy for travelling as far as the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Arms extends, assuring you that whenever it may happen to be any ways obstructed in such manner I shall use all my endeavours towards the repairing the same and thereby keep open a friendly intercourse with my allies to the utmost Ages—

Gave a belt of 9 Rows—

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled

Tho' the management of your affairs in this Province is allotted to me by his Majesty, I am no less bound by inclination than by duty to love you and so long as you shall pay which adherence to every part of the present treaty, I shall esteem all your Nations as our true and natural friends, treat with you as independent of any other Nations or Nations of Indians whatsoever, and use the utmost

Exertions of my abilities in the promoting of your interests and welfare
Let me then recommend to you, in a manner, to preserving inviolable
and without the least infringement every part thereof to the latest
posterity — Let me also put you to remember that you are now
furnished with the means of becoming a great and flourishing people
and to consider the due observance of the present union, as the basis
on which your freedom and happiness must for ever depend —

Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Sir William having ended his Speech the Mohacks and
Oneidas addressed the other Indians in manner following —

Nickas Sachem of Conajoharee Speaker

Brethren of the Hurons and Ottawa Confederacy

I am now on the part of my Nation to wipe your Eyes that you may
see us clearly, and discover us to be your Brethren, and I now take away
clear your Ears from any rubbish which may be therein —

Brethren Gave three strings of Wampum

With this Belt I cover the graves of all those Indians of your Nation
who were slain during the War, so that this night there of may no more
grieve you, or give offence to those yet unborn — Belt

Brethren

I now clear away, and disperse those dark Clouds which your late Father
the French threw over the Earth by snatching the Sun out of the firmament,
so that all your Nations were in Darkness, and consequently could not see
your friends the English, and we, neither could you attend to your own
interest, therefore, with this Belt I now clear away and remove the Cloud,
and put the Sun in its proper place, so that you may again behold
your Brethren, and Friends, and be enabled to pay attention to your
own interest —

Belt

Brethren

I am sent here by my Nation to acquaint you all of our disposition
and resolutions to remain steadfast friends and Brethren to the English
as we allways have been, and we earnestly recommend it to you to
follow our example so essential to your own interest — As our Brother
is now come to settle all matters on the most amicable footing, I renew the

Bond

1791
Sept.r

Covenant Chain of friendship, we hope you will embrace this favourable opportunity and hold each other fast by the Arm, so as that nothing may ever separate us 'till our deaths. Abell,

Brethren

We are the Door of these Nations, as we live next to our Brethren the English we must therefore of course be first acquainted with whatever news may be stirring, I must therefore beg and request you will not listen, or pay the least regard to any evil reports which may happen to be brought to you by, or from any of the other Nations such as that from the Shawanese the other day, once if any thing ill is intended against us, you may depend on seeing the Mohocks here.

Abell

Brethren

I tell you now we are your friend and Brother who is come into your Country for your benefit, and that of all Indians whatsoever, he has made the Lakes bitter mouth, and the road as even and good as that they may be passed without any interruption; I have accompanied him, and contributed my small assistance towards the completion of so good a work; I now therefore beg to recommend the same to you; and that you may strictly attend towards the same for the future, so that our intercourse may forever be free and uninterrupted.

Abell,

Brethren

Your Brother having taken so much pains to establish tranquility, as a means for preserving the same, I must recommend it to you Brethren to put an immediate stop to your Young Men's practice of stealing horses &c belonging to the King of England, to the Traders, & any other persons who are your Brothers, as by their so doing must not only prove to your prejudice in preventing the Traders from coming amongst you, but must, as your Brother has already observed, be inevitably producing of a quarrel, as well as Rooted the good work of peace which your Brother has been at so much pains to establish.

Abell

Having finished his Speech, the Conference broke up for this Day, the Indians retiring to consider of & prepare an Answer

9th September, 1761.

MEMORANDUM.

The Assembly being to meet on the 7th Instant, but not making a Quorum till to-day, the Governor laid before them a Copy of the late Indian Treaty, with the following Message:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Since your adjournment I received, very unexpectedly, a Message from the Chiefs of a considerable number of Indians, living to the Northward, & upon the Head Branches of the River Susquehanna, consisting of Six Nations, Delawares, Nanticokes, &ca., in which Message they acquainted me, that in consequence of an Invitation from this Government they had proceeded as far as Wyomink, in their way to Easton, where the Council Fire had of late been kindled, and where they desired that I would give them a meeting.

"Being conscious that no such invitation had been given them by me, & forseeing how great an Expence the proposed Interview would necessarily bring upon the Province, I was uneasy and uncertain what to do upon the Occasion.

"But on considering the ticklish situation of our affairs with those People, together with an Information I had just before received, that a Dissatisfaction was prevailing among them on account of some supposed neglect or ill Treatment from the English, I thought it might be for the Public Service forthwith to attend them, and to use my best endeavours to efface any impressions of that Sort, before they should have taken too deep root in their minds to be easily removed, and accordingly, by the advice of the Council, & some of the Gentlemen of your House, I did repair to Easton the beginning of the last Month, where sundry Conferences (I hope to good effect) were held between me & those Indians, the substance whereof is contained in the Treaty I have ordered to be now laid before you.

"The Gentlemen who on the part of the Provincial Commissioners attended & defrayed the Expences of the Treaty, will lay the accounts before you; and altho' the Charges that have arisen thereupon cannot but appear to be extremely high, yet when you call to mind of how great importance it is to remove all Misunderstandings, & even Jealousies, from the minds of those people, and to conciliate, as much as possible, their Friendship & Affection to the English Nation, I cannot entertain the least doubt but you will approve of what hath been done on the present occasion, notwithstanding that it does not appear that they had any particular business of Consequence to transact with the Government which necessarily called upon them to come down at that time.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"September 8th, 1761."

The Governor laid before the House Letters from Mr. Horsefield inclosing Intelligence of several Discourses that had passed lately among the Indians, which shewed much uneasiness and disaffection to the English, supported by Affidavits.

—

16th September, 1761.

Information having been repeatedly given the Governor that the New England Tresspasers refused to remove, & that others were intending to join them, he thought proper to issue the following Proclamation:

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"*Pennsylvania, ss.:*

"WHEREAS, divers persons, the natural born Subjects of his Majesty, belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies, have lately come into this Province, & without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable proprietaries, or Authority from the Government, have presumed in a Body to possess themselves of & settle upon a large Tract of Land in this province not yet purchased from the Indians, near Cushietunck, on the River Delaware, and in the Upper parts of Northampton County, and are endeavouring to persuade & inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces to confederate and join with them in their illegal and dangerous designs; and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong hand. *And whereas*, The Delaware Chief, Teedyuscung, hath made a very earnest & formal Complaint and Remonstrance to me against the said practices, insisting that the Intruders should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged or by me; and declared if this was not done, the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves Justice; with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand, that they might not pretend Ignorance; which has been since accordingly done by my Order. *And whereas*, since the making of the abovementioned complaint by Teedyuscung, the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, who were present at the Treaty held at Easton in the month of August last, did, in the most earnest manner, renew the said Complaint & remonstrance, and insist that this Government should afford them its aid in obliging the said Intruders to remove; affirming, 'That the said Lands had never yet been sold, or were intended to be sold by them, to any person or persons, whatsoever, notwithstanding what the said Intruders have said, or may continue

On the Officers arrival at his Post, if the Indians make application to have their Arms &ca mended, and that he judged it necessary to comply therewith, He is to order any Smith residing there, to repair the same, agreeing on the most reasonable terms with him, which Smith is annually to present an attested Accompt to the Commanding Officer, of the Work done by him, in order to its being transmitted to Sir William Johnson, who will discharge the same —

These Instructions Sir William delivered Captain Campbell that the Officers might have Copies thereof

9th

The Indians all Assembled, it being the Day appointed for opening the Conference —

Proceedings at a Treaty held at D'etroit by Sir Willm. Johnson Bart with the Sachems, & Warriors of the several Nations of Indians there assembled

Present

Sir Wm. Johnson Bart —
George Croghan Esqr. D. Agt. for Indn. affairs
Capt. Campbell Commandg at Détroit

Capts	Balfour McLeod	Gages Regt.
Lieuts	Lesly McDonnell	R Americans
	Williamoz Campbell	Gages
Ensigns	King Horsefall	Gages

with several other Gentlemen &
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary

Interpreters { Monsr. Le Bute, Monsr. St. Martin } for { the Ottawa, the Huron —

The Sachems, & Warriors of the following several Nations — Wiandots, Saguenays, Ottawas, Chipeweighs, Powtewatamis, Kickapous, Twightwees, Delawares, Shawanese, Mohicons, Mohocks, Oneidas & Senecas —

Sir William opened the Conference with the following Speech —

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled, Sachems, Chieftains & Warriors —

It gives me great pleasure to meet so many Nations assembled here on my summons, and as I am come A long journey to see, and talk with you, on matters relative to your interest, in order to prepare you to hear the same I do agreable to the Custom of our Ancestors, wipe away those Tears from your Eyes which were shed for the losses you sustained during the War in which you were imprudently engaged against the English, that you may clearly discern your present interest & look with a Chearfull and friendly countenance when you speak with, or are spoke to by your brethen the English *

Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

Having cleared your Sight, I do in the next place open the passage to your heart that you may at this Meeting speak honestly & brotherlike, & not from the Lips as some unthinking and evil minded Nations have lately done —

Gave three Strings

Brethren

Several of our people being killed in the War in which you were engaged against us. I now therefore wipe away the blood which was shed that the sight thereof may no more offend or grieve you —

Gave three Strings

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* N. B. These Ceremonys of condolance &ca are always performed at the opening of a Meeting. (Johnson's own note.)

Brethren

I do also pluck out of your heads the Hatchet with which we were obliged to strike you, & apply a healing salve to the Wound.

Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

As the bones of those people which you have lost, do now require interrment, I do with this belt of Wampum gather them alltogether, bury them deep, & level the graves with the ground so that they may no more be seen —

Gave a black Belt of 15 Rows

Brethren

The great King George my Master being graciously pleased some years ago to appoint me to the Sole management & Care of all his Indian Allies in the Northern parts of North America directed me to light up a large Council fire at my House in the Mohocks Country for all Nations of Indians in amity with his Subjects, or who were inclined to put themselves under his Royal protection to come thereto, and receive the benefit thereof. This fire yields such a friendly warmth that many Nations have since assembled thereto, and daily partake of its influence — I have therefore now brought a brand thereof with me to the place with which I here kindle up a large Council fire made of such Wood as shall burn bright & be unextinguishable, whose kindly Warmth shall be felt in, and shall extend to the most remote Nations, and shall induce all Indians, even from the setting of the Sun to come hither and partake thereof —

Gave a belt of nine Rows

Brethren

With this belt I clean out and purge your Council Chamber from all rubbish in order to prepare it for our future reception so that we may meet and deliberate therein for the time to come without any manner of impediment —

Gave a belt of six Rows

Brethren

With Satisfaction I inform you that his Excellency General Amherst is well pleased to hear of your friendly behaviour towards his Majestys Forces, at their taking possession of this place last Year, as well as of the promises you made us of becoming our friends and Allies, & of renewing the old Covenant Chain at the Meeting then held here in presence of Mr. Croghan my Deputy, as also of your late Wisdom in Rejecting the belt sent you by some Indians with intent to stir you up against your Brethren the English, which had you agreed to must have not only terminated in your destruction but that of all those concerned — And I have the pleasure to observe that all the Indian Nations through which I passed on my way hither were so well convinced of its consequences that they publickly disavowed their knowledge or approbation thereof, I thereof take this opportunity of addressing each Nation here assembled desiring to be informed, who were the people who sent that Belt hither, & what were the motives alledged to induce them to so unjustifiable a proceeding —

Gave a belt of twelve Rows

Brethren

With this belt In the name of his Britannick Majesty I strengthen and renew the antient Covenant Chain formerly subsisting between us, that it may remain bright & lasting to the latest Ages, earnestly recommending it to you, to do the same, and to hold fast thereby as the only means by which you may expect to become a happy & flourishing people.

Gave a belt of the Covenant Chain
containing 20 Rows of Wampum

Brethren

The Just War which his Britannick Majesty undertook for the defence of his lawfull Claims, & the territories which he was bound to protect for his Indian Allies in America being well known to all here present, it will therefore be judged needless to

recapitulate the same at this period, or to acquaint you with the great success with which his Arms hath been blessed by the entire reduction of Canada and all its Dependencies —

The happy period being now arrived which has freed you from the Calamitys of War & enabled you to enjoy your long desired tranquillity, His Majesty allways attentive to the Welfare of his Subjects and Allies is now resolved to shew you the mild use which he purposes to make of his Victorys by Cultivating the arts of peace, repairing the ruins and devastation usually attendant on War, & establishing harmony and concord throughout all his dominions — For these purposes am I sent by the General & Commander in Chief to renew in his Majesty's Name the friendship formerly subsisting between you and us, to give assurances of his clemency and favour to all such Nations of Indians as are desirous to come under his Royal protection, as well as to acquaint you that his Majesty will promote to the utmost an extensive plentifull commerce on the most Equitable terms between his Subjects & all Indians who are willing to entitle themselves thereto, & to partake of his Royal Clemency by entring into an offensive and Defensive Alliance with the British Crown — Gave a belt of 15 Rows

Brethren

I can with confidence assure you that it is not at present, neither hath it been his Majestys intentions to deprive any Nation of Indians of their Just property by taking possess^{n}. of any Lands to which they have a lawfull Claim, farther than for the better promoting of an extensive Commerce, for the security and protection of which (and for the occupying of such posts as have been surrendered to us by the Capitulation of Canada) Troops are now on their way; I therefore expect that you will consider and treat them as Brethren, and continue to live on terms of the strictest Friendship with them — and as I now declare these his Majestys favourable intentions to do you justice, I expect in return that nothing shall on your parts be wanting to testify the

just Sense which you all conceive of his Majesty's favour, and of your earnest desire to live with the British Subjects on the terms of friendship and alliance —

Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

I have heard with great satisfaction from Mr. Croghan that agreable to my desire made to the several Nations two years Ago, of delivering up what English prisoners remained amongst you, or were still in your possession, you have in Consequence thereof given up a Considerable number, and as we are now to be unted by Alliance & become one people, I expect you will likewise discharge any who yet remain with you — Agreable to the promises then made — Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

It gives me great concern to hear daily complaints from your Brethren the English against you on account of your stealing his Majestys Horses, & those of the Traders who bring goods to dispose of amongst you; As a behaviour of this kind so unlike that of Brethren may, if not imediately discontinued be productive of very fatal Consequences — I therefore by this belt recommend it to you all to desist for the future from a practise so mean, & scandalous & unbecoming the Character of Men who claim the title of Brethren and British Allies, and I hope that what I have now been obliged to say on that head will sufficiently put a Stop thereto & prefent me from being obliged to consider you as a people incapable of relishing the benefit of friendly admonition or advice —

Gave a belt of 8 Rows

Brethren of the Delawares

The sensible and friendly manner in which you delivered your sentiments on several interesting points at the Conference held between you and the Nations inhabiting these parts before my arrival here (as appears by the Minutes of that Conference

now before me) gives me the highest idea of, your wisdom, as well as of your friendship for us, and cannot fail of producing the most salutary ends, When attended to and seconded by the rest of the Nations of the Confederacy, and therefore as a proof of my Intention to promote so necessary a work, I do by this belt of Wampum offer my assistance to make the road of peace even, broad, and easy for travelling as far as the Setting of the Sun — Assuring you that whenever it may happen to be any ways obstructed, or out of order I shall use all my endeavors towards the repairing of the same, and thereby keep open a friendly intercourse with our Allies to the latest Ages —

Gave a belt of 9 Rows

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled

Altho' the management of your Affairs is the Province allotted to me by his Majesty, I am no less bound by inclination than by duty to serve you, & so long as you shall pay a strict adherence to every part of the present treaty, I shall esteem all your Nations as our true and natural Allies, treat with you independent of any other Nation, or Nations of Indians whatsoever, & use the utmost exertion of my abilities in the promoting of your interest & welfare —

Let me then recommend to you, unanimity in preserving inviolably, & without the least infringement every part thereof to the latest posterity — Let me exhort you to remember that you are now furnished with the means of becoming a great and flourishing people, and to consider the due observance of the present union as the basis on which your freedom and happiness must for ever depend — Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Sir William having ended his Speech — The Mohocks & Oneidas addressed the other Indians in manner following

Nickas Sachem of Conajoharee Speaker

Brethren of the Huron & Ottawa Confederacy

I am now on the part of my Nation to wipe your Eyes that you may see us clearly, and discover us to be your brethren, and I now likewise clear your births from any rubbish which may be therein —

Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

With this belt I level the graves of all those Indians of your Nations who were slain during the War, so that the sight thereof may no more grieve you, or give offence to those yet unborn —

A Belt

Brethren

I now clear away, and dispel those dark Clouds which Your late Father the French threw over the Earth by plucking the Sun out of the firmament, so that all your Nations were in darkness & consequently could not see your friends the English, and us, neither could you attend to your own interest, therefore with this belt I now clear away and remove the Clouds, and put the Sun in its proper place, so that you may again behold your Brethren, and Friends, & be enabled to pay attention to your own interest —

A Belt

Brethren

I am sent hither by my Nation to acquaint you all of our disposition & resolutions to remain steadfast friends & brethren to the English, (as we always have been) & we earnestly recommend it to you to follow our Example so essential to your own interest — As our Brother is now come to settle all matters on the most amicable footing & renew the Covenant Chain of friendship, we hope you will embrace this favourable opportunity and hold each other fast by the Arm, so firm that nothing may ever seperate us till our deaths — A belt

Brethren

We are the Door of the six Nations, as we live next to our Brethren the English we must therefore of Course be first acquainted with whatever News may be stirring, I must therefore beg and request you will not listen, or pay the least regard to any evil reports which may happen to be brought to you by, or from any of the other Nations (Such as that from the Senecas the other day) since if any thing ill is intended against us, you may depend on seeing the Mohocks here — A belt

Brethren

You now see your Friend and Brother who is come into your Country for your benefit, and that of all Indians whatsoever, he has made the Lakes hither smooth, & the roads even and good, so that they may be passed without any interruption, I have accompanied him & contributed my small assistance towards the completion of so good a Work, I now therefore beg to recommend the same to you, & that you may strictly attend towards the same for the future so that our intercourse may for ever be free & uninterrupted — A belt

Brethren

Your Brother having taken so much pains to establish tranquillity, as a means for preserving the same I must recommend it to you Sachems to put an imediate stop to your young men's practise of stealing Horses either belonging to the King of England, to the Traders, or any other persons who are your Brethren, as a Continuance in so doing must not only prove to your prejudice in preventing the Traders from Coming amongst you, but must, as your Brother has already observed be inevitably productive of a quarrel, as well as overset the good work of peace which your Brother has been at so much pains to establish

A belt.

Having finished his Speech, the Conference broke up for this day, the Indians retiring to consider on, & prepare an Answer —

10th

P. M. The Indians all assembled to deliver in their Answer

Present as Yesterday

Anáiása, Chief of the Hurons, addressed Sir Wm. as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

By this Belt we return you our Sincerest acknowledgments for your compliance with the Customs of our forefathers in drying up those tears which were shed for our losses in the War which we were imprudently led into against the English, as also for clearing our sight so that we may now see our interest —

Brother

We return you hearty thanks for your goodness in clearing and opening the passage to our hearts, so as to enable us to speak our Mind freely together, and we are greatly rejoyced and return thanks to the great being above, for preserving and conducting you hither for so good a purpose which we are certain must afford great satisfaction to all Indians whatsoever —

A belt

Brother

We are likewise very sensible of your goodness in wiping away the blood which was shed, so that the sight thereof might not give any farther Cause of grief — A belt

Brother

Your taking the hatchet out of our heads with which you were obliged to strike us, and your applying a remedy to our Wounds claims also our most gratefull Acknowledgmts A belt

Brother

Your goodness in collecting the bones of our slain which required interrment, & in burying them, & levelling the graves so that they may no more be seen, we heartily return you thanks for, as we do likewise for your clearing the Sky, and dispelling the darkness under which we have lived by bringing us peace.

A belt

Brother

The Choice which the Great King of England made of you for the Superintendency of our Affairs, affords us all much satisfaction, we already feel the good effects of your Council fire in that you bring us the agreable news of peace, we likewise heartily thank you for the Council fire which you have kindled at this place and which it shall be our constant study to renew and keep it continually up, so that we may always partake thereof —

A belt

Brother

. The care you have shewn in Cleansing out our Council Chamber so that nothing may prevent our proceeding on business We take very kindly, and shall for the time to come keep it in such good order that it may always be prepared for our mutual reception —

A belt

Brother

We are very happy in finding that our behaviour last year on the taking possession of this place by the English has meritted the Generals and your approbation, and we hope that all the steps which we have since taken will be considered as so many proofs of our firm intentions to keep the Covenant Chain bright and lasting and so to hand it down to posterity —

We are now to answer your demand concerning the belt sent to us, the motives for their so doing who were the cause thereof we know not but here is the Man * now present who was one of the Messengers, he best can inform you, and we hope our proceedings thereon with which you are well acquainted, will convince you of our disapprobation thereof —

A belt

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* Pointing to Kayashoto one of the Seneca Messengers then present — (Johnson's own note.)

Brother

We thank you for renewing the old Covenant Chain subsisting between our Ancestors, & you, and we on our parts heartily concurr with you therein, and with this belt we now renew & strengthen it, and shall hold fast by it for ever —

A belt

We are heartily obliged to the great King for his good intentions towards us, & to the General for sending you to us to promote the good work of peace, and to heal our Wounds which were still running, and it is with pleasure we tell you that we now begin to see with our own Eyes, & can perceive the pains you have taken to dispell the darkness which so long hung over us, and to make the way smooth between our Brethren and us; We therefore with pleasure embrace This union, and we joyn ourselves together with our Brethren with a strong Chain which can never be broken, and we hope that on your parts you will do the same, and that you will never forget the Words which you have now made use of, but that you will send us a plenty of goods, & that at a Cheaper rate than we have hitherto been able to procure them — A belt

Brother

It gives us great satisfaction to hear that the King has no intentions to deprive us of our Lands (of which we were once very apprehensive) and as to the Troops who are now going to the distant posts, we are well pleased therewith, and hope they will look upon and treat us as Brethren, in which light they shall always be Esteemed by us as we are determined to live on the best terms with them — A belt

Brother

We are greatly concerned to find you have had any occasion to speak to us concerning the stealing of horses, which, be assured has never been done with either our approbation or Consent, but has proceeded from some of our idle young Men who you know

are very difficult to restrain, however, we shall for the future exert ourselves & do all in our power to put a stop to that, or any thing else which may give you uneasiness, and we believe that what you have sayed thereon at this Meeting will make them ashamed, & prevent their so doing for the future —

A belt

Brother

You have spoke to us concerning the English prisoners — which we delivered up, & desired if any remained yet amongst us that we might imediately set them free — It is now two years since we were spoke to on that head at Fort Du Quesne, by our Brethren, who desired that we might dismiss all such prisoners as were amongst us who were willing to return home, all which we have complied with, but we must observe that they are no Slaves with us, being at their free liberty to go anywhere, or act as they please, neither is it our Custom to Exercise any Authority over them, they having the same priviledges with ourselves — We beg you will not suppose that we ever illtreated any, or detained them a moment longer than they chose to stay, and now assure you that we have not one remaining amongst us, having delivered over Six, which were the last we had, to M^{r}. Croghan some days ago —

A belt

Brother

Many of our people having been frequently illused as well by the Soldiers, as Inhabitants of this place, we therefore entreat you to take the same into your consideration & prevent them from so doing for the future —

There is but one thing more which we have to say to you before we Make an end, that is, to remind you of your promises concerning trade, of which, and of the dearness of goods, and Scarcity of ammunition we could say a great deal, The traders selling their Goods so dear that we are scarcely able to purchase them, besides, many articles are very scarce & in particular

powder is sold so sparingly & is so hard to be got that we are all apprehensive we must shortly be obliged to leave off hunting entirely, as our Young Men cannot procure sufficient to cloath themselves or provide for their Wives & Children; all which Brother we beg you will seriously consider on & let us have our goods cheaper & a sufficiency of powder for our hunting so that we may be enabled to trade as formerly.—

A belt

The Speaker having ended — Macátepilesis — Speaker for the Ottawas arose, & after going through all the ceremony of Condolance as the Hurons had done — he proceeded

Brother Warraghiyagey

Hearken to your Brethren the Ottawas, and all that Confederacy here present —

Brother, We were called to Fort Du Quesne at the time of the War between you and the French, we imediately attended your summons where we found Mr. Croghan who spoke to us by order of the General, that we might acquaint the Nations of his intentions to live at peace with them, & to require them to do the same, & act as Friends & Allies to the English; since which time we have begun to look upon you as Friends, and not in the light in which you had been represented to us by the French —

A belt

Brother

I speak on the part of all our Confederacy here present who are charmed with the speech which you made to them Yesterday, & determined to act for the future agreable thereto, & to make all Nations of Indians acquainted therewith, even to the setting of the Sun, & with the great Work which you have now executed, whereby you have established tranquillity throughout the Land, & made the Roads & the Waters of our Lakes, smooth & passable which were before rough and dangerous.—

A belt

Brother

You have wisely recommended to us to pay no regard for the future to any evil reports which may be spread, & you desire to know the people who sent the bad Bird lately Amongst us, to stir us up against our Brethren — It is certain such bad Birds have been amongst us, but we should look upon ourselves as a very unhappy people if we payed any attention to such disturbers of peace whom we shall always despise for attempting to put such evil thoughts into our ears, who are all determined as one Man to hold fast by the Covenant Chain for ever — But if you would know who this bird is, Cast your Eyes to Kayashota & you will see him — A belt

Having finished what he had to say on behalf of that Confederacy — Anáiása, Speaker for the Hurons &ca stood up, and after performing the ceremony of Condolance addressed the Mohocks as follows —

Brethren of the Mohocks —

We return you many thanks for your good work in assisting your Brother to clear the Sky, and dispel the Clouds which hung over us, and we in return now clear away your Cabins from any rubbish, so that your Chiefs may meet & deliberate therein, and also renew your fire making it of such Wood as shall burn for ever bright.— Three strings

Brethren

It is with much pleasure we now see you here employed in so good a Work, and we are very sensible of your Nations Wisdom in sending you here, for which we return them thanks. & you may assure them that we are unanimously resolved to keep the Covenant Chain bright and to hold each other so fast by the Arm that nothing can seperate us, & we beg you will consider that this Alliance which you have made is not an inconsiderable one, being made with all the Nations of the North and West —

A belt

Brethren

We are Extremely obliged to you for your friendly admonition concerning any evil reports which may be spread amongst us, You may be assured we will do as you have recommended, & should any bad news come amongst us, or amongst any of the Nations, we shall imediately rise, and come to you, & our Eyes shall be upon you, & Ears open to hear News from you only —

A belt

Brethren

We return you many thanks for your goodness in assisting our Brother to make the roads even, & to smooth the Lakes hither; we shall with pleasure give all the Assistance in our power towards finishing them & keeping them in good order for ever, even to the setting of the Sun — A belt

Brethren

We have listned attentively to your good advice, and Cautions to us, not to steal any of our Brethren's Horses for the future, but to deliver all those up which we have — We are very sorry that some of our Young people have given occasion to complain, but we shall for the future prevent it, & comply entirely with your desire being convinced that we should do wrong to our Brethren, & injury to ourselves if we persisted in such a practise.— A belt

The Huron Confederacy having finished, The Ottawas &ca after performing the Ceremony of Condolance with a White belt, proceeded as follows.

Macatepilesis Speaker

Brethren of the Mohocks

We are well pleased and approve much of what you have sayed to us, and be assured we are now so united that we will not permit any Nation to hurt you, but that we will give you, and our Brethren the English our Friendly Arm should any Nation rise up against you —

Brethren

We are all unanimously resolved to abide by, & follow whatever has been, or shall be proposed at this Meeting, and no person shall be able to change our resolutions —

Brethren

You now see that we have linked ourselves with a Chain of Iron to our Brethren the English and to you, and we hope that no person shall be able to break that Chain, or dissolve our union —

We observe the Conduct of our Brethren the English who have already began to spread peace amongst us, & hope therefore that you who are so nearly allied to us will not be wanting in aiding and promoting the same, & that you will not forget what now has been sayed — On our parts here, we most solemnly assure you that we shall always remember, & abide by the same — We are now Brethren all together & united, and have nothing more to do but to offer our hands to each other whenever we shall meet on the Lakes, Rivers, or in the Woods, with either the English, *French*, or Indians —

Gave a bunch of black & white Wampum

Then the Speaker of the Hurons addressed them —

Brethren of the Mohocks

We have it not in our power to make a Silver Chain, it is you that can make such, therefore, we beg you may make it so strong that nothing can break it, & you may be assured we will hold fast thereby to the latest Ages, and this we desire you will make known to all the Nations your way, as we shall do in these parts, that from the rising to the Setting of the Sun, the good work of peace and union here now made & settled may be for ever known & observed A belt 6 Rows

After which Wabbicommicott Chief of the Chipeweighs addressed them on behalf of the Ottawa Confederacy

Brethren of the Mohocks

Although we are a Numerous Nation, we are but an ignorant People, so that we shall not say much at present, but hope we shall within a short time meet and say a good deal to our Brother Warraghiyagey who has now brought peace to our Country which was in a treamor, & has fixed our hearts in their proper places which before his arrival were fluttering & knew not where to settle — We now take him by the hand, as all the Nations have done, with a Certainty that nothing can seperate us, we give him now this bunch of Green Wampum which has a power to dispel all darkness by Night or by Day, and will lead him through any part of our Country without stumbling or hurting his feet; and this pipe which is known by all the Nations here I give to you Brethren of the Mohocks, to smoak out of it in your Councils with your Brother Warraghiyagey, the smoak of which shall be seen, and shall reach to the most remote Nations —

Delivered a bunch of Green Wampum to Sir William, & a Calumet of peace to the Mohocks —

On Wabbicommicotts ending his Speech, Kayashota the Seneca Messenger (who had accompanied the Messengers Who came with the War axe to the Hurons) stood up, and made use of many words to Exculpate himself from the imputation laid to his charge, observing with Vehemence that he being as far as Chenussio on his way to Fort Johnson was met by Tahaiadoris the other Messenger, who earnestly requested he would accompany him to the Détroit, which he was at length persuaded to do, and on his arrival there was greatly astonished at hearing the proposals made by his Companion to the Wiandots of which he before had not received the least intimation —

Sir William then rose up & addressing Kayashota told him he should be very glad to find he was able to clear himself of bearing any part in so treacherous an affair, but as it was of much consequence, he should the first opportunity insist upon his Nations giving him all the particulars thereof, when he hoped

that he might appear as innocent as he then pretended — Then turning to the rest he told them that the next Day he purposed to deliver out the presents to them, & dissolved the Meeting —

11th

The presents having early this morning been divided into parcells for each Nation — The Indians to the Number of 500 assembled about noon, when the Delawares and Shawanese spoke to Sir William in the following manner

Brother Warraghiyagey

We return you thanks for the friendly sentiments you Expressed at the Meeting in favour of our late proceedings, & as we hope that every thing on your parts will be strictly adhered to, you may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on our's to shew the sense which we have thereof, & the satisfaction which an Union with you affords us —

Sir William then spoke to all the Nations

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled

I return you thanks for the manner in which you received my Speech, and the approbation & acceptance which all my proposals met with — I earnestly recommend it to you to continue in, and to cherish your present sentiments, the good effects of which, yourselves will every day be sensible of —

It gives me concern to hear that you should have met with any illusage from either the Soldiers, or Inhabitants of this place, who I am apt to think must have been provoked thereto from the behavior of some of your people when in liquor, however, I have spoke to Capt Campbell thereon who seems very well disposed towards you all, & will pay a due attention to any reasonable complaint made to him, as well as prevent such ill treatment, & see justice done you for the future

Brethren

I am much pleased with your free and Candid Declaration of the partys concerned in sending the Belt lately amongst you,

and hope that you will consider them, or any people who may attempt the like for the future, as Enemys to your Country, Disturbers of the publick tranquillity, and violators of the solemn union entred into between the English and you —

Gave a belt

Brethren

Having brought you some Cloathing Ammunition &c of which I judged you might stand in need, I desire you will make an equal distribution thereof amongst you, and consider it as a proof of his Majestys bounty, & esteem for his Indian allies, and I earnestly recommend it to you to shew by your future conduct your just sense of such favours, & of the blessings which you enjoy from his Royal Clemency & protection —

Then the presents being in parcells for the Number of Nations present were by them divided amongst one another, after which Sir William Johnson ordered an Ox to be roasted as a Feast for them —

12th

Sir William sent for an Indian called the White Mingo al[s] Kanághoragait [1] & the Seneca (who accompanied Tahaiadoris to the Detroit) named Kayashota to whom he spoke much concerning the Message laid to his charge, and after Expatiating on the folly of undertaking any enterprize against so powerfull a people as the English, represented to them that without giving ourselves much trouble we might easily have persuaded many of the Western and other Nations to fall upon them, & revenge our quarrel, they being easily inflamed against the Senecas, very little affecting that Nation, and entirely disapproving of their late scheme — That on his return home he would call a Meeting of the Six Nations when the whole affair should be thoroughly canvassed, and if they seemed heartily sorry for their Attempt, he

[1] Alias John Cook, a Seneca chief. See *Journals of the Military Expedition of Major General John Sullivan*, p. 129 (footnote).

hoped he might be still able to make up the breach between the English & them —

Then Sir William condoled the death of a Young Seneca killed at Venango, by covering his grave (after the Indian custom) with a black stroud &ca after which they Departed

A. M. Sir William had a Meeting with several Chipeweighs, the chief of whom addressed him as follows,

Brother —

We take this opportunity of repeating to you our assurances of living hereafter on the most friendly terms with the English, and of observing punctually every thing recommended by your Speech which gives us great satisfaction, as does your friendly treatment which has convinced all the Nations here of your Esteem for them. Your presence has made the Sky, and Sun bright, & Clear, the Earth smooth, & level, The roads even & pleasant, & the Lakes gentle and safe; we beg you will continue in the same friendly disposition towards us, & we shall look upon ourselves as a happy people, & that you will let us have a plentifull & fair trade on reasonable terms —

Gave two large bunches of Wampum —

Sir William thanked them for what they had sayed, and begged they would always continue in those Sentiments, as they might be assured of our adherence to whatever we had promised them so long as they remained our friends

15th

Sir William had the three Huron Chiefs with him, when he thanked them for their conduct in the affair of the War belt Which was sent to them, strongly recommended to them a steady & uniform adherence to all the advice he had given them, and that as he looked upon them as the head of the Ottawa Confederacy for which reason he had lighted up a Council fire at the Détroit, he therefore desired they would take care to keep

it in good order, and not to neglect their friends, and Allies, as other Nations had done, notwithstanding his repeated admonitions — cautioned them against attending to evil Minded People, or their Wicked Schemes, & laid before them the danger of quarrelling with the English —

They returned him many thanks for his advice, which they promised to pay the strictest attention to, & informed him that they had discovered that the Senecas had given another belt to the Shawanese, who answered them thereon that they would act as the Hurons did —

Sir William then dismissed them with a Private present

16th

This Day Sir William drew up & Delivered to Captain Campbell Regulations for the Indian Trade at the Détroit, Michilimackinack, Miamis, & Sandousky as also for Fort Pitt, & the River Susquehanna to Mr Croghan Deputy Agent for Indian affairs in that quarter

17th

Every thing being in readiness for Sir William Johnson's Departure from the Détroit he embarked in his boat in the afternoon & proceeded to the Huron Village, near Détroit where he was to remain that Night having a good deal to say to the Indians there — On his arrival he proceeded to the Huron Council House where he found the Indians all Assembled

At a Meeting held at the Huron Village near D'etroit

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
George Croghan Esqr. Depy Agent
John Johnson Esqr.
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secry.
Monsr. St. Martin Interpreter

The Chiefs and Warriors of the Hurons, Powtewatamis &ca —

10th

P.M. The Indians all assembled to deliver in their Wampum

Present as Yesterday

Onáiása, Chief of the Hurons, addressed his Wampum as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

By this Belt, we return you our sincere acknowledgments for your compliance with the Customs of our forefathers, in drying up those tears which were shed for our Losses in the War which we were imprudently led into against the English, and also for clearing our sight so that we may now see our interests

Gave a Belt

Brother

We return you hearty thanks for your goodness in clearing & opening the passage to our hearts, so as to make us to speak our minds freely together, and we are greatly rejoyced, and return thanks to the Great Being above, for preserving and conducting you hither for so good a purpose, which we are certain must afford great satisfaction to all Indians whatsoever

A Belt

Brother

We are like wise very sensible of your goodness in wiping away the blood which was shed, so that the sight thereof might not give us any farther cause of grief

A Belt

Brother

Your taking the hatchet out of our heads with which you were obliged to strike us, and your applying a remedy to our Wounds claims also our most gratefull acknowledgments

A Belt

Brother

Your goodness in collecting the bones of our slain, which required interment and in burying them, and clearing the graves so that they may no more be seen, we heartily return you thanks for, as we do likewise for your clearing the Sky, and dispelling the darkness under which we have lived, by bringing us peace

A Belt

Brother

The choice which the great King of England made of you for the superintendency of our affairs, affords us all much satisfaction, we already feel the good effects of your Council since in that you bring us the agreeable

News

Now at peace, we think we cannot sufficiently thank you for the Council fire which you have kindled at this place, and which we shall be our constant study to renew and keep it continually up so that we may always meet to treat

Abelt

Brother

The care you have taken in clearing out our Council Chamber so that nothing may prevent our proceedings in brightening the Chain we like very kindly, and will for the time to come keep it in such good order that it may always be prepared for our mutual reception

Brother Abelt

We are very happy in understanding that our behaviour last year on the taking possession of this place by the English has merited the approbation and your appreciation, and we hope that all those steps which we have since taken will be considered as so many proofs of our firm intentions to keep the Covenant Chain bright Massay, said as to have it done to perfection

We are now to answer your Enquiry concerning the Bell Senecas, the motives for their so doing who were the cause thereof and whether the Miamis were present when it was done the Messengers, he sent you inform you, and we hope our proceedings thereon with which you are well acquainted will convince you of our disapprobation thereof

Abelt

Brother

We thank you for renewing the old Covenant Chain subsisting between our Ancestors and yours, and we on our parts heartily concur with you therein, and with this Belt we now renew and strengthen it, and shall hold fast by it for ever

Abelt

Brother

We are heartily obliged to the great King for his good intentions towards us, and to the General for sending you here to promote the good work of peace, and to have our Hands which were full of sorrow, and it is with pleasure we tell you that we now begin to see with our own Eyes and perceive the great pains you have taken to dispell the darkness which so long hung over us, and to make the way smooth between our Brethren and us; we therefore with pleasure embrace this Union, and we join ourselves together with our Brethren with

1. pointing to Thayendanegea one of the Messengers to Detroit, then present

With a strong Chain which can never be broken, and we hope that on your part you will do the same, and that you will never forget the words which you have now made use of, but that you will send us a plenty of Goods, and that at a cheaper rate than we have hitherto been able to procure them —

Abeel

Brother

It gives us great satisfaction to hear that the King has no intentions to deprive us of our Lands of which we were once very apprehensive and as to the Troops who are now going to the distant ports, we are well pleased therewith and hope they will look upon, and treat us as Brethren, in which light they shall always be esteemed by us — we are determined to live on the best terms with them —

Abeel

Brother

We are greatly concerned to find, you have had any occasion to speak to us concerning the stealing of Horses, which, be assured has never been done with either our approbation, or consent, but has proceeded from some of our ill young Men, who you know are very difficult to restrain However, we shall for the future exert ourselves and do all in our power to put a stop to that, or any thing else which may give you uneasiness, and we believe that what you have said thereon at this meeting will make them ashamed, and prevent their so doing for the future —

Abeel

Brother

You have spoke to us concerning the English prisoners which we delivered up; and desired if any remained yet amongst us that they might immediately set them free — It is now two years since we were spoke to on that head at Fort Du Quesne, by our Brethren, who desired that we might dismiss such prisoners as were amongst us who were willing to return home, all which we have complied with, but we must observe, that they are not Slaves with us, being at their free Liberty to go any where, or act as they please; neither is it our Customs to exercise any authority over them, they having the same privileges with ourselves — we beg you will not suppose that we ever illtreated any, or detained them a moment longer than they chose to stay, and now assure you that we have none remaining amongst us, having delivered over five, which were the last we had, to Mr. Croghan some day ago —

Abeel

Brother —

1761 Brother
Sept. 8 Many of our people having been frequently abused as well by the Soldiers as Inhabitants of this place, I therefore exhort you to take them into your consideration and prevent them from so doing for the future.

There is but one thing more which we have to say to you before we make an end, that is to remind you of your promises concerning Boats, of which and of the dearness of goods, and scarcity of ammunition we could say a great deal. The Traders selling their goods so dear that we are scarcely able to purchase them. Besides many Articles are very scarce and in particular powder is sold us so sparingly, and it is so hard to be got that we are all apprehensive we must shortly be obliged to leave off hunting entirely, as our Young Men cannot procure sufficient to cloath themselves, or provide for their Wives and Children; all which, Brother, we beg you will seriously consider on and let us have our goods cheaper, & sufficiency of powder for our hunting, that we may be enabled to trade as formerly.

Abbett

The Speaker having ended Wacatopiless Speaker for the Ottawas arose and after going through all the Ceremony of Condolance & the Indians Customs proceeded as follows

Brother Harraghiyagey

Hearken to your Brethren the Ottawas, and all that Confederacy here present Brother, we were called to Fort Du Quesne at the time of the War between you and the French, we immediately attended your Summons where we found Mr. Croghan, who spoke to us by order of the General, that we might be acquainted the Nature of his intentions to Bury the peace with them, and to require them to be Enemies and not as Friends, and Allies to the English; since which time we have begun to look upon you as Friends, & not in the light in which you had been represented to us by the French

Brother

Abbett

I speak on the part of all our Confederacy here present; who are charmed with the speech which you made to them Yesterday & determined to act for

the

the future a greall thinge, and to make all Nations of Indians acquainted therewith, even to the setting of the Sun; and with the great work which you have now executed, whereby you have established tranquillity throughout the Land, and made the Roads, and the Waters of our Lakes, smooth and passable which were before rough and dangerous. Albert

Brother

You have wisely recommended to us to pay no regard to the future bad tale reports which may be spread, and you desire to know the people who sent the bad bird lately amongst us, to alter us up against our Brethren. It is certain such bad birds have been amongst us, but we should look upon ourselves as a very unhappy people, if we payed any attention to such disturbers of peace, whom we shall always despise, for attempting to put such evil thoughts into our Ears, who are all determined as any Man to hold fast by the Covenant Chain for ever. But if you would know who this bad bird is, cast your Eyes to Hagashota, and you will see him. Albert

Having finished what he had to say on behalf of that Confederacy Odaidon, Speaker for the Shawanese &c. stood up, and after performing the ceremony of condolance, addressed the Mohocks as follows

Brethren of the Mohocks

We return you many thanks for your good work in assisting your Brother to clear the Sky, and dispell the Clouds which hung over us, We in return now clear away your Bones from any rubbish, so that your Eyes may visit and deliberate therein; and also renew your fire, making it of such Wood as shall burn for ever bright. Thoughts

Brethren

It is with much pleasure we now see you here employed in so good a work, and we are very sensible of your Paternal wisdom in sending you hither, for which we return them thanks, and you may assure them that we are unanimously resolved to keep the Covenant Chain bright and to hold each other so fast by this Arm that nothing can separate us, and we beg you'll consider that this Alliance which you have made us not an inconsiderable one, being made with all the Nations of the North, and latest

Brethren Albert

We are extremely obliged to you for your friendly admonition concerning any

Sept.r ing evil reports which may be spread amongst us, You may be assured we will do as you have recommended; and should any bad News come amongst us, or any get any of the Nations, we shall immediately mark, and come to you; and our Eyes shall be upon you, and our ears open to hear News from you only. Abelt

Brethren

We Brethren you many thanks for your goodness in assisting our Brother to make the roads clean, and to smooth the Lakes hither; we shall with pleasure give all the assistance in our power towards finishing them, and keeping them in good order for ever even to the setting of the Sun. Abelt

Brethren

We have listened attentively to your good advice, and Cautions to us, not to steal any of our brethrens horses for the future; but to deliver all those up which we have— We are very sorry that some of our Young people have given occasion to complain, but we shall for the future prevent it; and comply entirely with your desire being convinced that we should do wrong to our brethren, and injury to ourselves if we permitted in such a practice. Abelt

The Huron confederacy having finished after performing the ceremony of Condolance with a White belt proceeded as follows—

Nacalopilesis Speaker

Brethren of the Ushocks

We are well pleased and approve much of what you have said to us, are be pleased we are now to acquaint that we will not permit any Nation to hurt you, but that we will guide you, and our brethren the English and Friends, we will any Nation rise up against you—

Brethren

We gave it unanimously resolved to abide by, and follow whatever has been, or shall be proposed at this Meeting, and no person shall be able to change our resolutions—

Brethren

You now see that we have linked ourselves with a chain of Iron to our Brethren the English, and Iroquois, and we hope that no person shall be able to break that Chain, or dissolve our union—

We believe the conduct of our brethren the English who have already

Iroquois

began to spread peace amongst us, and hope therefore that you who are so nearly allied to us will not be wanting in aiding and promoting the same, and that you will not forget what now has been said—
On our parts, here, we most solemnly assure you that we shall allways remember, and abide by the same— We are now Brethren altogether and united, and have nothing more to do but to offer our hands to each other, whenever we shall meet, on the Lakes, Rivers, or in the Woods, with either the English, French, or Indians—

Gave a bunch of black, & white Wampum—

Then the Speaker of the Hurons addressed them.

Brethren of the Mohocks

We have not in our power to make a silver chain, it is you that can make such, therefore, we beg you may make it so strong that nothing can break it, and you may be assured we will hold fast thereby to the latest Ages, and that we desire you will make known to all the Nations your way, as we shall do in these parts, that from the rising to the setting of the Sun, the good work of peace, and union here now made and settled may be for ever known and observed— Abelt 6 Rows

After which Wabbicommicott Chief of the Chipeweighs addressed them on behalf of the Ottawa Confederacy—

Brethren of the Mohocks—

Although we are a numerous Nation, we are but an ignorant people, so that we shall not say much at present, but hope we shall within a short time meet and say a good deal to our Brother Warraghiyagey who has now brought peace to our Country, which was in a tumor, and has fixed our hearts in their proper places which before were fluttering and knew not where to settle— We now take him by the hand, as all the Nations have done, with a certainty that nothing can separate us, we give him now this bunch of green Wampum which has a power to dispell all darkness by Night, or by Day, and will lead him through any part of our Country without stumbling or hurting his feet; and this pipe which is known by all the Nations here & give to you Brethren of the Mohocks, to smoak out of in your Councils with your Brother Warraghiyagey, the smoak of which shall be seen, and shall reach to the most remote Nations—

Delivered a bunch of green Wampum to Sr William
& calumet of peace to the Mohocks—

1761 Septr 1761

On Sir William's ordering the Speech, Hagarhoot the Seneca Chief who had accompanied the Messengers who came with the Belts & Wampum, stood up, and made use of many arguments to endeavour to persuade the Indians present from the imputation laid to their charge, observing with Vehemence that he was as far as Thoughts on the matter could extend innocent of the other Messengers who carried a Speech & Belt which he would accompany him to the Shawanese with, which he was at length persuaded to do, and as he arose there was greatly astonished at hearing the Speech made & the Belt given to the Messengers of which he before had not received the least intimation. —

Sir William then rose up, and addressing Hagarhoot told him he should be very glad to find he was able to clear himself of bearing any part in so bad an undertaking, but as it was of much consequence, he should therefore expect upon his taking leave of him all the particulars thereof, when it hoped that he might appear as innocent as he then pretended —

Then turning to the rest he told them that the next day he purposed to deliver all the Presents to them, & dissolved the Meeting —

The Indians having severally thanked him in their manner for each Belt — The Indians to the number of 500 assembled [illegible] when the Shawanese and Senecas spoke to Sir William in the following manner

Brother Warraghiyagey

We return you thanks for the friendly sentiments you expressed at the Meeting in favour of our late proceedings, and assure you that every thing on your part will be chearfully adhered to, you may depend that nothing shall be wanting on our to shew Gratitude which we have thereof & the satisfaction which all men willingly afford us —

Sir William then spoke to the Nations as follows,

Brethren of the several Nations now assembled

I return you thanks for the manner in which you received my Speech and the approbation, and acceptance with which all my proposals are — Earnestly recommend it to you to continue in the chain of your

1761 Sept.r

1761

On Indian[illegible] ending the speech, Hagarhoto the Seneca Messenger (who had accompanied the Messengers who came with the belt &c to the Ohio) stood up and made use of many words to exculpate himself from the imputation laid to his charge, observing with Contempt that he being as far as Canajoharie on his way to Fort Johnson was met by Tahaiadoris the other Messenger, who earnestly requested he would accompany him to the Debate, which he was at length — persuaded to do, and on his arrival there was greatly astonished at hearing the proposal made by him in relation to the belt of which he before had not received the least intimation —

Sir William then rose up, and addressing Hagarhoto told him he should be very glad to find he was able to clear himself of bearing any part in so bad a business as this affair, but as it was of much consequence, he should the first opportunity insist upon his Nations giving him all the particulars thereof, when it is hoped that he might appear as innocent as he then pretended —

Then turning to the rest he told them that the next day he purposed to deliver all the Presents to them, & dissolved the Meeting —

16th

The Presents having early this Morning been divided into parcells for each Nation — The Indians to the Number of 500 assembled about Noon, when the Delawares and Shawanese spoke to Sir William in the following manner

Brother Warraghiyagey

We return you thanks for the friendly sentiments you expressed at the Meeting in favour of our late proceedings, and as we hope that every thing on your part will be strictly adhered to, you may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on ours to shew the sense which we have thereof & the satisfaction which an Union with you affords us —

Sir William then spoke to all the Nations as follows

Brethren of the several Nations now assembled

I return you thanks for the manner in which you received my speech, and the approbation, and acceptance which all my proposals met with — I earnestly recommend it to you to continue in & to cherish

your

your present sentiments — the good effects of which yourselves will every day be sensible of —

It gave me concern to hear that you should have met with any ill usage from either the Soldiers or Inhabitants of this place, who I am apt to think must have been provoked thereto from the behaviour of some of your people when in liquor, however, I have spoke to Capt Campbell the Officer who seems very well disposed towards you all, and will pay a due attention to any reasonable complaints made to him, as well as prevent such ill treatment and see justice done you for the future —

Brethren

I am much pleased with your free and candid declaration of the party concerned in sending the belt lately among st you; and hope that you will consider them, or any people who may attempt the like for the future as Enemys to your Country, Disturbers of the publick tranquillity, and violaters of the solemn union entred into between the English and You —

Brethren

Having brought you some Cloathing, Gave a Belt Ammunition &c. of which I judged you might stand in need; I desire you will make an equal distribution thereof amongst you, and consider it as a proof of His Majestys bounty, and esteem for his Indian Allies, and I earnestly recommend it to you to shew by your future conduct, your just sense of such favours, and of the blessings which you enjoy from his Royal Clemency & protection —

When the presents being in parcells for the Number of Nations present, were by them divided amongst one another — after which Sir William Johnson ordered an Ox to be roasted as a feast for them —

12

A.M. Many of the Ottawas, Saguenays, Chipeweighs &c. waited on Sir William and made several little demands, they all expressed their great satisfaction at what he had said to them, and promised to adhere inviolably to the same, as did also the Delawares, Shawanese & Mohawks who spoke on several belts, and strings of Wampum to the purpose

Sir William then sent for the White Mingo as Kanaghsragait and the Seneca's who accompanied Sahaiadoris to the Detroit with the Messages

from

your present sentiments— the good effects of which yourselves will every day be sensible of—

It gave me concern to hear that you should have met with any ill usage from either the Soldiers or Inhabitants of this place, who I am apt to think must have been provoked thereto from the behaviour of some of your people when in liquor, however, I have spoke to Capt Campbell the Officer who seems very well disposed towards you all, and will pay a due attention to any reasonable complaints made to him, as well as prevent such ill treatment and see justice done you for the future—

Brethren

I am much pleased with your free and candid declaration of the party concerned in sending the belt of Safety among st you; and hope that you will consider them or any people who may attempt the like for the future as Enemys to your Country, Disturbers of the publick tranquillity, and violaters of the solemn union entred into between the English and You—

Brethren

Gave a Belt

Having brought you some Cloathing, Ammunition &c. of which I judged you might stand in need; I desire you will make an equal distribution thereof amongst you; and consider it as a proof of His Majestys bounty, and attention for his Indian Allies, and I earnestly recommend it to you, to shew by your future conduct, your just sense of such favours, and of the blessings which you enjoy from his Royal Clemency & protection—

When the presents being in parcells for the Number of Nations present, were all them divided amongst one another— after which Sir William Johnson ordered an Ox to be roasted as a feast for them—

12th

A.M. Many of the Ottawas, Saguenays, & Chippewighs &c. waited on Sir William and made several little demands, they all expressed their great satisfaction at what he had made to them; and promised to adhere inviolably to the same, as did also the Delawares, Shawanese &c. who spoke on several belts, and strings of wampum to the purpose

Sir William then sent for the White Mingo & Kanaghsragaes and the Senecas who accompanied Sahaiadoris to the Detroit with the Chiefs

from

1763
9th Sept.

from their Nation I named Kayashota, to whom he spoke much concerning the Passage and his Charge; and after expatiating on the folly of undertaking any enterprize against so powerful a People as the English, represented to them that without giving our Friendship we might easily have persuaded many of the Nations to fall upon them and revenge our quarrels, they incurring the Displeasure — against the Senecas very little affecting that Nation, and entirely suppressing of their Intelligence. What instructions he would call a Meeting of the Nations when the whole affair should be thoroughly considered, and if they turned their Hatchet against us, he hoped he might still be able to make up the Breach between the English and them —

Then Sir William recommended the Death of a young Seneca lately killed at Oswego by covering his grave after the Indian custom with a Black Shroud &c. and they departed —

13th

A Mr. Wilkins was sent to meeting with the Seneca Chiefs, the Chief of whom addressed him as follows —

Brother

We take this opportunity of repeating to you our Assurances of having brought on the most friendly terms with the English, and of electing yesterday every thing you demanded of us by your Speech, which gives us great Satisfaction, as does your friendly treatment which has removed all the Jealousy you appeared to entertain of us. Your presence has made the Sky and Sun exceeding bright, and clear, the Earth smooth & level, the Roads even and pleasant, and the Lakes gentle and safe; we beg you will continue in the same friendly disposition towards us, and we shall look upon ourselves as a happy people, and that you will also have a contented mind, and fair trade on reasonable terms —

Gave two large Strouds & Blankets

Sir William thanked them for what they had said, and begged they would always continue in those sentiments, as they might be assured of our adherence to whatever we had promised them, so long as they remained our friends —

15th

Sir William had the three Indians Prisoners with him, together with Mons.r St Marie

[illegible] Kayenkola, to take the speech under
the Belt[illegible] [illegible] charge; and after expatiating on the folly of
undertaking any [illegible] against so powerful a People as the English,
expressed to them [illegible] that a Road being cut through wh[illegible]
might easily be [illegible] many of the Western Nations to
fall upon their [illegible] Villages, they cheerfully inflamed
against the Senecas [illegible] very ill affecting that Nation, and entirely
suppressing [illegible] Name. That unless them Nations
he would call a Meeting of the Six Nations when the whole affair should
be thoroughly canvassed, and if they armed themselves for their
allegiance he hoped he might still be able to make up the breach
between the English and them —

Sir William then told the Death of a young Seneca [illegible] lately
killed at Oswego by carrying his grave after the Indian custom with
a Black Shawl round and they departed —

13th

A Mr Sir William had a meeting with the Chief Chippewaghs, the
Chief of whom addressed him as follows

Brother

We take this opportunity of speaking to you on the appearances of things
towards us the most friendly terms with the English, and of shewing
punctually every thing recommended in your Speech which gives us
great satisfaction, as does your friendly treatment which has removed
all the Notions [illegible] from them — Your presence has
made the Sky and sun bright, and clear, the Earth smooth & level,
the Roads even and streamed, and the Lakes gently and safe; we beg
you will continue in the same friendly disposition towards us, and we
shall look upon ourselves as a happy people, and that you will
then have a plentiful, and fair trade on reasonable terms —

Gave them a large present of Strouds &c

Sir William thanked them for what they had urged, and begged they
would always continue in those sentiments, as they might be assured
of our adherence to whatever we had promised them, so long as they
remained our friends —

15th

Sir William had the three Hessian Priests with him, together with Mons. Normandin

1764
14th Sept.

from their Nation) soon
the Message should be
undertaking any enterpr
represented to them that
might easily have pursue
fall upon them and reco
against the Senecas wo
happening of their tak
he would call a Meeting
& thoroughly considered,
attempt he hoped he m
between the English and
Sir William Johnson and
held at Oswego by co
which these Nations

15th

A Mr Wilkins had a meeting with Seneca Chiefs, the
Chief of whom addressed him as follows

Brother

We take this opportunity of repeating to you our assurances of living
hereafter on the most friendly terms with the English, and of observing
punctually every thing recommended in your Speech which gives us
great satisfaction, as to
all the Nations here appear
made the sky, and clear, the Earth smooth & level,
the Roads even and pleas
you will continue in the same friendly disposition towards us, and we
shall look upon ourselves as a happy people, and that you will
allow us to have a plentiful, and fair trade on reasonable terms —

Gave two large Belts of Wampum

Sir William thanked them for what they had said, and begged they
would always continue in those sentiments, as they might be assured
of our adherence to what we had promised them, so long as they
remained our friends —

15th

Sir William had the three Hanover Chiefs with him, together with Mons.r St Martin

{116}

Hayankole, to whom he spoke much to the same
purpose; and after expatiating on the folly of
against so powerful a People as the English,
that gave one reason why we
and many of the Western, and other Nations to
our quarrels, they tamely submit —
ville affecting that Nation, and entirely
home. That unless when home
of the six Nations when the whole affair should
and if they warred to the very last for their
still be able to make up the breach
them —

Of the death of a young Seneca Man lately
ning how grave after the Indian custom with
they departed —

15th

a meeting with Seneca Chiefs, the
dressed him as follows

We take this opportunity of repeating to you our assurances of living
in friendship with the English, and of observing
recommended in your Speech which gives us
your friendly treatment which has encouraged
Welcome to them — Your presence has
bright, and clear, the Earth smooth & level,
and, and the Lakes gentle and safe; we beg
same friendly disposition towards us, and we
as a happy people, and that you will
on reasonable terms —

Gave two large Belts of Wampum

them for what they had said, and begged they
in those sentiments, as they might be assured
we had promised them, so long as they
our friends —

15th

Sir William had the three Hanover Chiefs with him, together with Mons.r St Martin

Interpreter, who returned them for their conduct in the affair of the War belt which was sent to them; strongly recommended to them a steady and uniform adherence to all the advice he had given them; and that as he looked upon them as the head of the Ottawa Confederacy, for which reason he had lighted up a Council fire at the Detroit, he therefore desired they would take care to keep it in good order, and not to neglect their Friends and Allies, as other Nations had done, notwithstanding his repeated admonitions— cautioned them against attending to evil minded people, or their wicked schemes, and laid before them the danger of quarrelling with the English——

They returned him many thanks for his advice, which they promised to pay the strictest attention to. and informed him that they had discovered the Shawanese had given another belt to the Shawanese, who answered them thereon that they would act as the Hurons did.

Sir William then dismissed them with the usual presents——

16

The Hurons, Ottawas, Pecotan Islands, Chipewaghs &c. waited on Sir William, and made him their several bells chiefly representing their gratitude for his usage to them, and for the union which was made Sir William having answered them delivered to their Chiefs several private presents, and they then took their leave——

Sir William this day made and delivered Capt. Campbell several Regulations for the Indian trade at Detroit Mr. Fisimackenac &c. of which the following are Copys——

Regulations made by Sir William Johnson for the Indian trade at the Detroit—— Preamble as in N. 84.

Indian goods	to be sold for
A Broad of 2 Yards long	Three beaver, or 4 Bucks
2 Inch Stockings of 1 Yard	A Match long Beaver, or Bucks
Mens plain Shirts	A beaver, or one Buck, & a Doe
Mens ruffled Do	Two Beavers, or three bucks
Childrens Do	A Small beaver, or Doe skins
Mens large Blankets	Three beavers, or 4 Bucks
Mens single striped Do	Two beavers, or three Bucks
Of 3 Ft. in a piece for Childrens	One beaver, or one buck and a Doe

Pennsylvania 1761.

Being conscious that no such invitation had been given them by me. & foreseeing how great an Expence the proposed Interview would necessarily bring upon the Province I was uneasy and uncertain what to do upon the Occasion.

But on considering the ticklish situation of our affairs with those People together with an Information I had just before received, that a Dissatisfaction was prevailing among them on account of some supposed neglect or ill treatment from the English, I thought it might be for the Publick Service forthwith to attend them and to use my best endeavours to efface any impressions of that Sort before they should have taken too deep root in their minds to be easily removed, and accordingly by the advice of the Council, & of some of the Gentlemen of your House, I did repair to Easton the beginning of the last Month; where sundry Conferences (I hope to good effect) were held between me & those Indians; the substance whereof is contained in the Treaty I have ordered to be laid before you.

The Gentlemen, who on the part of the Provincial Commissioners, attended & defrayed the Expences of the Treaty, will lay the Accounts before You; and altho the Charges that have arisen thereupon cannot but appear to be extremely high; yet when you call to mind of how great importance it is to remove all Misunderstandings, & even Jealousies, from the minds of those people, and to conciliate, as much as possible their Friendship & Affection to the English Nation, I cannot entertain the least doubt but you will approve of what hath been done on the present occasion, notwithstanding that it does not appear that they had any particular business of Consequence to transact with the Government which necessarily called upon them to come down at that time).

September 8th 1761. James Hamilton

The Governor laid before the House Letters from Mr Horsfield inclosing Intelligence of several Discourses that had passed lately among the Indians which shewed much uneasiness & dispassion to the English supported by Affidavits.

10th September 1761.

Information having been unexpectedly given the Governor that the New England Ingagements refused to remain & that others were intending to join them, he thought proper to issue the following Proclamation.

By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

A Proclamation

Pennsylvania ss

Whereas divers persons, the natural born subjects of his Majesty belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies, have lately come into this Province, & without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable Proprietaries or Authority from the Government, have presumed in a Body to possess themselves of & settle upon a large Tract of Land in this Province not yet purchased from the Indians, near Cushietunck, on the River Delaware, and in the Upper parts of Northampton County, and are endeavouring

endeavouring to persuade & inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this & the neighbouring Provinces, to confederate and join with them in their illegal and dangerous Design; and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong hand. And whereas the Delaware Chief Teedyuscung, hath made a very earnest & formal Complaint and Remonstrance to me against the said Practices, insisting that the Intruders should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged or by me; and declared if this was not done, the Indians would come & remove them by force, & do themselves Justice; with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand, that they might not pretend Ignorance; which has been since accordingly done by my Order. And Whereas since the making of the abovementioned Complaint by Teedyuscung, the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians who were present at the Treaty held at Easton in the month of August last, did in the most earnest manner renew the said Complaint & Remonstrance; and insist that this Government should assist them in obliging the said Intruders to remove; affirming, "That the said Lands had never yet been sold, or were intended to be sold, by them, to any Person or Persons, whatsoever, notwithstanding what the said Intruders have said, or may continue to say, to the contrary; and that if any Indian or Indians had taken upon them to sell or dispose of the said Lands, they had done it unknown to the Six Nations, and had stolen them, with a View to fill their Pockets with the Money." Wherefore, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, & to preserve the Peace and Friendship which is now so happily restored & subsisting between us and the Indians, & to prevent the terrible Consequences that must necessarily arise, by their carrying into Execution their Threats of removing by force the Intruders on the said Lands; as also to warn & prevent any of the Inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders, in their intended Design of making Settlements in the said Indian Country, I have with the Advice of his Council, thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring & enjoining in his Majesty's Name, all and every Person and Persons, already settled & residing on the said Lands, immediately to depart, & move away from the same. And do hereby forbid all his Majesties Subjects, of this or any other Province or Colony, or any Pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle, or possess, any of the said Lands or any other the Lands within the Limits of this Province, not yet purchased of the Indians, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, and on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law. And I do hereby also strictly charge, enjoin and require, all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Law Officers and all other his Majesty's liege People within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost endeavours to prevent, and bring to Justice and condign Punishment all Offenders in the Premises.

Given under my Hand, & the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the fifteenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred Sixty one; and in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

James Hamilton

By his Honours Command

Richard Peters, Secretary

God save the King.

A

Interpreter, who returned them for their conduct in the affair of the War belt which was sent to them; strongly recommended to them a steady and uniform adherence to all the advice he had given them, as that as he looked upon them as the head of the Ottawa Confederacy, for which reason he had lighted up a Council fire at the Detroit, to there fore desired they would take care to keep it in good order, and not to neglect their Friends and Allies, as other Nations had done, notwithstanding his repeated admonitions— cautioned them against attending to evil minded people, or their wicked schemes, and laid before them the danger of quarrelling with the English—

They returned him many thanks for his advice, which they promised to pay the strictest attention to. and informed him that they had discovered the Shawanese had given another belt to the Cherokees, who answered them therein that they would not as the Shawanese did.

Sir William then dismissed them with the usual present—

16th

The Hurons, Ottawas, Twightwees, Chipewaghs &c. waited on Sir William, and made him a Speech by Monsr. Bell chiefly expressing their gratitude for his usage to them, and for the union which was made. Sir William having answered them delivered to their Chiefs several private presents, and they then took their Leave—

Sir William this day made and delivered Capt. Campbell a copy of Regulations for the Indian trade at Detroit Michilimackinac &c. of which the following are Copys—

Regulations made by Sir William Johnson for the Indian trade at the Detroit— Preamble as in P. 84.

Indian goods	to be sold for
A Stroud of 2 Yards long	three beaver, or 4 Bucks
Pennston blanket of 4 Ells wide	a middling beaver, or Buck
Mens plain shirts	a beaver, or meduck, & a Doe
Mens ruffled. Do	two Beavers, or three bucks
Shaddens Do	a small beaver, or Doe skin
Mens large blankets	three beaver, or 4 Bucks
Mens single thigned Do	two beaver, or three bucks
of 3 D. ells a piece for Shaddens	one beaver, a meduck, and a Doe

Indian goods	to be sold for
1 Piece Duffil blanket, 2 yards	Three Beavers, or 4 Bucks
1 Large 3/4 yard do	Two middling beavers, or one Buck
1 Womans do Petticoat	1 Beaver, or good Buck
1 Womans fine do	1 Deerskin, or Martin
1 Childrens do	1 Raccoon, or 2 Muskrats
1 Jacket blanket 3 yards Rounded	One Beaver, or good buck
1 Jacket do 2 1/2	four Raccoons, or 2 Martins
1 pound powder	One Beaver, or good buck
4 Rows of lead	One beaver, or Buck
12 Flints	One Raccoon, or 2 Muskrats
1 Fathom of Callico	two middling beavers or 2 Bucks
One do Callimanco	One beaver, or three Deerskins
1 large silk handkerchief	two middling beavers, or 2 Bucks
1 pound Vermilion	Three Beavers, or 4 Bucks
1 Callico Shirt	One do or two Raccoons
1 Small Hook	One Raccoon, or 2 Muskrats
1 piece of tape or garter	One Beaver, or one Buck
1 Fathom of Ribband	1 Beaver, or a good Buck
One Bass Bell, 2 1/2 pound	One pound of Beaver
One Bell of a Gallon	Two Middling beavers, or 2 bucks
1 large silver Armband	4 Beavers, or 5 Bucks
1 smaller do	3 Beavers, or 4 Bucks
1 Wristband	2 Beavers
1 Womans hair plate	3 Beavers, or 4 Bucks
1 Silver Brasher, each	One Raccoon
1 Large Brasher	1 Middling beaver, or Buck
1 Ear Bobs	One Doe, or small Beaver
Regulation for the Miamis,	the same as that for Détroits

Regulation for the Trade at Michilimackinack

Indian Goods	to be sold for
1 Blanket of two Yards long	4 Beavers, or 5 Buckskins
1 Womans Blanket of 1 1/4 Yards	1 Beaver, or one buck & a Doe
1 Man's plain Shirt	2 Middling beavers, or 2 good bucks
1 Man's ruffled do	3 Beavers, or 4 Buckskins
1 Childrens do	1 middling beaver, or buckskin
1 Mens large Blankets	3 Beavers, or 4 Buckskins
1 Mens strip'd single do	2 Beavers, or 3 Buckskins
1 do of 3 Ordinary, for Children	2 Middling beavers, or 2 Buckskins

Indian goods	to be sold for
Mens Pennsylvania coats bound	1 Beaver, or 5 Buckskins
Boys Do of 10 years old	3 Middling beavers, or 3 Buckskins
Womens Worsted stockings ℔ pair	1 good Beaver, or a Buck and a Doe
Womens Yarn Do	1 Buckskin
Childrens Do	1 Doeskin
Black Wampum, of good substance	1 good beaver, or Buck & Doe
White Do ℔ Do	1 Buckskin
Gunpowder ℔ lb	1 Good Beaver, or a Buck & a Doe
1 Bars of Lead	1 Beaver, or Buck & a Doe
12 Flints	1 Doeskin, or 3 Racoons
One Calicoe Callicoe	2 Beavers, or 3 Buckskins
One Do Callimancoe	2 Middling beavers, or 2 Buckskins
Large silk Handkerchiefs	2 Middling beaver, or 2 Buckskins
Vermilion ℔ pound	4 Beavers, or 5 Bucks
Cutlean Knives	1 Doeskin, or 3 Racoons
Small Knives	1 Racoon, or 2 musk rats
One piece of red garlening	1 good beaver, or a Buck & a Doe
2 fathoms of Ribband	1 Beaver, or good buck
Brass Kettles ℔ lb wt	1 pound of Beaver
Tin Kettles of a gallon	2 Beavers, or 2 Bucks & a Doe
Large silver armbands each	5 Beavers, or 6 Bucks
Smaller Do	4 Beavers, or 5 Bucks
Wristbands	2 good beavers, or 2 Bucks & a Doe
Womens hairplates	4 Beavers, or 5 Bucks
Silver Broches, each	1 Racoon
Large Drops	1 Buck, or middling beaver
Earbobs	1 Doe, or small Beaver

Regulations for the Indian trade at Sandusky

Indian goods		To be sold for		
1 Blanket	4 Bucks	NB	1 Tall Buck, equal to	a Buck
1 Matchcoat	3 Bucks		2 Does	a Buck
Blankets ℔	4 Bucks		2 Spring Bucks	a Buck
1 pint of powder	1 Buck		1 large buck	
1 Bars of lead	1 Buck			
1 plain Shirt	2 Bucks			
1 Ruffled shirt	4 Bucks			
1 pr Stockings	1 Buck			
100 Wampum	1 Buck			

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(Sept.r)

Indian goods	to be sold for
1 yd Fulleau Knives	1 Buck
6 fathom of Garlong	1 Buck
2 fathom of Wilband	1 Buck
1 lb of Vermilion	6 Bucks
1 small Knife	1 Buck
1 fathom of Callico	3 Bucks
1 large flag handkerchief	1 Buck, & a Doe
1 fathom of Callimance	2 Bucks
1 Single whistle Cap	1 Doe
1 Double Do	1 Buck
Imbersed Blanket, 1 fathom	2 Bucks

Regulation for the Trade at Fort Pitt, delivered by Croghan, Dep.y Agent for Indian affairs in that Quarter

Indian goods	to be sold for
1 Strowd of 2 yards long	2 good Beaver, or 3 Bucks
1 Garniture Stockings of 1½ yards	1 middling beaver, or Buckskin
1 Mens plain shirt	1 Beaver, or a Buck, & a Doe
1 Mens ruffled Do	2 Beavers or 3 Buckskins
1 Childrens shirt	1 small beaver, or 1 Doe
1 Mens large blankets	2 good beaver, or 3 Bucks
1 Mens single striped Do	2 middling beavers, or buckskins
3 in a piece for Childrens Do	1 Middling beaver, or one Buck
1 Mens garniture Coats bound	2 Beavers, or 3 Bucks
1 Boys of 16 years old Do	1 Beaver, or Buck & a Doe,
1 Womens waistcoat strouge & plain	1 Buckskin
1 Womens plain Do	1 Doeskin
1 Childrens Do	1, Racoon
1 Black Wampum & Pounded	1 Buck
1 White Wampum & Do	Racoon
1 Gunpowder & pound	1 Buckskin
1 Bar of Lead	
12 flints	1 Racoon
1 fathom of Callico	1 Buck & a Doe, or good beaver
1 D.o Callimance	1 Buck
1 large silk handkerchief	1 Buck & a Doe
1 Vermilion & pound	2 good Beavers, or 3 Bucks
1 Fulleau Knives	2 Racoons
1 small Do	1 Racoon

Indean goods	to be sold for
One piece of rolld gartering	1 Buck
2 fathom of Ribband	1 Buck
1 Brass kettle big sort 4 lb	1 lb Beaver
Ten bottles of a gallon	2 Bucks
Large silver Armbands	4 Beaver, or 5 Bucks
Small Do	3 Beaver, or 4 Bucks
Wrist bands	2 Bucks
Womens hair plates	3 Beavers, or 4 Bucks
Silver Brochis	1 Racoon
Large Crosses	1 small beaver, or middling Buck
Earbobs	1 Doe

Regulations for the trade on the River Susquehanna

Indian goods	Prices	Indian goods	Prices
	£ s d		£ s d
One stroud	1 — — —	1 lb of powder	— — 3 —
One plain shirt	— — 10 —	1 lb of lead	— — — 6
One french Match Coat	— — 15 — —	1 Dozen of knifes	— — — 6
One English Do	— — 12 — —	1 large Knife	— — 1 — —
One blanket	— — 15 — —	1 small Do	— — — 9
One pr. stroud stocking	— — 7 — 6	1 lb of paint	— — 10 — —
1 pr half thick Do	— — 5 — —	1 fathm broad ribband	— — 2 — —
1 Ruffled shirt	— — 15 — —	1 Dozen of garters, or broad bedlace	— — 1 — —
1000 Black wampum	2 — 10 — —	Brass Kettles 4 lb	— — 5 — —
1000 White Do	1 — 15 — —		
One fathom of allicoe	— — 10 — —		
2 large silver Armbands	2 — — — —		
2 small Do	1 — 10 — —		
1 Hair plate	1 — — — —		
1 Wrist band	— — 7 — 6		
One fathom allimancoe	— — 7 — 6		
One Broch	— — 1 — 6		
One pair of Earbobs	— — 3 — 6		

9th September, 1761.

MEMORANDUM.

The Assembly being to meet on the 7th Instant, but not making a Quorum till to-day, the Governor laid before them a Copy of the late Indian Treaty, with the following Message:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Since your adjournment I received, very unexpectedly, a Message from the Chiefs of a considerable number of Indians, living to the Northward, & upon the Head Branches of the River Susquehanna, consisting of Six Nations, Delawares, Nanticokes, &ca., in which Message they acquainted me, that in consequence of an Invitation from this Government they had proceeded as far as Wyomink, in their way to Easton, where the Council Fire had of late been kindled, and where they desired that I would give them a meeting.

"Being conscious that no such invitation had been given them by me, & forseeing how great an Expence the proposed Interview would necessarily bring upon the Province, I was uneasy and uncertain what to do upon the Occasion.

"But on considering the ticklish situation of our affairs with those People, together with an Information I had just before received, that a Dissatisfaction was prevailing among them on account of some supposed neglect or ill Treatment from the English, I thought it might be for the Public Service forthwith to attend them, and to use my best endeavours to efface any impressions of that Sort, before they should have taken too deep root in their minds to be easily removed, and accordingly, by the advice of the Council, & some of the Gentlemen of your House, I did repair to Easton the beginning of the last Month, where sundry Conferences (I hope to good effect) were held between me & those Indians, the substance whereof is contained in the Treaty I have ordered to be now laid before you.

"The Gentlemen who on the part of the Provincial Commissioners attended & defrayed the Expences of the Treaty, will lay the accounts before you; and altho' the Charges that have arisen thereupon cannot but appear to be extremely high, yet when you call to mind of how great importance it is to remove all Misunderstandings, & even Jealousies, from the minds of those people, and to conciliate, as much as possible, their Friendship & Affection to the English Nation, I cannot entertain the least doubt but you will approve of what hath been done on the present occasion, notwithstanding that it does not appear that they had any particular business of Consequence to transact with the Government which necessarily called upon them to come down at that time.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"September 8th, 1761."

The Governor laid before the House Letters from Mr. Horsefield inclosing Intelligence of several Discourses that had passed lately among the Indians, which shewed much uneasiness and disaffection to the English, supported by Affidavits.

16th September, 1761.

Information having been repeatedly given the Governor that the New England Tresspasers refused to remove, & that others were intending to join them, he thought proper to issue the following Proclamation:

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"*Pennsylvania, ss.:*

"WHEREAS, divers persons, the natural born Subjects of his Majesty, belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies, have lately come into this Province, & without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable proprietaries, or Authority from the Government, have presumed in a Body to possess themselves of & settle upon a large Tract of Land in this province not yet purchased from the Indians, near Cushietunck, on the River Delaware, and in the Upper parts of Northampton County, and are endeavouring to persuade & inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces to confederate and join with them in their illegal and dangerous designs; and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong hand. *And whereas*, The Delaware Chief, Teedyuscung, hath made a very earnest & formal Complaint and Remonstrance to me against the said practices, insisting that the Intruders should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged or by me; and declared if this was not done, the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves Justice; with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand, that they might not pretend Ignorance; which has been since accordingly done by my Order. *And whereas*, since the making of the abovementioned complaint by Teedyuscung, the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, who were present at the Treaty held at Easton in the month of August last, did, in the most earnest manner, renew the said Complaint & remonstrance, and insist that this Government should afford them its aid in obliging the said Intruders to remove; affirming, 'That the said Lands had never yet been sold, or were intended to be sold by them, to any person or persons, whatsoever, notwithstanding what the said Intruders have said, or may continue

to say to the contrary; and that if any Indian or Indians had taken upon them to sell or dispose of the said Lands, they had done it unknown to the Six Nations, and had stolen them, with a View to fill their pockets with the Money.' *Wherefore*, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, & to preserve the peace and Friendship which is now so happily restored & subsisting between us and the Indians, & to prevent the terrible Consequences that must necessarily arise by their carrying into Execution their Threats of removing by Force, the Intruders on the said Lands, as also, to warn & prevent any of the Inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders, in their intended design of making Settlements in the said Indian Country, I have judged it proper, by and with ye advice of ye Council to issue this, my second Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring & enjoining in his Majesty's Name, all and every person and persons already settled, or residing on the said Lands, immediately to depart & move away from the same; And do hereby forbid all his Majestie's Subjects of this or any other Province, or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle, or possess any of the said Lands, or any other, the Lands within the Limits of this Province, not yet purchased of the Indians, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, and on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law; And I do hereby, also, strictly charge, enjoin, and require all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other, his Majesty's Liege People within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost endeavours to prosecute, and bring to Justice and condign punishment, all offenders in the Premises.

"Given under my hand, & the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & sixty-one, and in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c^a^.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"By His Honour's Command,
"RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 22nd Septr 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^{a}

Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, } Esq^{rs}
Thomas Cadwallader, Benjamin Chew, }

The two following Bills having been presented to the Governor for his Concurrence, were read and considered, namely, a Bill entitled "An act to enable the Owners and Possessors of Shuylkill point Meadow Land, in the County of Philadelphia, to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices, and Flood-gates in repair, & to raise a Fund to defray the Expence thereof." A Bill entituled "An Act for appointing certain persons to apply for, and receive the distributive Shares & Proportions which are or shall be allotted to this Province, out of the sum or sums of Money granted, or to be granted by Parliament to his Majestie's Colonies in America." To the first Bill there was no objection, & it was returned to the House with a Verbal Message, that the Governor would be ready to pass it when presented to him for that purpose. As to the second Bill, the Governor was advised to pass it, but before he signified his assent to the House, it appeared to them that the Governor should inform himself whether the Trustees of the Loan Office had drawn for that Parliamentary Grant which was allotted to this Province for the Year 1758, amounting to the sum of £26,902 8 0 Sterling, whereupon the Governor sent to the House the following Verbal Message by the Secretary:

"The Governor has now under consideration the Bill for appointing certain persons to apply for and receive the distributive Shares & Proportions which are or shall be allotted to this Province out of the sum or Sums of Money granted or to be granted by Parliament to his Majestie's Colonies in America; but before he returns the same, or gives an answer thereto, he desires the House will inform him whether the Trustees of the Loan Office have drawn for the sum of Twenty-six Thousand nine hundred and two Pounds eight Shillings Sterling, the part of the Parliamentary Grant allotted to this province for the year 1758, which, by an Act passed in the thirty-third Year of his late Majesty, was expressly directed to be drawn for by them, & applied in Abatement of the publick Taxes, & which he understands has already been received by Mr. Franklin."

The Secretary likewise was ordered to demand a List of the Certificates & Draughts already drawn, or to be drawn, by the House for the Service of the Current Year.

On the 23rd of September, a Message was delivered from the House to the Governor, acquainting him that the House had, previous to his Verbal Message of Yesterday, entered into a Resolve

1761
(Sept.r) 07th, Every thing being in readiness for Sir Wm Johnsons Departure from the Detroit, he imbarked in his Boat in the afternoon and proceeded to the Huron Village, about a Mile from the Fort, where he was to remain that Night having a good deal to say to the Indians there—

On his arrival he proceeded to the Huron Council House where he found the Indians all Assembled—

At a Meeting held at the Huron Village near Detroit—

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
George Croghan Esq.r Dep.ty Agent
John Johnson Esq.r
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary
Mons.r St Martin Interpreter

The Chiefs and Warriors of the Hurons, Ottawas, Powtewatamis &c.a

Anaiasa Speaker for the Hurons addressed Sir Wm as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

All the Nations living about the Detroit have attended with great satisfaction to what you have prayed to them, and will with pleasure observe whatever you have recommended, and I am now in their Name to speak to you on an Article of the utmost consequence to us, namely that of Trade and the Exchanging of our Furs for Merchandize, which is not at present on the best terms for us, and which Capt.n Campbell always told us you would regulate on your arrival here—

Brother You know the Things of this Country are very dear, that whenever Your Servants Traders with us should be very well used, find the same treatment which we had met with from the French, and get from you such necessaries as we wanted, for which reason we do beg you will allow us a Credit when the Autumn comes on for what we shall want, as the French use to do formerly, and as the Nations in these parts hope you will agree thereto—

Brother

You know that the greater part of our Warriors were unable to the request made to them last year by Mr. Croghan we gave to war against the Shawnees, for which reason we beg you will have pity on them, as when they return home they will be quite naked; we likewise pray that you will not omit any thing for our service, and that the Great Man who governs all will not forget us; that you will order our Guns and Hatchets to be mended for us & also procure us some Flints for our Guns of which we stand in so much need as of any thing else. This is the earnest request of all the Nations here assembled, and we beg that as we shall for the future deserve it, we may meet with the same favours and indulgences as those Nations of Indians do, who live in your Neighbourhood to whose good usage we are not strangers.

Brother

Gave six strings

These three Belts which we now deliver you, are in return for three Belts which you delivered us when you sent to recommend peace to all our Nations whereby you exhorted us to be always well disposed towards the English. We have given one of these Belts to our Brethren the Shawanese, to desire that they may likewise remain friends, and well disposed as you have recommended to us, which we shall always observe.

Gave three Belts

Brother

All the Nations inhabiting about the Detroit are charmed with your discourse to them, in which they could not find the least cause of exception they beg therefore that all the English may be informed of the good work now made, and of our good intentions towards them, as we shall make all our Young people acquainted therewith. We likewise return General Gunther many thanks for his care of us in sending you hither, and accompanying such agreable news with a handsome present; and you may assure him, that all we have said is the truth, and from our hearts we intreat you will on your part consider what hath passed, and live peaceably with us, and recommend Tranquillity to both the Troops and Inhabitants of this place, whereby we shall look upon them as one Brethren, and of one heart, and one body together; and that when any hasty crime may be committed contrary to the present Agreement, by any ignorant, ill disposed and ungovernable person, we beg you not to look upon it either as an act authorized, or approved of by any of our Nations, or as a thing agreable to us in general, but that we may

together

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together enjoy the blessings of the present peace, and unanimously
any differences or interruptions whatsoever — Gave a belt & Strd

Having finished what he had today, Sir William addressed them
Brethren of the Hurons &c.

I could unwilling to let slip the opportunity of meeting you at your
Castle before I left this Country, especially as I was desirous to bid
you farewell and hear and answer whatever you might have further to
say to me —

The resolutions which you have made of abiding by what I have
recommended to you gave me great satisfaction, and you may all be
assured of every thing being inviolably preserved on our parts, whilst
you act as Friends and Allies towards us and pay due attention
to the solemn alliance into which you have now entred —

In order to satisfy you on the subject of Trade, and to convince you
of our desire to let you have all indulgences which we can reasonably
afford you, I have made and left regulations for the trade at the
Detroit, Michelimackinack & other posts, and have fixed the prices
therein in low that I am apprehensive the traders will scarcely be
enabled to afford trading with you, or bringing goods amongst you
on such reasonable terms — Gave a belt

Brethren

With regard to the credit which you desire the Traders should
give you, it is entirely out of my power to satisfy you, as all English Subjects are free, and
cannot be compelled to sell their goods without receiving them, for the
same, unless they themselves choose it, what I must entirely depend
on their inclinations —

I am pleased to hear that many of your people are gone to War against
the Cherokees your ancient Enemys which I never intended to solicit
you to as knowing you to be sufficiently employed there, and I hope by
the time they may return with good success, which is a Warrior sufficient
recompence, and at the same time I hope you will consider our
distance, and the difficulty of complying with, or assisting you
in your demands, and as to the having your arms repaired I shall
give Orders to Mr Croghan to send a Smith from Pittsburgh for that
purpose, and shall send you some Guns in the Spring —

Gave a belt

Brethren

I return you thanks for your sending one of the belts which you received to the Shawanese, and for your exhortation thereon to them, as well as to the other Nations, and for recommending it to them to make their young men acquainted with all that had passed at the Meeting

Your assurances of remaining our firm friends, and of your approbation of this Visit, and of the present which I delivered you, are very agreeable to me, and I shall on my return home acquaint his Majesty, and the General therewith; and with all that hath been transacted in Council between us, with which I apprehend they will be well satisfied

As I have recommended it to the Commanding Officer at the Detroit, to prevent any of the Soldiers or Inhabitants from using you ill, I expect in return you will endeavour all you can to prevent any differences on the parts of your young Men, who are frequently very imprudent in their Conduct, and guilty of many irregularities

Brethren

I give you thanks for all the assurances you have made of remaining firm in your resolutions of abiding by the present treaty, and promising to communicate your intentions to all the other Nations, as also for your presenting the Calumet of peace, and the bunch of wampum as proofs of the truth of what you had sayed; and I sincerely wish that the Chain of friendship together with these your resolutions may remain entire, and unbroken for ever on your parts, which I am confident it must— whilst you regard your own peace and welfare, and the friendship of the English so long therefore as you pay a strict attention thereto, you may depend on our preserving the Chain entire, bright, and unsullied, and that we shall afford you all the protection, friendships and reasonable indulgences to which your conduct shall intitle you

The Conference then ended

North

A. M. The Warons Ocanastoto visited on Sir William, and after repeating what he had sayed to them the last night, returned their hearty thanks for the same and gave a bunch of Wampum

Then told him they were very glad to hear he would represent what had passed and been sayed by them, to his Majesty and to the General, and hoped their conduct would be pleasing to the King and him, as they were

Brethren

I return you thanks for your sending one of the belts which you received to the Shawanese, and for your resolution thereon to them, as well as to the other Nations, and for recommending it to them to make their young men acquainted with all that has passed at the Meeting

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Brethren

I give you thanks for all the assurances you have made of remaining firm in your resolutions of abiding by the present treaty, and promising to communicate your intentions to all the other Nations, as also for your presenting the Calumet of Peace; and the Belt & Bunch of Wampum as proofs the truth of what you had said; and I sincerely wish that the Chain of friendship together with these your resolutions may remain entire and unbroken for ever on your parts, which I am confident it must— whilst you regard your own peace and welfare, and the friendship of the Colonies so long therefore as you pay a strict attention thereto, you may depend on our preserving the Chain entire, bright, and unsullied, and that we shall afford you all the protection, friendships and reasonable indulgences to which your conduct shall intitle you

The Conference then ended

20th

Capt. Mc Kee the Huron's Orator waited on Sir William, and after repeating what he had said to them the last night, returned their hearty thanks for the same and gave a Bunch of Wampum

When told him they were very glad to hear he would represent what had passed and been engaged for them, to his Majesty and to the General and hoped their conduct would be pleasing to the King and him, as they

were

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Sept.r

were determined to remain his friends and Allies, and to live in strict amity with the Cherokees, and with all his subjects in America by preserving the Covenant Chain forever entire.—

Thanked Sir William for having spent a Night at their Castle, and wished him a pleasant Journey, and safe arrival at home.—

Hon.ble Wharton Interpreter on taking leave delivered the following Answers to some Questions proposed to him Viz.d by Sir William Johnson relative to the State of that Country &c.a

Answer to the 1.st Article concerning Ind.s Numbers &c.a

The Hurons are 200 and upwards &c.a The Ottawas 220
The Powtawatamis 160, Those called les Poulteaux du Détroit are 200,
The Chawanges of Saguenam, and of Lachetanous are 400 making in
all 1180, who depend on, and live about the Détroit— they are
all connected & correspond together in an Offensive & Defensive Alliance.
Their Allies are the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, Wawiachtanos,
Kaskoukias, Twicktwees, and all the Nations of the North.—

(No 2.d Art.k)

In the time of the French the garrison of Détroit consisted but
of 120 Soldiers at the Miamis of 10, or 12. at Wawiachtas, and
at St Joseph the same.—

The Indians never shewed any dislike to such garrisons, but frequently
desired the Generals, not to augment their number, but that some
traders were amongst them the better.—

The Indians did not like the then new establishments, or the building of
New Forts, which gave them great cause of suspicion.—

(To the 3.d Art.k)

The French had a Settlement on Lake Superior, another on Lake Huron,
but they never answered the purpose.— Lake Superior is the most
practicable for Navigation from the many little harbours & places of
shelter where the Vessells can be secured from storms.—

The Navigation thereof begins about 10th or 15th of June, and ends
about the end of September.— Lake Huron is more difficult for navigation.—
Lake Michigan and Lake Erie are very shallow.—

The Navigations of the Lakes Michigan and Huron continue about

the

the 20th or 25th of May and ends about the end of October—
On Lake Erie the Navigation commences about 15th or the end of April,
and ends about the end of November—
I enquired the most Convenient places for Trade are L'Boeuf, La pointe de
Chagouamigon, Le Pepigen, and Kaministiguoya—

Sir William delivered a paper of Instructions to Mr Croghan, of which
the following is a Copy

Instructions for George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent

Sir

Detroit Septr 18th 1761—

You are required immediately to proceed to Sandoushy Sloop
with Capt. Montour whom you are to dispose of as you shall judge best
for the service, and from thence to the Ohio where you will collect all
the English prisoners who may yet be found amongst the Indians, or
in their Towns, and send them forthwith to their respective former places
of abode— After having effected this service you will return to
Detroit, and there agree with a Smith on the most reasonable terms
who is to repair to Detroit there to remain for one year in order to
mend the Arms &c. of any Indians in Amity with the English who
may apply to him for that purpose by order of the Commanding Officer

As I have promised to the Nations living in the Neighbourhood of
Detroit a parcel of Hoes for weeding their Cornfields, you will order
a Couple of hundred of the middling sort to be immediately made there
and either by the first Conveyance, with Directions for the distribution of them
as equally as possible—

You are next to proceed to Philadelphia and wait on Major
General Monckton before whom you are to lay the accompts relating
to the Indian expences which have lately accrued— And
Lastly you are to give me notice of the success which you have had
in getting the prisoners out of the Indians hands, as also to inform
me of any other matters relative to the Department of Indian affairs

I am Sir &c.

Sir William Johnson having taken his leave of the Indians, proceeded
on

1761
Sept^r
October
October
November

on abreast Cow Island to her boat on board of which he embarked about 1 pm, & proceeded by the south side of Lake Oneto Niagara, and from thence to Fort Johnson, where he arrived on the 31st of October —

Copy of Sir William Johnson's Letter to the Earl of Hyper General Jeffy Amherst Knight of the Bath Dated Fort Johnson November 5th

(Sir)

I have the honour to acquaint you that I arrived here from the Detroit upon the 29th ult, after a tedious Journey of 6 weeks, having left that place on the 10th of September last —

It is with great satisfaction I now inform your Excellency that I left the Western Indians extremely well disposed towards the English and Laws of Operation that must be established upon a stable & foundation Viz, that unless quarter is granted them, they will never break the peace established with them; and they now entirely agree to consent every thing & calling down the Ratteaux to a Meeting at Detroit to malles & abilliments which I doubt not I shall be enabled to establish and which I shall immediately set about upon Your Excellency approves thereof —

The particulars of my proceedings since leaving home & the general conference which I had on my journey, as also that of the general Meeting with the Delawares & Shawanese at the Detroit being very long, I cannot be able to enumerate them for sometimes, unless more expected to know, which your Excellency would chuse, since the Meeting at the Detroit were, you the first not are made up —

I have detained Lieut Johnson who is now making up and recording the proceedings, he having acted in that Capacity during the Summer in the absence of my Secretary, whose bad state of health prevented his attendance on me, and hope your Excellency may not have any objection thereto —

I herewith enclose your Excellency a Letter from Capt Campbell Commandt at the Detroit with his accounts of expences, which tho they may appear considerable I am of opinion the remoteness of the Station & state of affairs at that time, rendered them in a great measure necessary —

J

New Castle upon Delaware
23d Oct. 1761

Sir

In Obedience to the Orders of the Lords of Trade signified by your Letter of the 8th of October last I have sent to the Care of Mr Penn Two sets of the new Edition of the Laws of our Province compleat in every Respect but that they want a Table, which is not yet finished. As I have been long in expecting their Lordships Order, on account of our Laws being out of Print, I have rather chosen to send them in their present Condition than to defer it longer. As soon as the Table is finished and printed, I shall have the honour of transmitting to them Two other compleat Setts with Tables to those defective ones; of which I beg You will please to acquaint them.

I am with the greatest Respect

Sir

your Most Obed.t & most
Humble Servant

James Hamilton

John Pownal Esquire

P.S.

As I am surprized at a Delaware from home by this Ships unexpected Sailing, I must beg you will excuse the Form of this Letter.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

On his Majesty's Service

For

John Pownall Esquire
Secretary to the Right Honourable the Lords
Commissioners for Trade & Plantations
at Whitehall

Via Bristol

23 DE

X. 5.

Rec.d Jan.y 14.1762

Letter from Genl. Lewis
Plantation Regt. Lewis
Relative to the Cause
of Mr. Stone, for the use
of the Crown.

Enclosed.

Honour'd Sir — Fort Burd October 25th 1760

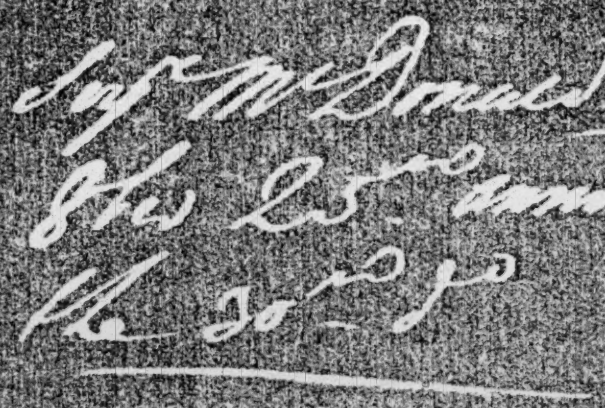
21

Here comes Jack Cornelius & Jacobs wife & the Indians seems very much troubled and say the white people tells all these lies yet these hunters keeps so far from the Fort that I cannot tell them not Can I send after them I have Rather Heard of three Rangers but cannot tell the Numbers

If your Honour would be pleased to send an Advertisment which I could set up at the Most Conspicuous to Give them notice then I could Handle them more Easier if they Should come again

I am with all Due Respect
Your Hon.r Most Humble Servant

Angus McDonald



By Henry Bouquet Esqr &c. &c. &c.

All Sutlers and Retailers of Liquors are hereby forbid to sell or give any Rum Wine Beer or other Strong Liquors to Soldiers on Mondays: and on every other day Are on no Pretence Whatsoever to Suffer Soldiers or Artificers in their Houses or let them have any Strong Liquors during the working hours —

Given under my hand at Fort Pitt the 22d: day of September 1764

By Henry Bouquet Esq.r &c.a &c.a

Whereas by a Treaty held at Easton in the year 1758 and afterwards
Ratified by his Majestys Ministers the Country to the west of the Alegheny
Mountains is allowed to the Indians for their hunting Ground, and as
it is of the highest Importance to his Majestys service and the preservation
of the peace and a good understanding with the Indians, to avoid giving
them any Just cause of Complaint. This is therefore to forbid any of his
Majestys subjects to settle or hunt to the west of the Alegheny Mountains
on any pretence whatever, unless such persons have obtained Leave in
Writing from the General or the Governors of their respective Provinces
And produced the same to the Commanding officer at Fort Pitt;
And all the officers and Non Commissioned officers commanding at the
several posts erected in that part of the Country for the Protection
of the Trade are hereby Ordered to seize or cause to be seized any of the
Majestys Subjects who without the above Authority, should pretend
to Settle or Hunt upon the said Lands, and to Send them with their
Horses and Effects to Fort Pitt there to be Tried and Punished
According to the Nature of their Offence by the Sentence of a
Court Martial

Given under my hand at Fort Pitt
this thirtyeth day of October 1761

1761 (120)

Septr in abakansh Town Ye 8th I set off in a Canoe in company with Mr Askin, and proceeded down the River St Clair to the Lake, and from thence to Detroit, where I arrived on the 10th of the same month.

October

November Copy of Sir William Johnson's Letter to his Excellency Major General Sir Jeffy Amherst Knight of the Bath Dated at Johnson Novemr 5th

(Sir)

I have the honour to acquaint you that I arrived here from the Detroit on Saturday last, after a tedious Journey of six weeks, having left that place on the 10th of September last.

I am with great satisfaction I now inform your Excellency that I left the Eastern Indians extremely well disposed towards the English, and have a opinion that matters accomodated upon a stable foundation there, that unless greatly provoked thereto, they will never break the peace established with them; and they now only remain to compleat every thing by calling down the Shawanese to a Meeting I shall try all matters at this time which I doubt not I shall be readily able to do and which I shall immediately set about if your Excellency approves thereof.

The particulars of my proceedings since leaving home, & the several Conferences which I had on my journey, as also that of the general Meeting with the Western Confederacy at the Detroit being very long, I cannot be able to transmit them for sometime, I therefore request to know whether your Excellency would chuse I should at the Meeting at the Detroit store, before the Nations are made up

I have detained Lieut Johnson who is now making up, and recording the proceedings, he having acted in that Capacity during the Summer in the absence of my Secretary, whose bad state of health prevented his attendance on me, and hope your Excellency may not have any objection thereto.

I herewith enclose your Excellency a Letter from Capt Campbell Commandt at the Detroit with his accompts of expences, which tho they may appear considerable, I am of opinion the remoteness of his Garrison, & State of affairs at that time, rendered them in a great measure necessary.

I

I return your Excellency thanks for the Copy of the Conference at Easton of which I am to acknowledge the receipt — Mr Hamilton having not sent any Copy I should otherwise have been a Stranger to the proceedings I find the Indians complaints therein contained are much a piece with those they made to me, & run chiefly on the dearness of goods and scarcity of Ammunition — But I hope the regulations I have made, & the Stores there will be a means of making them easy with regard to the price of goods, & bearing which they cannot get them, or seem to purchase without the latter —

As soon as all the proceedings or any part which your Excellency may chuse, can be prepared for your perusal, they shall be immediately transmitted to you, and I flatter myself that on inspection they will appear to your Excellency satisfactory —

I have the honour to be &c —

Copy of Sr Jeffy Amherst Letter Dated New York Novr 22d
in answer to the foregoing —

Sir

I defered acknowledging the receipt of, and thanking you for your Letter of the 10th Sept from the Detroits, until your arrival at Fort Johnson as I heard you were on your way thither; and I have a particular pleasure in learning by yours of the 5th Instant, received Lastnight, that you are returned in Health —

The disposition you left the Western Indians in leaves me no doubt, but that every thing in those parts will remain quiet, as there can be no fear of their being intruded or encroached by any of his Majestys Subjects, but on the contrary those Indians will allways find protection from the Kings Officers, while they continue to act like true & faithfull Allies to his Majesty, which I am perswaded will appear to be so much for their own Interest, that they will be carefull of deviating therefrom —

You are certainly the best judge how necessary a Meeting with the Six Nations will be at this time: Some it appears to be very requisite, in order that those Nations may be made acquainted with your Transactions amongst their Western Brethren, & thereby become of the strong Chain of friendship that now subsists between the Kings Subjects, and the several Indian Nations in his Majestys Dominions; And the sooner this Meeting is called, I think, the better —

I

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

A.L.S.[1]

Fort Johnson Novbr. 5th. 1761.

SIR

I have the honour to acquaint you that I arrived here from the Detroit on Saturday last, after a tedious Journey of Six Weeks, having left that place on ye. 18th. of Septbr. last —

it is with great satisfaction I now inform your Excellency that I have left the Westeren Indians extremely well disposed towards the English, and I am of opinion that matters are settled on so stable a foundation there, that unless greatly Irritated thereto, they will never break the Peace established with them, and there now only remains to compleat everry thing, by calling down the Six Nations to a meeting, and settleing all matters with them, which I doubt not being readily able to do, and will imediately sett about it, if your Excellency approves of it. —

The particulars of my proceedings since leaveing Home, and of the severall Conferrences which I had on my Journey, as also that of the generall Meeting with the Western Confederacy &ca. at Detroit, being verry long I cannot be able to transmit them for some time. I should therefore be glad to know whether Your Excellency would choose those at the Meeting at ye. Detroit alone, before the rest are made up. —

I have detained Lieut. Johnson[2] who is now makeing up, and recording the proceedings, he haveing acted in yt. capacity dureing the Summer, in the absence of my Secretary, whose bad State of health prevented his attending me, and hope Your Excellency may not have any objection thereto. —

I herewith inclose Your Excellency letters from Capt. Campbell Commands. at the Detroit, with an Acctt. of expences, which I am

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[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 39. Printed in part in *Johnson Papers*, 3:559.

[2] Guy Johnson.

of opinion, the remoteness of his garrison, and state of Affairs at that time rendered them in a great measure necessary. —

I return your Excellency thanks for the Coppy of the conferrences at Easton. Mr. Hamilton has not as yet sent me any Coppys so that I should otherwise have been an entire Stranger to ye. proceedings. I find ye Indians complaints therein contained, are much of a peice with those made to me, and run cheifly on the dearness of Goods, & Scarcity of Amunition. but I hope the Regulations I have made, and left at the Posts, will be a means of makeing them easy with regard to ye. prices of Goods & Cloathing, which they cannot gett Skins, or firrs to purchase without the latter.

As Soon as all the proceedings, or such part as Your Excellency may choose can be made ready for your perusal they shall be imediately transmitted to you and I flatter myself that on inspection, they will appear to your Excellencys Satisfaction, than which, nothing will give me greater pleasure.

haveing the honour to be
Your Excellencys
Most Obedient
& Most Humble Servant
WM. JOHNSON

PS. I should be glad Your
Excellency would give me an Order
for some Amunition, & provision,
as I have not an ounce of either
in Store. —

His Excellency
SR. JEFFERY AMHERST, Knt. of the Bath

and him safely keep so that You may have his Body [before] us at the City of New York, on the third tuesday in January next, to Answer unto Abraham Hasbrouk of a Plea of Traspass, and also to a Bill of the said Abraham Hasbrouck against the said Patrick Flynn, for taking and Carrying away the Goods and Chattels of the said Abraham Hasbrouck to his Damadge, One hundred pound, according to the Custom of our Court, before Us to be Exhibited, and have You then & their this Writ—Witness John Chambers Esqr Second Justice, Daniel Horsemenden, Esqr third Justice & David Jones forth Justice of our Supream Court for the Province of New York, the Thirtieth Day of October, in the Thirty forth Year of your Reign.

CLARKE.

a true Copy
J. APPY Secretary

LIVINGSTON Attorney

From Sir William Johnson

FORT JOHNSON Novr 6th 1761

Dear Sir

After a tedious Journey of 6 Weeks I arrived from the Detroit a few days ago, and am now to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 2^{d} of last July, which I was then prevented from answering, by reason of my being on my Journey

With regard to the Lands, I beg leave to referr you to Mr. Banyar, to whom I have wrote by this opportunity, & made him such proposalls as I imagine will be acceptable. I must confess I was a good deal out of humour when I wrote you last, as I judged myself in a great measure trifled with by some people, especially as I had the Indian Deed of gift prior to any other pretensions; & when it is notorious that I am the only person in these parts who (far from preventing) takes every measure for settling the Lands which I purchase, by the encourage-

ment of Industrious people to whom I grant lotts, on the most reasonable terms. At the same time that I was a good deal disgusted at the delays which I met with, I still flattered myself that the friendship subsisting between us, would secure me your interest therein, And I should be heartily glad that the affair might be settled during your administration.

I should be glad to hear from you, what Mr Barclay has wrote you, concerning the land in the Mohawks Country, as well as upon the Subject at present in question.

The Western Confederacy of Indians, seem entirely disposed to favour the English, & will not in my opinion, unless provoked, be ever persuaded to break the peace which I have made with them. And in order to finish all matters, and put things on a proper footing, I purpose with General Amhersts approbation, to call down the Six Nations to a Meeting, where I hope everything will be adjusted to the publick Satisfaction.

As I am busied at present in preparing, & making up the Indian proceedings for General Amhersts perusal I hope you'll excuse my present brevity, which I shall make up for in my next for altho a good deal embarrassed at present, I was unwilling to let Slip the acknowledgement of your last, as well as the opportunity of Assuring you how much I am,

Dr Sir, with the greatest Sincerity

Your Hearty Welwisher & most Humble Servant

Wm. JOHNSON

P.S.

I Judge it necessary to inform you that one Urie Klock residg at Conajoharee has during my absence, deported himself in so extraordinary a manner towards the Inhabitants, & Indians there, that he has given an universal discontent particularly concerning the Land purchased of Mr Livingston (which you know included the Indian Castle) by warning, & threatening to turn sed

people off who have resided thereon, & payed
rent to the Indians for the same these sev[l]
years past, with other unwarrantable steps,
I should therefore be glad to have y[r]
opinion thereon, & to have a stop put thereto
at least until I shall hear from Europe
having wrote home on that Subject, otherwise
the Ind[ns] may attempt to right themselves,
which may be productive of bad consequences,
& which it may not be in my power to prevent

Y[rs]
W.J.

The Honble
M[r] COLDEN L[t] Gov[r]

From Gov. Robert Monckton

NEW YORK Nov[br] y[e] 11th 1761

Sir

Finding that by the 99th Instruction to Sir Charles Hardy, (& supposing that mine will be the same) His Majesty is Pleas'd to Order in case of the Governors Absence, one full moiety of the Salary, & of all Perquisites, & Emoluments, that would become due unto him; to be pay'd to the L[t] Gov[r], or Commander in Chief, during the Gov[rs] Absence. And as my Absence will be on His Majesty's Service, It would be best that this should be settled between us, before I leave this. I should therefore Sir, be glad to have your thoughts on it—as my time is but Short

I am
With much truth & Esteem
Sir
Your obedient Hum[ble] Serv[t]
ROB[T] MONCKTON

At a Council held at the Capitol the 17th. day of November 1761.

Present
The Governor

John Blair
William Nelson
Thomas Nelson
Peter Randolph
Richard Corbin
Philip Ludwell Lee
Robert Carter K.
Presley Thornton Esqrs

The Governor having produced to the Board the Substance of several Treaties and Engagements lately entered into with the Indians and the same having been read, and the Letter from the Lords of Trade dated the 17th. of February, and communicated the 10th. of June last, duly considered, it was the Advice of the Council, that his Honor should transmit to their Lordships a Copy of the Minutes of the said Treaties, and also of the Release of the Indians of the Six Nations made at the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744, with a Copy of the Consent of the Ohio Indians thereto at Logstown in 1752, and signify to their Lordships that in Consequence thereof many Grants have been made of Lands and Settlements thereon, and the Settlers never molested before the Encroachments of the French.

W. Walthoe Cl. Con

Release from the Indians of the Six Nations to the King.

To all People to whom these Presents shall come Conasatego, Tachanoontia, Cachayron, Terachtadon, Necomyhack, Racinawuchto Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Onondagoes; Saquehsoyent, Gachradodow, Hucasahy-a-kon Rowanhoneo, Onchquah, Seayentio, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Cayugas; Swadany alias Shickellamy, Quickgua; Onoh Kallydawey alias Watsatsa, Tohavhwannorow, Onhochtstaw and Tier-Haawey Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Tuscaroras; Tanawangos, and Tanichwenthes Sachems or

SIR W. JOHNSON TO THE REV. ELEAZER WHEELOCK

Fort Johnson, Novr 17th 1761.

Reverand Sir,

Yours of the 2d Inst I had a few days ago The pleasure of receiveing by ye hands of Kirtland,[1] I am pleased to find ye Lads I sent have meritted your good opinion of them. I expect they will return, and hope will make such progress in the English Language, & their Learning, as may prove to your Satisfaction, & the Benifit of the Indians, who are realy much to be Pittied—my absence these four month, has prevented my design of encourageing some more Lads going to you, and since my return (which is but Lately) I have not had an opportunity of seeing either Old or Young, bing all on their Hunt, when they come back, I shall talk with, & advise their Parents to Embrace this favourable opertunity of havin their Children instructed, and doubt not of their readiness to Lay hold of so kind & charitable an offer.

Kirtlands intention of Learning ye Mohawk language I much approve of, as after acquireing it, he could (when qualified) be of vast service to them as a Clergy man which they much want, and are verry desireous of having.

The present Laudable design of instructing A number of Indian Boys will I doubt not, when more known, lead Several Gentlemen to contribute towards it, & enable You thereby to increase the number of Scholars, wth whom I shall not be backward to contribute my mite.

I have given in charge to Joseph[2] to speak in my name to any good Boys he may See, and incour-

1 Rev. Samuel Kirtland, afterwards so celebrated as a missionary among the Oneidas. His life, by his grandson, Rev. S. K. Lothrop, will be found in Spark's Amer. Biography, 2 ser. XV.

2 This was the celebrated Joseph Brant, *Thay-en-de-nea-ga*, since so well known through Col. Stone's elaborate biography of him. We find the following account of his introduction to the Rev. Mr. Wheelock in the latter's Narrative of the Indian School at Lebanon, 1763. "The Honourable Scotch Commissioners in and near *Boston*, understanding and approving of the Design of sending for *Indian* Children of remote Tribes, to be educated here, were the first Body, or Society, who have led the Way in making an Attempt for that purpose. Which because of the Newness and remarkable Success of it, and because it may encourage such a Design in time to come, I suppose it may not be disagreeable, if I am a little particular in my account of it: While I was in *Boston* they passed a Vote to this purpose, *May* 7, 1761, 'That the Rev. Mr. *Wheelock* of *Lebanon* be desired, to fit out *David Fowler*, an *Indian* Youth, to accompany Mr. *Sampson Occom*, going on a Mission to the *Oneidas*, that said *David* be supported on said Mission for a Term not exceeding 4 Months; and that he endeavour on his Return to bring with him a Number of *Indian* Boys, not exceeding three, to be put under Mr. *Wheelock's* Care and Instruction, and that 20l. be put into Mr. *Wheelock's* Hands to carry this Design into Execution; and that when said Sum shall be expended, he advise the Treasurer of it, and send his Accounts for Allowance.'

"Pursuant to this Vote I cloathed and furnished said *David* with Horse and Money, for his long Tour into the Wilderness which he set out on *June* 10th, in Company with Mr. *Occom*, by the Way of *New-York*; in which Journey he rode above a thousand Miles, and by the Advice, Direction and Assistance of Sir William Johnson, obtained three Boys of the *Mohawk* Nation, who were willing to leave their Friends and Country and come among Strangers of another Language, and quite another Manner of Living, and where, perhaps, no one of their Nation then living had ever been; and among a People of whom their Nation have been of a long Time inclined to entertain Jealousies. Their Names were, *Joseph*, *Negyes*, and *Center*. They arrived here *August* 1st, 1761, but had so much Caution in the extraordinary Enterprize, that they brought each of them an Horse from their own Country. Two of them were but little better than naked, and could not speak a Word of *English*. The other being of a Family of Distinction among them, was considerably cloathed, *Indian*-fashion, and could speak a few words of *English*. They let me know, as soon as I could understand them, that Sir Wm. Johnson had told them they should return and visit their Friends in the Fall of the Year. I took speedy Care to *cleanse* and cloath them.

• • • • • • • • • • • •

"*Center's* Countenance, as I thought when he came, discovered that he was not in Health. My Suspicions increased, and the Issue proved they were not groundless. He continued with me till the Fall, when the Physician I employed advised me, that his Disorders threatned his Life, and prevailed to such a Degree that he looked upon him to be incurable, and that

age 'em to accept the Generous offer now made them, wch he promised to do, & Return as Soon as possible & that without horses—in case there should not a Sufficient number go now, I will on return of ye Inds from Hunting, advise them To Send as many as is required also endeavour to Send one To the Revd Mr Graves,[1] whose offer (if they have any common Sence) they will look upon in the friendly & Generous light it Deserves.

As I am very much hurried at present, must beg leave to refer you to Kirtland for any perticulars you may choose to be informed of as I had a good deal of Conversation with him, regarding the Present State & Disposition of the Indians in severall.

I wish you all Success in it undertaking

And am wth truth & Sincerity

Reverend Sir Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

The Reverend Eleazer Wheelock. WM. JOHNSON.

REV. JACOB OEL TO SIR WM. JOHNSON.

uijt mein hauss febr. de 8te A° 1762.

To the honorable
Sir William Johnson.

that ij reit these Letter en trouble You bij these ij be forced for it: the Reason is because ij heard yesterdaij in the Castle that the Bostoniers were designed to erect schools in everij Castle by choosing uijt two jung boijs for to be send in nieu engelland to be instructed there and them should instruct the others in proper learning. now learning is good en is most necessarij amongs the haddens that cannot be contradicted but ij want to know to what design as it is to introduce their own Presbijteren Church than can it not be allowed, en as it prejudice our Church en Church ceremonies, en is not a greable en conform to them than it must not be allowed en as so is it is against them: but as het design is with that pourpose than ij have nothing to saij en be content en must be content with it. now Sir ij let it to your Sirs weisse consideratie en he shall to best know de what is in these matters, en let my be ignorant in that matter. but ij think it shall not be taken in a rang sense that ij reit these things to your Honour then ij noem freely mine beste

he judged it best to send him back to his Friends, and that soon, or it would be too late to send him at all; and according to this Advice I sent him away with *Negyes*, having furnished them with Money for their Journey into the *Mohawk* Country, on the 23d Day of *October*. *Joseph* tarried longer to accompany young *Kirtland*, who was learning the *Mohawk* Language of him, and whom I sent into that Country to obtain six Boys of those Nations, to partake of the Benefit of Sir PETER WARREN's Legacy, according to the Instructions of the General Assembly of the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, before mentioned.

"*Center* reached home, but died soon after. *Negyes*, I hear, was captivated by a young Female and married. Mr. *Kirtland* and *Joseph* set out for the *Mohawk* Country *November* 4th, and returned *November* 27th, and brought two *Mohawk* Lads with them, viz. *Moses* and *Johannes*, by whom Sir WM. JOHNSON informed me that he expected to be able to send the Rest when they came in from hunting. I informed the Hon. Commissioners of the State of the Case, and by a Letter from the Reverend Dr. CHAUNCY, Chairman of their Committee, in the Name of the rest, was desired to let them have in their Pay and under their Direction these two who came last with *Joseph*, which I consented to, provided they would remit the necessary Charges which I had been at in procuring and cloathing them, and give me as I afterwards charged them for their Support and Tuition, upon which Conditions they took them. I immediately sent to Sir WM. JOHNSON for other six to partake of Sir PETER WARREN's Legacy. These three, viz. *Joseph*, *Moses* and *Johannes*, continued with me in the Pay of the Commissioners till *May* 27, 1762."

1 Rev. Matthew Graves, Episcopal minister of New London, Conn.

I return your Excellency thanks for the Copy of the Conference at Easton of which I am to acknowledge the receipt M.r Hamilton having not sent any Copy. I should otherwise have been a Stranger to the proceedings. I find the Indians complaints therein contained are much a piece with those they made to me, & turn chiefly on the dearness of goods and scarcity of Ammunition. But I hope the regulations I have made, & the above Reports will be a means of making them easy with regard to the price of Goods, & trusting which they cannot get here, or think to purchase without the latter.

As soon as all the proceedings or any part which your Excellency may chuse, can be prepared for your perusal, they shall be immediately transmitted to you, and I flatter myself that on inspection they will appear to your Excellency's Satisfaction.

I have the honour to be &c.

Copy of Sir Jeff.y Amherst's Letter Dated New York Nov.r 22.d in answer to the foregoing.

Sir

I deferred acknowledging the receipt of, and thanking you for your Letter of the 10.th Sept.r from the Detroit, until your arrival at Fort Johnson as I heard you was on your way thither; and I have a particular pleasure in learning by yours of the 5.th Instant, received Last night, that you are returned in Health.

The disposition you left the Western Indians in leaves me no doubt, but that every thing in those parts will remain quiet, as there can be no fear of their being insulted or provoked by any of his Majesty's Subjects, but on the contrary those Indians will always find protection from the Kings Officers, while they continue to act like true & faithful Allies to his Majesty, which I am perswaded will appear to be so much for their own Interest, that they will be careful of deviating therefrom.

You are certainly the best judge how necessary a Meeting with the Western Nations will be at this time: Some it appears to be very requisite, in order that those Nations may be made acquainted with your Transactions amongst their Western Brethren, & thereby becoming of the strong Chain of friendship that now subsists between the Kings Subjects, and the several Indian Nations in his Majesty's Dominions. And the sooner this Meeting is held, I think, the better.

I

1761
Novem.r

I doubt not but the Regulations You have made, and left at the several posts, for fixing the prices of goods and Cloathing, will effectually put a stop to the complaints made by the Indians, in regard to the dearness of those Commodities ——

I shall be very glad to have the particulars of your proceedings, with the general Correspondency which you had on your journey, as well as those at the General Meeting at the Détroit, but you will please to do whichever is most convenient for yourself, by transmitting them to me Separately, or when the Whole are finished ——

You will please to acquaint me of the Quantity of Provisions & Ammunition you think absolutely necessary to have at their time; I imagine it can be but little, and I will give directions for your being Supplied accordingly ——

Altho I have ordered all Deserters to their posts, Yet as Mr Johnson is useful to you, and think I shall on all occasions be glad to Oblige you, he may remain with you, until he sett out for Niagara after which, if you can spare him, I will be right that he joyns his Company ——

I take this opportunity to acquaint you, that the Troops under the Command of Major General Monckton all in good health, sailed from the Hook on the 19th instant, with a fair Wind, and fine weather, the whole consisting of Seventy one Sail ——

I am &c

P.S. I have not had time as yet to examine into the accounts you have transmitted me from Detroit, Imagine you have Still more to come, I shall hope for all the Economy that could be used has been observed, the Amount of, even these expences I have seen appear to be high ——

Extract of a Letter from George Croghan Esq.r D.y Agt. Dated Fort Pitt October 12th ——

Hon.d Sir

Inclosed I send you a return of the Number of people Necessary to be employed in your Honours Department of Indian affairs in the Western District, which in my opinion will not be able to do the duty as it should be done ——

I

ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR MONCKTON

Contemporary Copy[1]

[Dec. 9, 1761]

Sir William Johnson received[2] from the Lt. Governor a Copy of his Majestys Instructions,[3] of which the following is likewise a Copy —

George R. Additional Instruction for our Trusty and Well beloved Robert Monckton Esqr. our Captain General and Governor in Chief of our Province of New York and the territories depending thereon in North America; and in his Absence to our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of our said Province for the time being. Given at our Court at St. James's the Ninth day of December 1761, in the second year of our Reign —

Whereas the peace and Security of our Colonies and Plantations upon the Continent of North America, does greatly depend upon the amity and Alliance of the several Nations, or Tribes of Indians, bordering upon the said Colonies, and upon a just and faithfull observance of those Treatys and Compacts, which have been heretofore Solemnly entered into with the said Indians, by our Royal Predecessors Kings and Queens of this Realm. And Whereas notwithstanding the repeated Instructions which have been from time to time given by our late Royal Grandfather, to the Governors of our several Colonies upon this Head, the said Indians have made and do still continue to make great Complaints, that Settlements have been made and possession taken of

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

[2] Received March 11, 1762.

[3] See also Report of the Lords of Trade on the Instructions to Governor Monckton, in *Docs. Rel. Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:463-64; Lords of Trade to Lieutenant Governor Colden, in *ibid.*, 7:485; and Lieutenant Governor Colden to the Lords of Trade, in *ibid.*, 7:486-87.

Lands, the property of which, they have by Treaties reserved to themselves, by Persons claiming the said Lands under pretence of Deeds of Sale and Conveyance, illegally, fraudulently and surreptitiously obtained of the said Indians; And Whereas it has likewise been represented unto us, that some of our Governors or other Chief Officers of our said Colonies, regardless of the duty they owe to us, and of the Welfare and Security of our Colonies, have countenanced such unjust Claims and pretentions by passing Grants of the Lands so pretended to have been purchased of the Indians. We therefore taking this matter into our Royal Consideration, as also the fatal Effects, which would attend a Discontent amongst the Indians, in the present Situation of affairs, and being determined upon all occasions to support and protect the said Indians, in their just Rights and Possessions, and to keep inviolable the Treaties and Compacts which have been entered into with them Do hereby strictly enjoyn and command, that neither yourself nor any Lieutenant Governor, President of the Council or Commander in Chief of our said Province of New York, do upon any pretence whatsoever, upon pain of our highest Displeasure, and of being forthwith removed from your or his Office, pass any Grant or Grants to any person whatever, of any Lands within or adjacent to the Territories possessed or occupied by the said Indians, or the property or possession of which has at any time been reserved, to or claimed by them; And it is our further Will and pleasure that you do publish a Proclamation, in our Name Strictly enjoyning and requiring all persons whatever, who may either willfully or inadvertently have seated themselves upon any Lands so reserved to, or claimed by the said Indians, without any lawfull Authority for so doing, forthwith to remove therefrom. And in case you shall find upon strict enquiry to be made for that purpose, that any Person or Persons do Claim to hold or possess any Lands within our said Province, upon pretence of purchases made of the said Indians, without a proper License first had and obtained either from us or any of our Royal Predecessors, or any persons acting under our or their Authority, you are forthwith to cause a prosecution to be carried on against

such person or persons who shall have made such fraudulent purchases, to the end, that the Land may be recovered by a due Course of Law — And Whereas the wholesome Laws, which have at different times been passed in several of our said Colonies, and the Instructions which have been given by our Royal predecessors, for restraining persons from purchasing Lands of the Indians, without a License for the purpose, and for regulating the proceedings upon such purchases, have not been duly observed; It is therefore Our Express will and pleasure, that when any applications shall be made to you, for License to purchase Lands of the Indians, you do forbear to grant such license until you shall have first transmitted to us, by our Commissioner for Trade and plantations, the particulars of such applications, as well in respect to the Situation, as the Extent of the Lands so proposed to be purchased, and shall have received our further directions therein. And it is our further Will and pleasure, that you do forthwith cause these our Instructions to you to be made public, not only within all parts of our said province Inhabited by our Subjects, but also amongst the several Tribes of Indians, living within the same, to the End that our Royal Will and pleasure in the premises may be known, and that the Indians may be apprised of our determined Resolution to support them, in their just rights, and inviolably to observe our Engagements with them —

G. R. —

A true Copy of the Original Exam^{d}. by
GW BANYAR D Secry
Entred Verbatim from the Copy aforesaid
G. JOHNSON Act. Sec. Ind. Aff^{rs}.

Geo. R.

Additional Instruction to our Trusty and Wellbeloved Robert Monckton Esq. our Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over our Province of Nova Scotia or Acadie in America, or in his absence to our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of our said Province for the time being. Given at our Court at St. James's the [illegible] day of December 1761, in the [illegible] year of our Reign.

Whereas the Lands and Territories upon the Continent of North America, lately acquired upon the Conquest of the Several Cessions or Treaties of Peace, ordering upon y[illegible] most Sacred, and inviolable observance of such Treaties and Engagements, which have been heretofore Solemnly entered into with the said Indians, by our Royal Predecessors Kings & Queens of this Realm. And Whereas notwithstanding the several Instructions by our said Royal Predecessors, and by our several Governors in our several Provinces in North America, as well as by Us, to make Grants of such Lands to be reserved to the said Indians, as aforesaid, as their Hunting Grounds, many Persons have presumed to make Settlements upon such Lands, and others have obtained Grants of the same, or pretended Titles to them, and by Fraud and Circumvention have procured Conveyances from the said Indians, which Settlements, Grants and Conveyances, having been made without our Licence or Authority, and to the great Prejudice of our Interests, and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians, have occasioned Complaints, Animosities and Quarrels, by laying Claim to Lands which have been reserved to them as their Hunting Grounds, and which have been confirmed to them by Treaties. We therefore take

(49)

1.

[illegible] Indians, without a [illegible] for that purpose
[illegible] for regulating the Proceedings in such Purchases
have not been duly [illegible]. It therefore our express
Will and Pleasure, that no private Person do presume to make
any Purchase, from any of the said Indians, of any Lands reserved
upon that Part of any of our Colonies where we have thought fit
to allow Settlement; but that if at any time any of the Said Indians
should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be
Purchased only for Us, in our Name, at some public Meeting or
Assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that Purpose by the
Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colony respectively within
which they shall lie: And in case they shall lie within the Limits of
Territories granted to Private People, that no Purchase shall be
made or Settlement attempted there without our especial Leave and
Licence for that Purpose first obtained. And we do hereby strictly
enjoin and require all Persons whatever who have either wilfully or
inadvertently seated themselves upon any Lands within the Countries
above described, or upon any other Lands which not having been
ceded to or purchased by Us are still reserved to the said Indians
as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements.
And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in
purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great Prejudice of our
Interests, and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians; In
order, therefore, to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to
the end that the Indians may be convinced of our Justice and
determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent,
We do, with the Advice of our Privy Council strictly enjoin and
require that no private Person do presume to make any Purchase
from the said Indians of any Lands reserved to the said Indians within
those parts of our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow
Settlement: but that if at any time any of the said Indians should be
inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be purchased only
for Us, in our Name, at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said
Indians, to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander
in Chief of our Colony respectively within which they shall lie: And
in case they shall lie within the Limits of any Proprietary Government,
they shall be purchased only for the Use and in the Name of such
Proprietaries, conformable to such Directions and Instructions as We
or they shall think proper to give for the Purpose: And we do, by the
Advice aforesaid, enjoin and require the Governors and Commanders
in Chief of all our Colonies respectively as well those under Our
immediate Government as those under the Government of Proprietaries,
as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, that they do not grant
Warrants of Survey, or pass any Patents for any Lands beyond the
Bounds of their respective Governments as described in their Commissions;
as also that they do not grant Warrants of Survey, or pass Patents for
any Lands whatever which, not having been ceded to or purchased by
Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians or any of them.
And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever
who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any
Lands within the Countries above described, or upon any other Lands
which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are still reserved
to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from
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And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever
who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any
Lands within the Countries above described, or upon any other Lands
which not having been ceded to or purchased by Us

— 9 Nov 1761 —

(Prohibition of selling this pernicious Liquor to the Indians becomes every necessary, since by their own confession, it only serves to intoxicate them, and occasions their committing outrages, for which they never fail to plead drunk as an excuse, they can get Liquor

(I am &c)

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Governor Colden to Sir William Johnson Dated New York 21st George Dec.r 27th 1761

Dear Sir

Last Wednesday the soonest I could after I had received your relating to Klock & the Indian Land at Conajoharee, I laid it before the Council and it was referred to a committee to consider what may be proper to be done — they recommended to his Excellency the fraudulent practices in that affair & desired to do every thing in their power for the relief of the injured Indians, but as your information was not accompanied with any affidavits on which a legal process can be founded they seemed to be at a Loss in what manner to proceed — For which reason I think it may be proper for you to procure what affidavits you can of the frauds in the original purchase of which I believe David Schuyler & his Sons if they or any of them be willing can full inform you, and perhaps some others can — If this cannot be obtained, or even if obtained it may be proper to have a formal Complaint from the Indians in writing setting forth all the particulars of the fraud, & the persons names concerned in it —

As I really believe that the Indians have had great injury done them by these fraudulent proceedings you may assure them of my doing every thing in my power for their relief —

We are now upon the Conclusion of the Sessions of Assembly which takes up both my time & the Councils, I suspect nothing can be done in Council on what is now before them till after the Holydays and indeed that nothing can be effectually done, till some Affidavits can be procured and sent down. However I shall not omit to press them to some resolution to give the Indians Ease, at least for a time —

The General Attorney desires has transmitted some papers to you relating to several prisoners detained by a tribe of fugitive Indians near Oswegatchie These miserable people I doubt not will have your compassionate regard —

I am &c

Lieut.

Sir

I had the honour to receive yours by Mons.r Desmit the 24th Ult.o
thereby I found what Delay you laboured under with regard
to the Regard of being obliged to wait so many Days for the Pass
with you by reason of the Unfaireness of the Winds —
And afterwards had further Information of your Proceeding
by Two Ind.s who went from hence to Albany and returned
by the Way of Oswego where they told me they saw the Batteaux
which were obliged to unload dirond.o dry every Thing they had, it having
rained, I could easily Thereby conjecture what Difficulties
& Vexation you went thro', however I hope all this endeavours
& wish these may meet you at your safe Return after having
settled all Matters to your Satisfaction & the Majesty's Interest.
I have no Occasion particular to communicate from
hence all being well with regard to Ind.n Matters, I had a
Message from all the Ind.n Nations this Summer.
& They are seeming to be well contented & satisfied
acquainted them all of your Journey & the Purport
Thereof & you would endeavour to establish an Universal
Peter Lasting Peace if they would behave accordingly.
Messrs. de Lorne, Chabert & Cruzat the French
Officers are left here by the last Saturday sailed for France with an
glad of Being persuaded of their not having instilled
Principles of Regard for us into the Minds of the Ind.s
& the contrary, The Savages have been with
me & ask for Ammunition in the Name of their Nation with a
good deal of arguing obtained for them he told me that
the Com.d Off.r at Ft. Duq.ne had sent him Command to
of Peace, dealing with the Ind.s in a most cruel & unjust
Manner

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Manner that accordingly he had sent for him Jennis Indian & sent him out of the Govt. by the Way of Oswego & said Jennis pro-
duced a Pass to trade from you. I told him he must have got it
in clandestine Manner & Indian as it was well known by you.
Genl Gage is resolved not to give a Grain more of Ammunit. in
to the Indns. saying they could well afford to buy it if indus-trious
work I dont think him much amiss, however there are some
cases where it is unavoidable to refuse a Pound or to be oblig'd
or else, and I was obliged to buy it by the Merchts by whom it is
scarce & dear, I think a Couple hundd. would bring me thro
my Year. The Oneidas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, & Onondagas
Confederates & the seven Nations in Canada to enter into Covenant
Alliance & Friendship with them which the Indns here have in
a Measure acquainted me of. The Contents of which consists of 5 Points
and is to be concluded early in the Spring. Where say you will
know the Rise of it. — We are in a Manner starved here for
News from News from Europe & Genl Gardners Fate add to it
for his orders abt the Expedition this long time to us are
come in a Man of War he is now encamped w.th his Army
Long Island, some Report spread lately of his going to
Boston by Land w.ch I hope may prove true.

I shall as soon I learn your Arrival at N. York set out
in Person myself the Rest of Indns together with my Journals
from after the Indns are in the Field Therefore must be
In the mean while I have the Honour to be with greatest
Respect

Pray give my Compts
to Gentlemen in Company with you

Capt. D. Claus
to Sir Wm Johnson — 1762

1762
January

Copy of a Letter from Sir Wm Johnson Bart to
Sir Jeffy Amherst Dated Fort Johnson January 5th 1762

Sir

I your Excellencys favour of the 11th ult I have received with the several Belts & Strings presented & given amongst the Tribes of the Mohawks, Onondaga & Indians Sea & upon my having pursued every Step & Measure at the proposed meeting of the Six Nations or whom are Indians not dependent I will effectually oblige them to deliver them up, but such Matters are not to be had for the purposes by the Country Gentlemen are only productive of confusion & Contempt

I am also to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency of the 20th 26th and 30th ult in the former of which I expect your Excellency will meet with your Excellencys opinion concerning the publishing the Treaty at the Detroit with which I have not yet been favoured. I am ready for the press and only wait to hear from you on that head as I think it highly necessary to have it done, & such publick treaties with the Indians published at large; with the approbation of the Commander in Chief.

I should be very glad to be informed whether the Accts of Capt Campbells which I laid your Excellency sometime ago are over the amount I mentioned in my last; every mitigating any I have would give me great uneasiness

I have great satisfaction in your Excellencys approbation of my proceedings with the Indians in the way to, and at the Detroit as well as of the Instructions given by the I seem relative to the Subjects and I am of opinion the good effects of those meetings will be felt by his Majestys American Subjects & not them only

At the proposed Meeting of the 6 Nations I shall myself I shall be able to convince the Shawanas, or those concerned in the late intended Villainous plot, of their error, and obtain such satisfaction from them as may shew us, and all the Ind. Nations that they repent of their wild Scheme, they had in agitation

Altho' the Cause I was sent to transact with the several Indian Nations at the Detroit was as much for their own, as our Interests

and

(And notwithstanding I should exert all my influence, & endeavours in the discharge of my duty, I was sensible that in case I did not appear there with a present adequate to the importance of the embassy matters would not be so smoothly carried on, & amicably accomodated. Many of the goods being considerably damaged, or destroyed from the badness of boats, and the weather laid me under a necessity of replacing them, as the whole of what I had on my first setting out was but trifling for so large, and so important an Meeting, if it is considered, that on a division of said present among so many Nations, and after that, among the individuals of each there never each person's share was but a trifling recompence for their long journey and loss of hunting, besides the necessity I was under of making some small presents to Indians as well on my way thither, as on my return from thence— I can only say that I assure your Excellency I have used all the Economy consistent with the good of the service, on which I was sent, and hope it appears to you in that light, as nothing can at any time afford me more satisfaction than your Excellencys favourable opinion, & approbation of my services—

With regard to Mr Croghan's accts, I acknowledge they are considerable but observe that many articles are placed therein to Ind.n accounts which I think are not properly chargeable to that branch, & which have been incurred from time to time for other parts of his Majestys service, by order of the Comd.g Officer in the Southern Department, which, together with Mr Croghans taking the road of Pittsburgh in order to bring with him the Indians then going to visit Mr Penn in Pensilvania, the disappointments of the expected provisions &c and the purchasing goods at an Exorbitant price has considerably inflamed his accts, But I have given Mr Croghan orders for the retrenching of those expences hereafter as they appear to be of a great amount, except when ordered by the Commanding Officer in that quarter, which hath frequently happened—

Lieut Butlers acct is large, which must I imagine be attributed to his having been necessitated to take up goods at a very high price from the

Traders

1762 Jany 4 [illegible]

Indies at the same time, as well to purchase provisions for his garrison, as to make some necessary presents to the Indians at that critical time, which amounts with Jamaica, before billing on a calculation being made of the expence attending the maintenance of the Garrison, the Cherokees & the French who were there sometime, the charge might have been however greatly lessened, had he been enabled to carry such articles from hence as were requisite for that purpose, and as I have heard Capt Campbell conveys himself concerning some acct of Lieut Butlers I hope the expence is not more than the nature and occasion required —

Agreable to your Excellencys orders I return you by Mr Croghan, his, Lieut Butlers accompts, & the necessity of the amount of which, I hope your Excellency will be convinced from what I have observed on that head.

It has always been my opinion, and particularly since my late observations, that nothing would tend more to the good of his service, and to the retrenching of the Indian expences than the prohibition from which I purposed observing to your Excellency, which I have used my endeavours to put a stop to by all the presents lately granted, as well as by turning several Indians back, whom I met with on the way, with Cargoes of the same, tho' I apprehend it cannot be entirely prevented without your Excellencys orders for that purpose to the several posts, and I must beg leave to observe, that tho' it may occasion an abatement in the Indian Expences, it cannot totally put a stop thereto, at those posts where they have been accustomed to receive frequent & very considerable presents, and which in my opinion they must be gradually weaned from as Capt Campbell justly observes in his letter to me; now before your Excellency and altho' I should be equally necessitated with you, to purchase their favour with presents, yet, as I have already suggested to you, it will be necessary to get in some measure to keep up a practice to which they have been always accustomed, which in our present situation cannot be looked upon as advisable, and which in a little time they may be entirely broke of. I have been favoured with the two warrants inclosed with Your Excellys Letter of the 26th Ulto which shall be applied to the uses already mentioned, I will Hope enable me to compleat the whole to your Excellys satisfaction — I have the honour to be &c

Annapolis the 14th of Jany 1762 41

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My Lords

Having some time ago received a Letter from Your Lordships together with several Queries to which Your Lordships were pleased to require particular Answers I delayed not to call on those Officers in the Province whose Information alone could enable me with Certainty to answer some of the Heads of Enquiry & having at length obtained the Information I wanted, I now do Myself the honour to comply with Your Lordships Requisition, & to assure Your Lordships that I shall endeavour to do so on all Occasions.

With great Respect
I am Your Lordships
most humble
& obed.t Servant.
Horn Sharpe

The Right Honble
The Lords of Trade.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Maryland

Letter from Horatio Sharpe Esqr dated 14 Janry 1762, inclosing answers to the Board's General Heads of Enquiry, relative to the State of that Province

Recd
Read april 20 1762.

X. 7.

Maryland

C5 23

Answers to the Querries that were sent by the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Lieutenant Governor of Maryland.

1. Maryland is situated on both sides of Chesapeak Bay between the Province of Pennsilvania and Dominion of Virginia, that Part of it that lies to the Eastward of the Bay is a flat level Country. the Western part is more hilly, and about one hundred Miles inland from the Bay grows pretty mountainous, the whole Country is well watered, the Soil varies as it does in England, in general is fertil. The Summers here from May till the Beginning of September are generally very hot, so that the Mercury in Farenheits Thermometer will frequently especially in the Months of July and August rise to 92 Degrees, during that Season there are frequent Gusts or violent Thunder Showers which commonly come from the North West and cool the Air; From the Middle of September till the Middle of December we have generally fair moderate Weather; between that Time and March often severe Frosts, so as to freeze the largest of our Rivers, but it is very seldom that such intense Frosts continue more than a Fortnight or three Weeks; the longest Day in this Climate is about 14 Hours fifty Minutes, the shortest nine Hours and nine Minutes; there are more then twenty Rivers in the Province navigable for large Ships, in most of which Rivers several Vessels are loaded every Year, but there are not any particulary Ports or Harbours nor any considerable Towns or Places of Trade,

Annapolis the Metropolis which contains about two hundred Houses by the latest Observations taken was found to lye in the Latitude of thirty eight Degrees forty Minutes, and by Computation is about seventy six Degrees thirty Minutes West Longitude from London.

2. In the Charter granted to Cecilius Lord Baltimore by King Charles the first, Maryland is thus described "All that Part of a Peninsula between the Ocean on the East and the Bay of Chesapeak on the West and divided from the other Part thereof by a right Line drawn from the Promontory or Cape of Land called Watkins's Point situate in the aforesaid Bay near the River Wighco on the West unto the main Ocean on the East and between that Bound on the South unto that Part of Delaware Bay or River on the North which lyeth under the fortieth Degree of northerly Latitude from the Equinoctial where New England ends, and all that Tract of Land between the Bounds aforesaid, that is to say passing from the aforesaid Bay or River called Delaware in a right Line by the Degree aforesaid unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of the River Pokomoke and from thence tending towards the South unto the further Bank of the aforesaid River and following the West and South Side thereof unto a certain Place called Cinquack situate near the Mouth of the said River where it falls into the Bay of Chesapeak and from thence by a straight Line unto the aforesaid Promontory or Place called Watkin's Point."

The Bounds of Pennsilvania as described in the Charter granted to William Penn Esquire by his Majesty King Charles the second in 1682. being such as interfere with or encroach on Maryland, Pretends

A

seen afterwards arose between the respective Proprietarys and their Tenants which the quieting from Time to Time by his Majestys Orders in Council have not as yet been finally settled by Reason that the Boundary Lines between the two Provinces were never ascertained or actually run, but the present Lord Baltimore Lord Proprietary of Maryland and Mess.rs Penn the present Proprietors of Pennsilvania in Order to put an End to all Disputes about the Extent of their Territories and Jurisdictions have at length entered into Articles bearing Date the 15.th of July 1760. by which it is agreed between them that from the west Extremity of a Line already run West 34 Miles 309 Inches from a Place called Fenwicks Island lying on the Sea Side in the Latitude of about 38, 36 and about thirty Miles southward of the Mouth of Delaware Bay a Straight Line shall be run Northward up the Peninsula lying between Delaware and Chesapeak Bays so as to be a Tangent to a Circle of twelve Miles Radius round the Town of Newcastle on Delaware, it hath been found by Calculation that the Course of this Line will be 3°. 32'. 5". Westward of due North, and that it will be 81 Miles 76 Chains 73 Links in length. It is also agreed that after this Line shall be run a due North Line shall be run from the northern Extremity of it or Point of Tangent to a Place or Point that shall be found to lye just fifteen Statute Miles south of Philadelphia, and that from such Point or Place a due East and West Line shall be extended so far Westward as the Meridian of the Fountain Head of the River Delaware, which several abovementioned Lines will suppose be actually

run in about five Years.

3. The chief Branch of the Trade of this Province is the Importation of Goods from Great Britain and the annual Exportation of about 28000 Hhds. of Tobacco thither in Vessels annually sent hither from thence to the Number of Make the Years 1760. of about 120. of the Burthen of about 10,000 Tons, and navigated by about 1700 Men.

The Vessels owned by the Inhabitants of the Province are about thirty of them Sloops and Schooners navigated with about two hundred Men and of 1500 Tons Burthen; they are generally employed in the West India Trade and in carrying Corn Bread and Wheat to the Northern Colonies, the Number of these Vessels hath much decreased within ten Years past but as that hath been owing to the Enemies having captured many of our Vessels trading to the Sugar Islands they will I doubt not increase in Number after the Conclusion of a peace.

4. There are no Trades Works nor Manufactures which would prove hurtful to Great Britain already set up or about to be set up in this Province.

5. The Inhabitants take annually from Great Britain all Sorts of fine and coarse Woollens and Linens, great Quantities of wrought Leather wrought Iron and almost all Kinds of British Manufactures and East India Goods, the particular Quantities of each cannot be ascertained by Reason the same is consigned or shipped to a great Variety of Persons, but it is supposed that the Goods which have been sent hither annually from Great Britain for these 10 Years past cost us more than 160,000

6. The Inhabitants of this Province trade very little to any foreign Plantations, a few small Vessels may be sent in a Year to get Salt in some of the Portuguezze Islands, and one or two perhaps to the Island of Madeira for Wines; neither do the Inhabitants send any Vessels to other Places in Europe, except two or three loaded with Flax Seed and Lumber to Ireland. (besides Great Britain)

7. To prevent illegal Trade the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in London appoint Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs to reside on the principal Rivers, besides whom there are Naval Officers appointed by the Governor in the several Districts into which the Province is divided and considering the Numbers of Rivers and Creeks that are navigable, this Method is as effectual to prevent illicit Trade as can well be.

8. The Inhabitants may perhaps communibus Annis for six Years past have got for their Tobacco four Staples which hath been annually exported to Great Britain about £150,000 ö. o. d. while the Merchants get as much more for conveying it to Great Britain and selling it, the only Commodities exported hence besides Tobacco are Wheat Indian Corn Bread Flour Pig and Bar Iron Skins Furs Lumber and some Flax Seed which Articles may altogether be valued at about £60,000. In the Year 1747 an Act of Assembly was made here to compel all the Owners or Makers of Tobacco to send it to certain Inspection Houses whence it cannot be again removed till it is put on Board a Ship for Exportation, as to any other Commodities

ther Exporters are not under a Necessity of having them inspected, but the Acts of Parliament made for preventing the Exportation of Wheat and Flour to foreign Ports and all illegal Trade are duly obeyed and inforced.

Q: There are a great many Iron Mines and several of them very good: in this Province are eight Furnaces for making Pig and ten Forges for making Bar Iron, the Quantity of Pig made communibus Annis may be about 2500 Tons, and the Quantity of Bar about 600 Tons: There are great Shews of Copper in many Places, but the several Attempts have been made to discover Veins of that Ore, no Mines have been yet wrought that quitted Cost.

16 & 17. The Number of white Inhabitants is about 11,332 and the Number of Blacks about 4,675 in the Year 1748. the Whites were about 9,000 and Blacks 36,000. in the Year 1755, the Whites amounted to 10,963 and the Blacks 4,225, since that time very few have been imported from Europe, but about 2000 Men have enlisted into his Majesty's Forces.

17: The Number of our Militia is about 10000. but as many of them are quite unprovided or very ill supplied with Arms, and for Want of a proper Militia Law, not under good Regulation or Command and a good Militia Law our Assembly will not make, the Militia of this Province is far from being formidable.

18. There are two Forts in the Western Part of this Province on Tolawmack River, one called Fort Frederick, and the other Fort Cumberland,

the former is far the strongest, its exterior Line being 120 Yards, the Curtains and Bastions are faced with a thick stone Wall, and it contains Barracks for 300 Men, but is not at this Time garrisoned; the other called Fort Cumberland is 75 Miles farther Westward, this is built with double Logs and Earth, I believe there are at present a few Soldiers there sent from the Garrison at Pittsburgh

14: There are about 120 Indians in the populous parts of the Province, who reside on several Tracts of Land that were many Years ago allotted them and appropriated to their sole and proper Use by Acts of Assembly which are still in Force; these Indians live in good Neighbourhood with the Inhabitants and are very orderly paying due Obedience to the Laws of the Province; the Inhabitants carry on no Trade with any other Indians nor are there any other near us.

15th Since the Reduction of Fort du Quesne by his Majesty's Forces under the Command of Brigadier Forbes there have been no French in the Neighbourhood of this Province, the Distance of Louisiana and the Spanish Settlements in America is so great that while his Majesty's Forces keep Possession of those Parts of North America which have in the Course of this War been reduced to his Majesty's Obedience, the Inhabitants of this Province surrounded as it is by the Neighbouring Colonies cannot be affected by either the French or Spanish Colonies.

16: The Revenue within this Government arises and is appropriated

by several Acts of Assembly (viz.) Ever since 1661. a Tax Duty of fourteen Pence per Ton on all Ships and Vessels trading into this Province and not owned by Residents has been due & and received by the Lord Baltimore Lord Proprietary of Maryland: Since the Year 1694. three Pence per Ton on all trading Vessels except such as belonged to Residents has by Virtue of an Act of Assembly then made been collected for the Use of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor for the Time being: In 1696: a perpetual Law was made to raise for the Support of Government twelve Pence per Hhd: on all Tobacco exported: in the same Year another perpetual Law was made for laying a Duty of twelve Pence Current Money on every 100 lb of dried Beef and Bacon and twelve Pence on every Barrel of Pork and Beef unsalted exported by any Persons not inhabitants; the Money raised by Virtue of this Act is applied to the maintaining a Free School.

By Virtue of an Act made in 1715. twenty Shillings sterling per Poll is imposed on every Negro and Irish Papist imported into this Province; the Money appropriated to the Use of the several Counties. In 1717. an additional Duty of twenty Shillings per Poll on Irish Servants being Papists and an additional Duty of twenty Shillings Currency per Poll on Negroes imported was laid to raise a Fund for the Support of Public Schools within this Province the Act imposing these Duties continues in Force.

In 1723. a Duty of twelve Pence a Barrel and six Pence per 100 lb of Pork, twelve Pence on each Barrel of Pitch and six Pence on

every Barrel of Tar imported by any other than Inhabitants of this Province was laid and has been ever since collected for the Use of the Free Schools.

In 1732: an Act was passed whereby a Duty of fifteen Pence Sterling was laid on every Hhd: of Tobacco which should be exported during the Space of thirty one Years next ensuing the 29th day of Sept.r in the Year aforesaid for supporting the Credit of and sinking 90000 emitted and then made Current in Bills of Credit.

In 1756. the Sum of 40,000 Currency was granted by an Act of Assembly for his Majesty's Service, which Sum was expended in raising and supporting a Body of Troops during that and the subsequent Years in Order that the Bills of Credit then emitted may be sunk by June in the Year 1763. There was a Duty imposed on all Spirituous Liquors consumed in the Province, a Tax upon Batchellors, on Billiard Tables, and on all Horses imported, a Land Tax, a Stamp Duty, also an additional Duty on Negroes, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine imported: All publick Accounts are audited and passed by a Committee of both Houses of Assembly.

17. The Establishments as well Civil as Military within this Government depend on the Powers granted by the royal Charter to the Lord Baltimore; under Whom all the Officers except the Collectors and Surveyors of his Majesty's Customs, hold their Places, their Fees are regulated by Acts of Assembly and for the most Part payable in Tobacco. Besides the Lieutenant Governor there is a Deputy Secretary

the Secretary residing in England who keeps the Records of the Chancery and supreme or Provincial Court, a Commissary General to whom the Probat of Wills belongs, an Attorney General, two Treasurers, two Judges of the Land Office who hence Warrants and Patents for Land issue, three Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, five Naval Officers, two Surveyors General, An Examiner General (whose Business it is to examine all Certificates returned by the Land Surveyors) a Clerk or Keeper of the Records in each County (14 in Number, and the same Number of Sheriffs, Deputy Surveyors, and Deputy Commissaries, a Clerk of the Provincial Court who is a ministerial Officer under the Deputy Secretary) a Register in the Prerogative or Commissary's Office, another in the Land Office, and a Clerk in the Paper Currency Office: as the Value of all these Offices (except the Naval Offices) depends on the Price of Tobacco, they are some Years much more lucrative than in others, but communibus Annis they may I suppose be thus rated

The Lieutenant Governor including all Perquisites, as Chancr. £1200 & 500 d

The Deputy Secretary £300 — The Commissary Genl. £250 —

The Attorney General £50 — Two Treasurers both £80 —

Two Judges of the Land Office £300 — each, Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office £30 — Five Naval Officers from £30 to £50 each

Two Surveyors General £30 — The County Clerkships from £0 to £00 each — The Sheriffs Offices about the same Value as the Clerkships, but the Sheriffs Office cannot be held by any Person more than three Years, Several of the Deputy Surveyors Offices

are of very little Value, some of them not £10. a Year, but Three or
four of them who live in Counties where there still remains a good
Deal of vacant Land may get from £50. to £150 ſt. Annum.
The Deputy Commissaries Offices may be estimated from £10. to £20. each
and the Clerks of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, the
Provincial Court, Prerogative or Commissary's Office, Land Office,
and Paper Currency Office, get I believe from £50. to £130. each.
10th The Legislature consists of three Branches, viz: the Governor
An Upper House of Assembly of which there are twelve Members
nominated by the Lord Proprietary who commonly continue for
Life; and a Lower House composed of 50 Members chosen by
the People to represent them, four for each County, and two for the
City of Annapolis. The Courts are the high Court of Appeals and
Errors consisting of the Governor and Council, the Court of Chancery
the Court of Vice Admiralty (which scarcely ever sits) the supreme
Court of Law called the Provincial Court, which is held twice every
Year at Annapolis, the Judges thereof being seven in Number are
impowered by Commission under the great Seal to hear and determine
concerning Pleas whether real personal or mixed, and all Manner
of Crimes Capital or not Capital; In civil Actions where the Matter
in Dispute exceeds the Value of £5. sterling Appeals are allowed to
the Governor and Council. There are four County Courts, or inferior
Courts of Common Pleas held every Year in each County by the
Justices of Peace, no original Action exceeding the Value of One

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

hundred Pounds sterling can be brought in these Courts but must be commenced in the Provincial Court as must all real and mixed Actions; the Justices at these Courts can try and determine all Criminal Matters not affecting Life or Member, and even Capital Offences when committed by Negroes. Both the Provincial or Supreme and the County Courts have been held almost ever since the Province was settled by Virtue of Acts of Assembly. The Rules of Proceeding in these Courts are conformable to the Rules observed in the Courts at Westminster; the Judges and Justices are appointed by Commission from the Lord Proprietary under the great Seal

No 8

Observations to the Map of Penobscot Bay and River, with the Entrance into the River of St Croix.

No. 8.

New York, 19th Jan.y 1762.

Sir,

I Acquainted You in my last that Mr. Croghan was gone to Sir Wm. Johnson, with his Accounts, in order to have them inspected by Sir William: This I thought necessary before I Ordered Payment, since they amounted to upwards of £4000 Pensylvania Currency; a prodigious Expence to be incurred by one Article of the Indian Affairs in the Southern Department, and that by a Person, of whose Integrity I had not the least Suspicion. The same Nature have been Laid before me by Captain Campbell, and Lieut. Butler.

I Have however from the reasons Sir William Johnson Urges of the necessity there is of Incouraging these Expences, granted a Warrant for Mr. Croghan, for the Amount of his Accounts; but I must particular[ly] recommend it to You to be very Sparing in Your Orders for Presents to the Indians for the

I Have however from the reasons Sir William Johnson Urges of the necessity there is of Incurring these Expences, granted a Warrant to Mr. Croghan for the Amount of his Accompts; but I must particularly recommend it to You to be very sparing in Your Orders for Presents to the Indians for the future; And as Sir William in his Instructions to Mr. Croghan, Directs him to Retrench the Expences of his Department and not to Incur any Extraordinary Articles, but such as may be Ordered by the Officers Commanding at the Posts, I have only to desire that You will be careful not to give any Orders but on such Occasions, and for such Services as may appear to be absolutely necessary for the good Effects of Planting Peace and Love and the total Reduction of Plunging them into the Calamities Carried by the Indian Traders appear in the same light to Sir William & myself, we have often thought proper to be reductive of such Articles

Colonel Bouquet Commanding &c.

for the service to the Indians, he assures me that
in the places he has lately granted, Rum and
spirituous Liquors are forbid: In mine they were
always prohibited, and therefore I send Orders
to the Officers Commanding at the several Posts, not
to permit any of those pernicious Articles to pass
on any account whatsoever: You will please to
Observe the same Orders at Pittsburgh, and
Direct the Officers Commanding at the several
Posts in your Department strictly to Abide thereby.

For I am determined to put a stop to a Trade, so
Destructive to the Indians themselves, and the
means of Creating a heavy, and very useless
Expence to the Crown.

By the Vulture just Arrived here from England
with the Cloathing for several of the Regiments
I Received a Box containing Letters for the
Army in this Country, & I have Ordered them to
be Forwarded, those for the Battalion under Your
Command, to be Delivered to Mr. Croghan, who is
likewise the Bearer of this Letter.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant.

H. Gates

1771

9th

Wednesday Sir William Johnson delivered orders to Mr Croghan who was then travelling out to New Stockbridge, of which the following is a copy

Instructions for George Croghan Esqr D.G.I.

Sir

You are to proceed from hence to Pittsburgh, & after your arrival there, you are to make the most strict enquiry concerning any English prisoners yet remaining amongst the Indians, & get them discharged

You are then either to proceed in person, or send one of your Assistants to the Post at the Miamis, to the Detroit, and if the service requires it to Michilimackinack, in order to examine into the Conduct & Behaviour of the Indians in those parts as also to regulate, or transact any business with them which may be found requisite for the good of the service, and the promoting of his Majesty's Interest & Influence amongst the Indians

All matters now so happily established between us, you will for the future, retrench all Indian expences, & make use of all the Oeconomy which the good of the service will in any wise admit of, making no charges to Indian expences which do not properly belong to that department and lastly, you will as expeditiously as possible transmitt to me Duplicate of your proceedings &c since my departure from the Detroit

Given under my hand &c

23d

The Conajoharee Indians sent to acquaint Sir William that they were desired by the Onondagas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, then at their Castle to acquaint him that they were going down to his House upon business, where they expected to be, together with the Conajoharees within two days

24th

26 Onondagas, 30 Oneidas, 12 Tuscaroras, 60 Conajoharees & 40 Mohocks arrived at Fort Johnson

25

that Your Recommendation of Mr. Shuckburgh, And Your Interesting Yourself so much on his Acct. Shall not be forgot by me, When any opportunity Offers of providing for him in the way You desire.

I am,
Sir,
&ca

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

23d. [*Jan. 23-29, 1762*]

The Conajoharee Indians sent to acquaint Sir William that they were desired by the Onondagas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, then at their Castle to acquaint him that they were going down to his House upon business, where they expected to be, together with the Conajoharees within two days —

25th.

26 Onondagas, 30 Oneidas, 12 Tuscaroras, 60 Conajoharees & 48 Mohocks arrived at Fort Johnson —

26th.

The Indians all Assembled in the Council Room, when Sir William Condoled with them for the death of some of their Sachems —

P. M. They again assembled and returned the Compliment of Condolance, but it being late the Onondagas Speaker on behalf of the rest sayed that they would deferr proceeding upon business until the next Day —

27th.

At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson with several of the Onondagas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras & Mohocks[2]

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

[2] A contemporary copy of the minutes of this meeting is to be found in the Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 39, with an enclosure date

Present[1]

Sir William Johnson Bart
John Johnson Esq[r]
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary

Conoghquieson addressed Sir William as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey

We return hearty thanks to the great being above for enabling you now to see your Brethren of the Mohocks, Onondagas, Oneidas & Tuscaroras here assembled, for conducting you safely thro' all the dangers you had to encounter in your late journey, and enabling you to finish all matters at the D'etroit —

Agreable to your Message sent us from the Oneida Lake when you were on your journey, we imediately attended attended[2] you at Oswego where you informed us of the reasons for your going to D'etroit, and the good business on which you were dispatched You likewise informed us that Messengers were dispatched by the Indians who overtook you, on your way, & were desired to acq[t]. you that the 6 Nations had something treacherous in hand, & therefore begged you would return, but you informed them You were, determined to continue your Journey, & obey your orders —

Brother

On your acquainting us therewith, the News seemed very disagreable to us, & we assured you, we were strangers thereto

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of Feb. 7, 1762. It was enclosed in Johnson to Amherst, the Df. of which, in *Johnson Papers*, 3:622, is dated Feb. 6, 1762, as is a contemporary copy in the Indian Records; the A. L. S., however, in the Amherst Papers, is dated Feb. 7, 1762. The copy of the minutes in the Public Record Office differs somewhat from the Indian Records text; where the differences are important, they will be noted in the text.

[1] The copy in the Public Record Office adds Captain Wade (Ferrall Wade) and William Printup, interpreter, to those present at the meeting.

[2] Word "attended" repeated in manuscript.

as were the Oneidas, & Cayugas, but that on your arrival at Niagara you might perhaps hear more concerning it —

Brother

Since your leaving us, our Necks have been stretched out to hear from you, as you had so many difficulties to encounter, & many dangers to go through. but as you have now happily effected your desires, & are returned back in safety, we are come in Compliance to our antient Custom in order to heal your wounds, & to know from you the particulars of your transactions at the D'etroit —

Gave three strings

Brother

Ever since the breaking out of the War between the French and you, You have been so constantly abroad that you had no leisure, & whenever you came home, you were up to the knees in blood & had no rest, but, we are now greatly rejoyced to hear that peace was so happily established. And as your business has hitherto prevented us from an opportunity of speaking to, and wellcoming you, we now hope that as matters are well established you will hereafter have more leisure, and we now bid you heartily wellcome, and wish you may be enabled to stay at home —

A belt of nine Rows

Brother

We all know the great difficulties which your late journey was liable to from Mischievous dangerous people who would willingly frustrate your schemes, & prevent our welfare, and we are sensible of the great perils you have undergone from so long a journy, having so many Rivers to go down, and so many dangerous Lakes to cross, as well as from the Thorns, & Briars, which must frequently have run into your feet, & as we doubt not but some may yet remain there, we therefore by this string take all such out of your feet, so that they may again become sound and whole —

4 Strings

Brother

At the beginning of the War some years ago the Council fire still burned at Albany, but as it burned but dully, and did not afford sufficient heat — It pleased God that you should kindle one here at your House which was very agreable to us all, and which hath still continued to burn bright, yet, by reason of the troubles in the Country it could not be quite clear — We now therefore brighten up your fire, & make it good and Clear, and cleanse your fireplace so that there may be no more creeping things found there to disturb our quiet, and that you may not listen to, but kick all such insects away as disturb the peace & friendship between us —

A belt 7 Rows

Brother

There being a great Tree planted at our fireplace which hath Yielded us abundancy of shelter, and which notwithstanding hath received some damage from insects, and creeping things, who crawling over the roots have decayed the leaves, we now Stretch out the leaves and branches of that Tree, & cover its Roots from east to West so that nothing more may ever have power to decay it

4 Strings

Brother

As we have now complied with antient Custom, & have light up and enlarged the fire place, and as we know that there are many things may be heard to the disturbing of the peace we enjoy, we hope that none of us for the future may listen, or pay attention to any idle stories which may be buzzed about to disturb our quiet; And that we may give no credit thereto for the future, and the better to enable you to comply therewith, we now pour over you the Water of Life which hath power to cleanse you inwardly from head to foot, so that no ill thoughts can remain within you from this time forward

A belt 6 Rows

Brother

We have for sometime past heard that our Brethren the English were wanting to get more Lands from us, and several came amongst us for that purpose last year, Whereupon, the whole 6 Nations assembled, to consider thereon, and have required us, the Oneidas in their Names to desire you will prevent your People from Coming amongst us for that purpose hereafter, as we begin already to be greatly Confined, not having sufficient left us for our hunting — We have had our Lands from the beginning of the World, and we love them as we do our lives, therefore we hope you'll put a stop to any attempt of that nature for the future — We have sold our brethren Lands so long as we could spare any, and as they have great tracts yet unsettled, we are certain they can be in no great want thereof — When those are settled we shall think further Concerning it, and we expect that there may be no farther bargains attempted to be made with a few of any of our Nations without the consent of the rest — therefore we leave this belt at your house, that when any person shall be desirous of purchasing any more you may shew them thereby, that the six Nations are all determined not to part with more of their Lands on any account whatsoever —

A belt 6 Rows

Then the Conference ended for this Day —

28th.

The Indians assembled in order to attend Sir Williams Answer

Present as before

Sir William addressed them —

Brethren of the Onondagas &ca

The satisfaction which you all express at my return from my tedious Journey to a distant Country, and at my surmounting all the difficulties which were in my way, affords me much pleasure, and I am likewise glad to find you have not forgot what passed at the Meeting which we had together at Oswego when on my journey —

I am glad to find you were so anxious to hear from me, & so desirous for my succeeding in what I was sent, and return you thanks for your healing my wounds on my return; but as you are now come down unasked, I deferred letting you know my transactions at the D'etroit 'till you had first mentioned your business —

Gave 3 Strings

Brethren

Tis true during the War in these parts I had very little leisure on my hands from the duty of my employment, but I hope to have some more time for the future to consider of your wellfare, and I now thank you for your good wishes that I may have more ease hereafter and heartily welcome you here in return —

A belt

Brethren

I am glad you are so sensible of the dangers, & difficulties which I had to encounter in my late journey, and am likewise obliged to you for plucking the thorns & briars out of my feet which yet remained therein

4 Strings

Brethren

It gives me pleasure to find that you approve of, & have received benefit from the Fire which I kindled for you at my House, and I return you thanks for brightening the same, & for cleansing the fireplace from any creeping, or unclean things, assuring you that it shall be my Constant study to keep the fire bright, and the fireplace clear from everything which may be pernicious, and I now in return brighten up your fire at Onondaga, and sweep every thing which may be bad from your fireplace so that you may not listen thereto, and I hope you will for the future continue so to do, & keep your fire bright, & lasting to all Ages —

A belt

Brethren

I give you thanks for your care of the great Tree which hath yielded you cover, and it shall be my care likewise to stretch out

its branches, & keep it from decay, so that it may always afford you shelter —

4 Strings

Brethren

I take in good part your compliance with your antient Custom upon this occasion, and your pouring on me the water of life in order to purge me from any ill thoughts which might yet disturb me, and I in return do the same with you desiring you will not on your part for the future give attention to any bad News, or idle stories which you may happen to hear —

A belt

Brethren

With regard to your Lands I must again assure you as I have formerly that his late Majesty gave positive orders to all his Governors not to make grants thereof to any persons who have not fairly purchased them from you, which all his Governors abide by, & are determined punctually to observe — As to any tracts which have formerly been fairly bought from you, I expect you can have no objection to them neither need you be under any apprehension of the Governor's grants. Lands, unless by the unanimous Consent of a Whole Nation, however, as you request it, I shall acquaint all those who are desirous to purchase any more, that you are determined not to dispose of any for the future —

A belt

Brethren

Concerning my proceedings at the D'etroit, I am now to inform you

"Here recited the most materials of the proceedings held there — then shewed them the belt sent to the D'etroit, and told them that he intended to call down all the 6 Nats. to a Meeting, in order to enquire into the same & know their present resolutions thereon — then Delivered the Mohocks the several belts, strings, and Calumet sent by the Ottawa Confederacy in answer to the 2 Mohock Castles — after which he proceeded"

Brethren

I have received some Letters a few days ago from his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, and the Lieut Governor of the Province, informing me that the latter had given directions to the Inhabitants of Esopus to hold a Meeting with your Nephews the Mounseys, &ca in order to get some English prisoners out of their hands, which they first promised to comply with, shortly, but afterwards trifled, and did not perform their promise, as appears by the Minutes of the proceedings thereon, which were enclosed to me — I now therefore insist on your obliging your Nephews the Mounsies &ca to deliver up all such prisoners as remain amongst them, and I desire by this belt that my request may be imediately complied with —

A belt

Brethren

The Revd Mr. Wheelock of Connecticut has informed me by letter that the Government of Boston has made a provision for the maintenance of six more Indian Children, to be educated by Mr. Wheelock in the Christian Religion, I therefore thought proper to give you this notice thereof, that those who are well disposed to a work so essential to their future happiness may send their Children down who shall be forwarded to New England for that purpose —

3 Strings

Brethren

As the Senecas, and some other of the 6. Nations did not attend the Meeting at the D'etroit, I desire you will forward this belt to them, & all the 6 Nations, requiring them to come here to a General Meeting within Thirty days, that I may acquaint them with what hath passed, & know their sentiments on the late affair

Gave a belt

Sir William having finished his Speech, The Speaker of the Onondagas addressed him —

Brother

We have listened with attention to what you have sayed to us, at which we are well pleased, but it being now late we shall defer saying anything in answer till tomorrow, at which time we shall attend, & deliver what we have to say thereon —

Then they parted

P. M. The Conajoharees desired a separate meeting with Sir William and accordingly assembled —

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart
John Johnson Esqr.
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary
Wm. Printup Interpreter

Speaker Kayenquiragoa, al^{s} Jonathan

Brother Warraghiyagey —

We have come here at this time together with the rest of our Brethren of the 5 Nations to hear what had passed between you, and the Nations at the D'etroit, also to wellcome you from your long, & perilous Journey, and to assure you that we have great satisfaction in hearing of your Success therein; and as you have now delivered what you had to say to the 5 Nations, we were desirous on our parts to say something to you relative to an Affair which lies very heavy on us, and greatly concerns us all, therefore we beg your serious attention thereto —

Brother

We understand that when you were lately indisposed at Conajoharee you could not attend to, or take notice of what we then sayed to you, therefore, we shall now begin the same —

Brother

When you were ordered last summer to go to the D'etroit, you called at our Castle and acquainted us therewith, & desired that

we should keep all our Young Men at home, nor suffer them to go to war till your return, which we have waited for impatiently; at the same time you recommended to us, a kind, & friendly behaviour towards the Inhabitants during your absence — since which we have taken care to follow your directions, & have the pleasure to tell you that our Young people have taken notice thereof, & behaved themselves accordingly — We are sorry to observe that, notwithstanding, this our good behaviour, we have met with a bad return from our Neighbours/ particularly from Ury Klock, who has all along endeavoured to set us in the worst light to the several English Generals, by giving in charges in writing, accusing us with scalping & other depredations. We, who have allways shewn ourselves firm Friends, & have lost so many of our people in your cause — this accusation hath given us much uneasiness, when we consider our innocence, & losses sustained from a contrary behavior, and our only consolation thereon, was, that we cannot hear that any of the Generals gave credit to such a falsity —

We were in hopes that after so many trials to inflame the English against us, so malicious a proceeding would at last be put an end to; Yet, we find that all our endeavors to preserve peace & friendship have not had effect, and therefore, we now return you the belt which you gave us when you advised us to behave as Brethren & Friends —

returned a large Belt

Brother

Our troublesome Neighbour, George Klock having failed in his designs of setting the Generals against us, has now fallen upon another method equally destructive; that of endeavouring to cheat us of our Lands, and thereby deprive us of subsistence, by making our Young people, and others, drunk, & then persuading them to sign Deeds for it, which they are utter strangers to when sober.

Which Indians who have been so deluded, together with all those who have a right to dispose of Lands, are now present, &

declare their ignorance thereof, & their unwillingness to part with the land — Our oldest Sachem (who is said to have signed them) is likewise present, & positively denys his knowledge thereof —

This Klock, being more artfull than our people, intices some of our Young Men to his house, calls in others passing along the road & makes them drunk, then, telling them that all the rest have agreed thereto prevails on them to sign it. by this means, he, as we hear has got several to sign a Deed —

On discovering his proceedings we called a Meeting of the Whole Castle to consider on what was to be done, well knowing that such steps were very unfair, and not agreable to the Custom hitherto used, that when any person was desirous to purchase Lands, it was usual to call a Meeting of the Castle, or Nation, & there make proposals — contrary thereto, he has taken them by the most unfair means — without consulting us thereon in any manner —

At the Meeting we declared one, and all that we would not agree to dispose of such lands upon any account, for, if we did we must of Course perish for want of subsistence, and we now in your presence unanimously declare these to be our sentiments & intentions —

Brother

At another meeting which we held thereon, it was agreed that we should send to Klock, to speak with us concerning his behavior but the Messenger who was his Brother neither returned to us, nor did George Klock come, altho' we waited the whole day for his arrival —

At a Third meeting, being resolved to have Klock present, we sent two Indians for him, that he might shew us the Deed, which he gave out we had all agreed to — on the Messengers coming to his House Klock hid himself, and his Wife informed them that she did not know where he was, perhaps in Albany, or New York, but on their going into the Kitchen, a Servant told them that he was above stairs, from which we concluded

that his proceedings were unjust, otherwise, he would have made his appearance —

This Klock has two partners with him, who whenever they meet with any of us, offer their hands, and ask us if we don't love them, upon which we answer that we do, looking upon them as Brethren, and on our shaking hands, they insert our Names in Deeds, saying that we thereby give our Consent — and they are all now threatening the Tenants which we have on these Lands, for paying rent to us, forbidding them from cutting a stick of Wood thereon, and telling them that it belongs to Klock —

Having now told you our Grievance, we beg you'll give attention to what we are going to say —

Brother

We now most earnestly desire that this our deplorable situat[n]. may be laid before the Governor that we may be redressed; As we are Always esteemed amongst the most distant Nations the head of the *Six* Nations, in what light will we appear to them if we can have no satisfaction therein, or what usage may they then Expect —

As we have now no other Lands left we must perish if we are deprived thereof, and rather than so, we are determined to dye thereon —

Gave a Belt —

Brother

There is another affair very disagreable to us, and which we shall now lay before you —

We formerly gave a piece of Land to a Minister, on Condition he should build a Church for us, which was never done. This Minister whose name was Van Dreesen deceived us, much in the manner which Klock is now about, He first came to us, told us twas very hard we should be obliged to go down to Albany to have our Children baptized, or to receive the Sacrament, but that if we would give him a piece of Land he would build a Church thereon, & always reside there and officiate for us, which

we agreed to and accordingly gave him as much Land as would make a good large farm, & which condition he never fullfilled tho' we constantly expected he would perform his promise, which when we found he was determined not to do, we naturally expected to have the Land given back to us again —

We are now without any persons to instruct us in the Christian Religion, excepting three or four Visits in each year from the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Ehle; and we are informed that Van Dreesen being dead, his heirs have sold the land which we intended for so good a purpose. If the Clergy are thus to deceive us, who can we rely on — had he performed his promise we should now have been better people and our Children would become good Christians, but, as it hath fallen out otherwise, we beg you will take this likewise into your Consideration, and procure us justice therein —

Brother

As we have now (for the third time) related our Grievances, & heard with great pleasure what passed at the D'etroit, we have nothing more to say, and therefore purpose returning home tomorrow

Sir William then addressed them

Brethren

I have attended to what you have sayed, & shall imediately lay the Whole of your Complaints before the Governor and Council of the Province who I make no doubt will see justice done you therein —

Then the Speaker addressed Sir William

Brother

There is but one person amongst us now alive, who was said to have signed the Deed about our Lands, which Klock Claims; and he says he knows nothing thereof — but we have often been informed by Indians since dead, that, on their suspecting some

bad proceedings, they searched about and found an Axe, which led them to search farther, where they found the place where the Surveyors staff had been, from whence they were convinced of the fraud —

29th.

The Onondagas &ca assembled to answer Sir Williams Speech —

Present as before

Conoghquieson (Speaker) Took the Belts which Sir William had spoken on, and after repeating what he had sayed relative to the Mohickanders delivering up their prisoners he proceeded

Brother Warraghiyagey —

After seriously considering what you spoke to us relative to the Prisoners — Nicolasa, and myself are pitched upon to go to the Mohickanders, and require their delivering them up — but we are of opinion that it may be deferred until you have the General Meeting with the six Nations, as we could not be able to return from executing it, before that time, & our presence will be required at the Meeting; however, we submit it to you to act therein as you desire, being prepared to go, tho', we think so small a delay will be of no great consequence —

returned the belt for Sir Wm. to consider thereon

Then the Onondaga Speaker stood up, with several belts in his hand and spoke as follows —

Brother

About two years ago, and since we had different messages from the Indians in Canada inviting us to visit them, which you dissuaded us from, observing, that our Compliance would have appeared odd, as they were only a part of us, besides, in a time of War it would be very improper, upon which we did not go — You likewise desired we would deliver up, all the English prison-

ers in our Nations, together with what Horses were amongst us, all which we readily complied with, and now return you the belts on which you spoke

returned three Belts

Brother

You spoke to us at Oswego, when you were on your way to the D'etroit concerning the Belt sent by the Senecas to the Nations there, and advised us to reject such a scheme as was proposed, and to advise the Senecas against such a proceeding, thereupon, we called them to a Meeting, and advised them against it, to which we received no answer, In consequence whereof, our Nation with the Cayugas, Oneidas, & Tuscaroras joyned in sending them a large belt to dissuade them from it, & to inform them of our inclinations, which they never thought proper to answer — Wherefore, we now return you the belt on which you then spoke to us —

returned a Belt

Brother

I am now to represent to you, our poor scituation & want of ammunition &ca which we cannot get, and therefore we beg you will take it into consideration, and let us have some to kill Game for our subsistence —

A belt

Sir William then addressed them as follows

Brethren

As you represent that the time will be short, & that you cannot be present at the intended meeting, if you sh^{d}. now go among the Mohickanders, I therefore agree to deferr it till then, when I expect it will be imediately put in Execution —

I return you thanks for your adherence to my advice in not going to Canada when invited, as also for your complying with my desire of surrendering up what prisoners & Horses were amongst you, as you thereby shewed your friendship, and attachment to the English —

I am glad to find you took such steps to dissuade the Senecas from their project, tho I am sorry to find it was without effect, but hope at the intended Meeting that I may learn their motives for such behavior, and hear of their penitence for the same —

As your hunting season will not commence before I hold the meeting with the whole Six Nations, till when you can't have much occasion for ammunition, I hope by that time to procure some for you, when, I shall supply your wants —

Then the Onondaga Speaker stood up & informed Sir William that they would take their leave, purposing to return home next Day, begged for some provisions to carry them home and promised to forward his belt — after which they departed

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson Janry. 30th. 1762

DEAR SIR/

It gave me great concern to hear from the Publick prints of the loss which You have lately sustained, in being deprived of an Amiable Consort with whom You had enjoyed the most exalted State of Conjugal happiness for a course of many Years. however I have the Satisfaction to consider, that this great trial of human patience has fallen upon a Gentleman, whose universal knowledge of ye. Accidents to which human nature is liable, added to ye. certainty of the happiness She, as a good Christian, must now enjoy, will enable him to bear up under that affliction which, without those consolations, the greatest Mind would not be able to support. —

I should not at this time trouble You with the herewith enclosed proceedings & Affidavits was I not apprehensive that the Good of ye. Publick, and his Majestys Service might suffer by a farther delay, which I know You have always had so much at heart that you will be the readier induced to forgive my in-

[1] In Massachusetts Historical Society.

1771

8th

Agt. Sir William Johnson delivered orders to M.r Croghan who was then setting out for New York, of which the following is a Copy

Instructions for George Croghan Esq.r D.y Agent

Sir

You are to proceed from hence to Pittsburgh, & after your arrival there, you are to make the most strict enquiry concerning any English prisoners yet remaining amongst the Indians, & to get them discharged

You are then either to proceed in person, or send one of your Assistants to the post at the Miamis, to the Detroit, and if the service requires it to Michilimackinack, in order to examine into the conduct, & behaviour of the Indians in those parts as also to regulate, or transact any business with them which may be found requisite for the good of the service, and the promoting of his Majesty's Interest, & Influence amongst the Indians

As matters are now happily established between us, you will for the future retrench all Indian expences, & make use of all the Oeconomy which the good of the service will in any wise admit of, making no charge to Indian expences which do not properly belong to that department and lastly, you will as expeditiously as possible transmit to me a Journal of your proceedings &c.a since my departure from the Detroit

Given under my hand &c.a

23d

The Conajoharee Indians sent to acquaint Sir William that they were desired by the Onondagas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, then at their Castle to acquaint him that they were going down to his House upon business, where they expected to be joined together with the Conajoharees within two days

25th

26. Onondagas, 30. Oneidas, 12 Tuscaroras, 60, Conajoharees & 10. Mohocks arrived at Fort Johnson

26

1762
May

26th

The Indians all assembled in the Council Room, when Sir William condoled with them for the death of some of their Sachems.

P. M. They again assembled and returned the Compliment of Condolance, but being late the Onondaga Speaker in behalf of the rest desired that they would defer proceeding upon Business 'till the next Day.

27th

Alba. Meeting held at Fort Johnson with several of the Onondagas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras & Mohocks

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary

Onoghquieson addressed Sir William as follows—

Brother & Warraghiyagey

We return many thanks to the great Being above for enabling you once more to see your Children the Mohocks, Onondagas, Oneidas & Tuscaroras here assembled for conducting you safely thro' all the Dangers you had to encounter in your late journey, and enabling you to finish all matters at the Detroits—

Agreable to your Message we met from the Oneida Lake when you were on your journey, immediately attended & attended you at Oswego where you informed us of the reasons for your going to Detroit, and the good business on which you were dispatched. You likewise informed us that Messengers were dispatched by the Indians who met us, on your way, to desire to accompany you to the Posts where something treacherous in hand. Therefore begged you would return; but you informed them, you were determined to continue your Journey, obey your orders

Brother

On your acquainting us herewith, the News seemed very disagreable to us. We assured you, as were strangers hereto to accompany the

Onei-

1762
(May

(140)

26th

The Indians assembled in the Council Room, when Sir William Condoled with them for the death of some of their Sachems.

P.M. They again assembled and returned the Compliment of Condolance, but being told the Onondaga Speaker in behalf of the rest said that they would defer proceeding upon Business untill the next Day.

27th

Alba. Meeting held at Fort Johnson with Several of the Onondagas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras & Mohocks

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary

Conoghquieson addressed Sir William as follows—

Brother Warraghiyagey

We return hearty thanks to the great being above for enabling you once more to see your Children of the Mohocks, Onondagas, Oneidas & Tuscaroras here assembled, for conducting you safely thro' all the dangers you had to encounter in your late journey, and enabling you to finish all matters at the Detroit—

Agreable to your Message sent us from the Oneida Lake when you were on your journey, we immediately attended attended you at Oswego where you informed us of the reasons for your going to Detroit, and the good business on which you were dispatched.

You likewise informed us that Messengers were dispatched by the Indians who overtook you, on your way, to desire to acquaint you that the Christians had something treacherous in hand, Wherefore begged you would return, but you informed them, You were determined to continue your journey, obey your orders

Brother

On your acquainting us therewith, the News seemed very disagreable to us, We assured you, we were strangers thereto as were the

Oneidas

Oneidas, & Cayugas; but that on your arrival at Niagara you might perhaps hear more concerning it.

Brother

Since your leaving us, our Packs have been stretched out to hear from you; as you had so many difficulties to encounter, & so many dangers to go through, but as you have now happily effected your desires, & are returned back in safety, we are come in compliance to our antient Custom in order to heal your wounds, & to know from you the particulars of your transactions at the Détroit. Gave three strings

Brother

Ever since the breaking out of the War between the French and you, you have been so constantly abroad that you had no leisure, & whenever you came home, you were up to the knees in blood & had no rest, but we are now greatly rejoyced to hear that peace was so happily established and as your business has hitherto prevented us from an opportunity of speaking to, and welcoming you, we now hope that our matters are well established you will hereafter have more leisure, and we now bid you heartily welcome, and wish you may be enabled to stay at home.

A Belt of nine Rows

Brother

We all know the great difficulties which in your late journey was liable to from Mischievous dangerous people who would willingly frustrate your schemes, & prevent our welfare, and we are sensible of the great perils you have undergone, from so long a journey, having so many Rivers to go down and so many dangerous Lakes to cross, as well as from the Thorns & Briars, which must frequently have run into your feet, & as we doubt not but some may yet remain there, we therefore by this string take all such out of your feet, so that they may again become sound and whole.

A String

Brother

At the beginning of the War some years ago the Council fire was burned at Albany, but as it burned but dully, and did not afford sufficient heat. It pleased God that you should kindle one here at your House which was very agreable to us all, and which hath still continued to burn bright, yet, by reason of the troubles in this Country it could not be quite clear. We now therefore brighten up your fire, & make it good and clear,

And

(Jany) And cleanse your fireplace so that there may be no more creeping things found there to disturb our quiet, and that you may not listen to, but kick all such insects away as disturb the peace & friendship between us — Abell Howe

Brother

Whereby a great tree planted above our fireplace which hath yielded us abundance of shelter, and which notwithstanding hath received some damage from insects, and creeping things, who crawling over the roots have decayed the leaves, we now shelter out the leaves and branches of that tree, & cover its Roots from east to West so that nothing more may ever have power to decay it

Brother, Jo Strings

As we have now complied with antient Custom, that ought up and encourages the fire place, and as we know that there are many things may be heard to the disturbing of the peace we enjoy, we hope, that none of us for the future may listen, or pay attention to any idle stories which may be carried about to disturb our quiet, And that we may give no credit thereto for the future, and the better to enable you to comply therewith, we now pour over you the Water of Life which hath power to cleanse you inwardly from head to foot, so that no ill thoughts can remain within you from this time forward

Brother — Abell & Howe

We have for some time past heard that our Brethren the English were wanting to get more Lands from us, and several came amongst us for that purpose last year, Whereupon the whole Nations assembled, to consider thereof, and have requested us, the Breed as in their Name to desire you will prevent your People from coming amongst us for that purpose hereafter, as we begin already to be greatly confined not having sufficient left us for our hunting — We have had our Lands from the beginning of the World, and we love them as we do our lives, therefore we hope you'll put a stop to any attempt of that nature for the future — We have sold our brethren Lands so long as we could spare any, and as they have great tracts yet unsettled, we are certain they can be in no great want thereof — When those are settled we shall think further

Concerning it, and we expect that this may be no farther bargains attempted to be made with any of our Nations without the consent of the rest — therefore we leave this belt at your house, that when any person shall be desirous of purchasing any more you may shew them thereby, that these six Nations are determined not to part with more of their Lands on any account whatsoever

Abeel & Lows

Then the Conference ended for this Day

20th

The Indians assembled in order to attend Sir Williams Answer

Present as before

Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the Onondagas &c.

The satisfaction which you also express at my return from my Indian Journey to a distant Country, and that my surmounting all the difficulties which were in my way, affords me much pleasure, and I am likewise glad to find you have not forgot what passed at the Meeting which we had together at Oswego when we parted my journey

I am glad to find you were so anxious to hear from me, & so desirous for my succeeding in what I went, and return you thanks for your hearing my wishes on my return; but as you are now come down unasked, I deferred letting you know my transactions at the Detroit till you had first mentioned your business —

Gave 3 Strings

Brethren

'Tis true during the War in these parts I had very little leisure even my hands from the duty of my employment, but I hope to have some more time for the future to consider of your welfare, and I now thank you for your good wishes that I may have more cause hereafter and heartily welcome you here in return —

Abeel

Brethren

I am glad to find you are so sensible of the dangers & difficulties which I had to encounter in my late journey, and am likewise obliged to you for plucking the thorns & briers out of my feet which yet remained there

4 Strings

Wampum

Concerning it, and we expect that there may be no farther bargains attempted to be made with any of our Nations without the consent of the rest — therefore we leave this belt at your house, that when any person shall be desirous of purchasing any more you may shew them thereby, that these Nations are determined not to part with more of their Lands on any account whatsoever

Abell & Lows

Then the Conference ended for this Day

20th

The Indians assembled in order to attend Sir Williams Answer

Present as before

Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the Onondagas &c.

The satisfaction which you all express at my return from my Indian Journey to a distant Country, and at my surmounting all the difficulties which were in my way, affords me much pleasure, and I am likewise glad to find you have not forgot what passed at the Meeting which we had together at Oswego when on my journey

I am glad to find you were so anxious to hear from me, & so desirous for my succeeding in what I went, and return you thanks for your healing my wounds on my return; but as you are now come down unasked, I deferred letting you know my transactions at the Detroit till you had first mentioned your business.

Gave 3 Strings

Brethren

Tis true during the War in these parts I had very little leisure even to look from the duty of my employment, but I hope to have some more time for the future to consider of your welfare, and I now thank you for your good wishes that I may have more ease hereafter and heartily welcome you here in return

Abell

Brethren

I am glad to find you are so sensible of the dangers & difficulties which I had to encounter in my late journey, and am likewise obliged to you for plucking the thorns & briars out of my feet which yet remained there

4 Strings

1762
(Jany)

Brethren

It gives me pleasure to find that your opposing of, Have received benefit from the Fire which I kindled for you at my House, and I return you thanks for brightening the same, & for clearing the fireplace from any creeping or unclean things, assuring you that it shall be my constant study to keep the fire bright, and the fireplace clear from every thing which may be pernicious, and know in return brighten up your fireside Friendships, & sweep every thing which is may be bad from your fireplace, so that you may not sicken thereat, and I hope you will for the future continue so to do. Keep your fire bright, Hasten to go to your —

Abbott

Brethren

I give you thanks for your care of the great Tree which hath yielded you cover, and I shall be my care likewise to stretch out its branches, & keep it from decay, so that it may always afford you shelter

Brethren

All things

I take in good part your compliance with your antient custom upon this occasion, and your pouring on me the Water of Life in order to purge me from any ill thoughts which might yet disturb me, and I in return do the same with you, assuring you will not on your parts for the future give attention to any bad News, or idle stories which you may happen to hear

Abbott

Brethren

As to the regard to your Lands I must again assure you as I have formerly that his late Majesty gave positive orders to all his Governors not to make grants thereof to any persons who have not fairly purchased them from you, which all his Governors abide by, & are determined punctually to observe — as to any lands which have formerly been fairly bought from you, I trust you can have no objection to them neither need you be under any apprehension of the Governor granting Lands, unless by the unanimous Consent of the Whole Nation, however, as you so request, I shall acquaint all those who are desirous to purchase any more, that you are determined not to dispose of any for the future —

Abbott

Brethren

Concerning my proceedings at the Detroit, I am now to inform you

"Here is cited the most material of the proceedings held

there - then shewed them the belt sent to the Détroit, and told them that he intended to call down all the 6 Nats to a Meeting, in order to enquire into the same; & have their present resolutions thereon - then Delivered the Mohocks the several belts, strings, and Calumet sent by the Ottawa Confederacy in answer to the L. Mohock Speech - after which he proceeded

Brethren

I have received some Letters a few days ago from his Excellency Sr Jeffery Amherst, and the Late Governor of this Province; informing me that the latter had given Directions to the Inhabitants of Niopus to hold a Meeting with your Nephews the Mesassagys Nea in order to get some English prisoners out of their hands, which they first promised to comply with, shortly, but afterwards refused, and did not perform their promises as appears by the Minutes of these proceedings thereon, which were enclosed to me - I now therefore insist on your obliging your Nephews the Mesassagys Nea to deliver up all such prisoners as remain amongst them, and I desire by this belt that my request may be immediately complied with -

Brethren

(Shes then) Mr Wheelock of Connecticut has informed me by Letter that the Government of Boston has made a provision for the maintenance of some more Indian Children, to be educated & instructed by Mr Wheelock in the Christian Religion, I therefore thought proper to give you this notice thereof, that those who are well disposed to have their Children educated, may send their Children down who shall be forwarded to New England for that purpose - (3 Strings)

Brethren

As the Senecas and some other of the 6 Nations did not attend the Meeting at the Détroit, I desire you will forward this Belt to them & all the 6 Nations, requiring them to come here to a general Meeting within Thirty days, that I may acquaint them with what hath passed & know their sentiments on the late affair (gave a belt)

Sir William having finished his Speech, the Speaker of the Onondagas addressed him -

Brother

We have listned with attention to what you have sayed to us, at which we are well pleased, but it being now late we shall defer saying any thing

V 62
Indy

an answer for tomorrow, at which time we shall attend, & deliver what we have to say thereon. Then they parted

P.M. The Onajohurees desired a seperate meeting with Sir William, and accordingly assembled

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary
Wm Printup Interpreter

Speaker Kayenquaraga, & Jonathan
Brother Warraghiyagey —

We have come here at this time, together with the rest of our Brethren of the 5. Nations to hear what has passed between you, and the Nations at the Detroit, also to welcome you from your long & perilous journey, and to assure you that we have great satisfaction in hearing of your success therein, and as you have now delivered what you had to say to the 5. Nations, & ours, & ours on our parts to say something to you relative to an affair which lies very heavy on, and greatly concerns us all, therefore we beg your serious attention thereto.

Brother —

We understand that when you were lately deputed to go to the Ohio, you could not attend to what we then said to you, therefore we shall now begin before —

Brother

When you were ordered last summer to go to the Detroit, you called at our Castle and acquainted us, & desired that we should keep all our young Men at home, not suffer them to go to war, till your return, which we have waited for impatiently; at the same time you recommended to us, a kind, & friendly behaviour towards the Inhabitants during your absence — since which we have taken care to follow your directions, & have the pleasure to tell you, that our young people have taken notice thereof, & behaved themselves accordingly — We are sorry to observe that, notwithstanding this our good behaviour, we have met with abundance of ill-

our

an answer to all to[illegible] at which time we shall attend, & deliver what we have to say to you — Then they parted

P.M. The Sonajohurees desired a seperate meeting with Sir William and accordingly assembled —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary
Wm Printup Interpreter

Speaker Hayenquaragon, & Jonathan
Brother Warraghiyagey —

We have come here at this time, together with the rest of our Brethren of the 5. Nations to hear what has passed between you, and the Nations at the Detroit, also to welcome you from your long & perilous Journey, and to assure you that we have great satisfaction in hearing of your Success therein, and as you have now delivered what you had to say to the 5. Nations, we are desirous on our parts to say something to you relative to an affair which lies very heavy on us, and greatly concerns us all, therefore we beg your serious attention thereto.

Brother —

We understand that when you was lately deputed at Onondaga you could not attend to what we then said to you, therefore we shall now begin the same. —

Brother

When you were ordered last summer to go to the Detroit you called it our Castle and acquainted us that we should keep all our young Men at home, nor suffer them to go to war like your others, which we have waited for impatiently; at the same time you recommended to us a kind & friendly behaviour towards the Inhabitants during your absence — since which we have taken care to follow your directions, & have the pleasure to tell you that our Young people have taken notice thereof, behaved themselves accordingly — We are sorry to observe that, notwithstanding this our good behaviour, we have met with abundance of discouragement from our

Neighbours / particularly from Wy Block, who has all along endeavoured to set us in the worst light to the several English Generals by giving in charges inventing, accusing us with Scalping & other depredations, We, who have allways shewn ourselves firm Friends, & have lost many of our people in your cause — this accusation hath given us much uneasiness, when we consider our innocence, & how constantly from a contrary behaviour, and our only consolation thereon, was, that we cannot hear that any of the Generals gave credit to such a falsity.

We were in hopes that after so many tryals to inflame the English against us, so malicious a proceeding would at last be put an end to, but we find that all our endeavours to renew the peace & friendship have not had effect, and therefore, we now return upon the belt which you gave us when you ordered us to behave as Brethren & Friends — returned a large belt —

Brother,

Our troublesome Neighbour George Block having failed in his Scheme of setting the Generals against us, has now fallen upon another method equally destructive; that of endeavouring to cheat us of our Lands, and thereby deprive us of subsistence, by making our young people, and others drunk, & then persuading them to sign writings, which they are utter strangers to when sober.

Such Indians who have been so deluded, together with all those who have a right to Disposal of Lands, are now present, & declare their ignorance thereof, & their unwillingness to part with the Land. One Abel Jackson who is said to have signed them writings is likewise present, & positively denys his knowledge thereof —

Mr Block being more artfull than our people, intices some of our young men to his house, calls in others passing along the road & makes them drunk, then, telling them that all the rest have signed, tries to prevail on them to sign it. by this means, he, as I hear has got several to sign — Deed —

On discovering his proceedings we called a meeting of the whole Castle to consider on what was to be done, well knowing that such steps as

were

Jany

Whereas we are not agreeable to the Custom hitherto used, that whenany person was desirous to purchase Lands it was usual to call a Meeting of the Castle, or Nation, & there make proposals relating thereto, he has taken them by the most unfair means without consulting us thereon in any manner —

At this Meeting we declare one and all, that we would not agree to dispose of such lands upon any account, for, if we did we must of course perish for want of subsistence, and we now in your presence unanimously declare these to be our sentiments & intentions —

Brother,

At another meeting which we held thereon, it was agreed that we should send to Block, to speak with us concerning his behavior but the Messenger who was his Brother neither returned to us, nor did Georg Block come, altho' we waited the whole day for his arrival —

At a third meeting, being desirous to have Block present, we sent two Indians for him, that he might shew us the Deed, which he gave out & was all agreed to — on his Messengers coming to his House Block hid himself, and his Wife informed them that she did not know where he was perhaps in Albany, or New York, but on their going into the Kitchen, a Servant told them that he was above Stairs, from which we conclude that his professions are vague, & that he would have made his appearance —

This Block has an partner with him, who whenever they meet with any of us, offer their hands, and ask us if we don't love them, upon which we answer that we do looking upon them as Brothers, and on our shaking hands, they insert our hands in theirs, saying that we thereby give our hearts — and they are all now threatning the Tenants which we have on those Lands for paying rent to us forbidding them from selling a stick of Wood thereon, and telling them that all belongs to Block —

Having now laid open our grievances, we beg you'll give attention to what we are going to say —

Brother

We now most earnestly desire that this our deplorable situation may be laid before the Governor that sure may be redressed; As we are always

always esteemed amongst the most distant Nations the head of the Six Nations, in what light will we appear to them if we can have no satisfactory Answer, or what wages may they then expect.

As we have now no other Land left we must perish if we are deprived thereof, and rather than we will we are determined to dye thereon

Brother

Gave a Belt

There is another affair very disagreable to us, and which we shall now lay before you.

We formerly gave a piece of Land to a Minister, on condition he should build a Church for us, which was never done. This Minister whose name was Johannes Dreesen received as much in the manner which Block is now about, He first came to us, told us twas very hard we should be obliged to go down to Albany to have our Children Baptized, or to receive the Sacrament, but that if we would give him a piece of Land he would build a Church thereon, & always reside there and officiate for us, which we accepted and accordingly gave him as much Land as would make a good large farm, & which condition he never fulfilled tho we constantly expected he would perform his promise, which when we found he was determined not to do, we naturally expected to have the Land given back to us again

We are now without any person to instruct us in the Christian Religion, excepting three or four Visits in each year from the Revd Mr Rhe, and we are informed that Van Dreesen being dead, his Sons have sold the Land which we intended for so good a purpose

If the Clergy act thus to deceive us, who can we rely on— had he performed his promise we should now have been better people and our Children would become good Christians, but as it hath fallen out otherwise, we beg you will take this likewise into your Consideration, and procure us justice therein

Brother

As we have now (for the third time) related our Grievances, & heard with great pleasure what passed at the Detroit, we have nothing more to say, and therefore purpose returning home tomorrow

Sir William then addressed them

Brethren

1762 January

Brethren

I have attended to what you have said & shall immediately lay the whole of your Compliment before the Governor and Council of this Province: who I make no doubt will do Justice to your Brethren —

Then the Speaker addressed himself to Sir William

Brother

There is but one person amongst us now here who was said to have signed the Deed to Easton, which he disclaims; and because he knows nothing thereof. But we have of late been informed by Indians since arrived, that, on their respecting some bad proceedings they searched about and found an Axe, which led them to search further, where they found the place where the Surveyors Staff had been, from whence they were convinced of the fraud —

The Onondaga Deputies assembled to answer Sir William's Speech —

Present as before

Conoyhquieson Speaker took the Belt which Sir William had spoken, and after repeating what he had said to the Mohawk Indians desiring they would proceed

Brother Warraghiyagey

After hearing & considering what you spoke to us relative to the Purchase, and my self and Brethren upon hearing the Mohawk Chiefs, are desirous that before we enter upon that we are of opinion that it may be deferred until you have had a General Meeting with the six Nations, as we could not be able to attend from executing it before that time, Your presence will be required at the Meeting; however, we submit it to you to act therein as you desire, being prepared to go, tho' we think we should delay will be of no great consequence — returned the Belt for Sir Wm to consider thereon

Then

1762 (150)
(Jany)

Brethren

I have attended to what you have said & shall immediately lay the whole of your Compliment before the Governor and Council of this Province, who I make no doubt will consider thereon

Then the Speaker addressed himself to Wiliam

Brother

There is but one person amongst us now here, who was said to have signed the Deed about their Lands, which he disclaims; and he says he knows nothing thereof. But we have often been informed by Indians since dead, that, on their suspecting some bad proceedings, they searched about and found an Axe, which led them to search further, where they found the places where the Surveyors staff had been, from which they were convinced of the fraud

29th

The Onondagas &c assembled to answer Sir Williams Speech

Present as before

Conoyhquieson Speaker took the Belt which Sir William had spoken on, and after repeating what he said says in relation to the Mohickanders desiring that their Business be proceeded

Brother Warraghiyagey

After having considered what you spoke to us relative to the Prisoners Nicolas, and myself am pitched upon to go to the Mohickanders, and acquaint them of delivering them up but we are of opinion that it may be deferred, until you have the General Meeting with the six Nations, as we could not be able to return from executing it, before that time, Your presence will be required at the Meeting; however, we submit it to you to act therein as you desire, being prepared to go, tho' we think so small a delay will be of no great consequence

returned the Belt for Sir Wm to consider thereon

Then

Then the Onondagas Speaker stood up, with several belts in his hands and spoke as follows —

Brother

About two years ago, we since each of different messages from the Indians in Canada, inviting us to visit them, which you dissuaded us from, observing, that our Compliance would have appeared odd, as they were only a part of our Brandes, in a time of war it would be very improper, upon which we did not go — You likewise desired we would deliver up, all the English prisoners in our Nation together with what Horses were amongst us, all which we readily complied with, and now return you the belts on which you spoke,

Brother,

returned three belts —

You spoke to us at Oswego, when you were on your way to the Detroit concerning the Belt sent by the Senecas to the Nations there, and advised us to reject such a scheme as was proposed, and to advise the Senecas against such a proceeding, whereupon we called them to a Meeting, and advised them against it, to which we received no answer, In consequence whereof our Nation with the Cayugas, Oneidas, & Tuscaroras joyned in sending them a large belt to dissuade them from it, & to inform them of our inclinations, which they never thought it proper to answer — Therefore, we now return you the belt on which you then spoke to us —

returned a Belt —

Brother

I am now to represent to you our poor situation & want of ammunition & Cloathing which we cannot get, and therefore we beg you will take it into consideration, and let us have some to kill Game for our subsistence —

a Belt

Sir William then addressed them as follows

Brethren

As you represent that the time will be short, & that you cannot be present at the intended meeting, if you now go among the Mohicander

&

January I therefore agree to defer it till then, when I expect it will be immediately put in Execution ——

I return you thanks for your adherence to my advice, in not going to Canada when invited, as also for your complying with my Desire of surrendering up what Prisoners & Horses were amongst you, as you thereby shewed your friendship, and attachment to the English ——

I am glad to find you took such steps to dissuade the Senecas from their project, tho I am sorry to find it was with ineffect, but hope at the intended Meeting that I may learn their motives for such behavior, and hear their penitence for the same ——

As your hunting season will not commence before I hold the meeting with the whole Six Nations, till when you can't have much occasion for ammunition, I hope by that time to procure some for you, when I shall supply your wants ——

Then the Onondaga Speaker stood up & informed Sir William that they would take their leave, purposing to return home next Day, begged for some provisions to carry them home, & promised to forward his belt — after which they departed.

Copy of Sir William Johnson's Letter to Wyoo, Oroon

Dated Fort Johnson, January 26th 1762.

Dear Sir,

You [illegible] of the 13th ult. to Mr Barclays proposals were [illegible] and although they demand reasonable enough, yet, I am at a loss to know in what manner the money is to be procured, or from whence, unless the Legislature of the Province, [illegible] ways & means for that purpose — I know that the Mohawks have all along looked upon, and esteemed their flats to be exclusively their property, and not to be [illegible] in the Corporation of Albany, therefore I submit it to your consideration what is to be done in that case ——

The late Govr, [illegible] on the Indians application to him, sensible of the wrong which they must suffer thereby, procured the Indian Deed for

Montreal in trial of dispute between Indians and Jesuits concerning land at Sault St. Louis (Caughnawaga). PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, OTTAWA, FEDERAL ARCHIVES DIVISION, INDIAN RECORDS, RG 10, VOL. 1833, 52-58. (LIGHT COPY IN PLACES.)

MEMO.

No. 9 (52)

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
1862

Major Genl. Gage
30th January

Copy of Sentence of Court of Field Officers at Montreal on dispute between Indians and Jesuits concerning the Lands at Sault St. Louis, which sentence declares that the Lands are the property of the Sau[illegible]

ACTION.

ACTION.—*Continued*

68

land at Sault St. Louis (Caughnawaga). PUBLIC ARCHIVES
OTTAWA, FEDERAL ARCHIVES DIVISION, INDIAN RECORDS, RG 10, VOL. 1833,
52-58. (LIGHT COPY IN PLACES.)

Copy.

Journal containing the Proceedings of the Court of Field Officers at Montreal held by order of His Excellency Major General Gage, for the trial of the Dispute between the Indians & Jesuits concerning the Lands at Sault St. Louis.

Having heard the Parties on both sides, We order that from the Date of these presents, the two Concessions in question, be compleated into one only Concession, under the title of Concession of the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, bounding on the one side to the line of La Prairie de la Magdelaine & Talon, and the other side on that of Chateauguay, and after having with attention examined the terms of said Concession and compared them with several others, we cannot find that the Reverend Fathers Jesuits have obtained any right of Seigniory on the Manner given said Lands, but on the contrary are unanimously convinced by the wise precautions taken in said Act, that His Most Christian Majesty never supposed

Explained that H. Honour and Fathers Jesuits
should be temporal Lords of those Indians
when the necessity of that time required
it. & called and established a route Northward;
Therefore we prostrate said Rev.d Fathers Jesuits
of all temporal rights, which they have
acquired to themselves over said Lands
be it by the condescension of Governors,
Intendants which is thereby (either by
which they have obtained it) or by acts
of revolting into Enemies which they
have it different whether obtained either by
right of possession or other Reasons they
may alledge. [illegible] that the said
Indians of Sault St. Louis [illegible] possession
and enjoy forever to the use of their Heirs
and other Indians that might join them,
all the Lands and Enclosures said Concession
may produce, But being persuaded that
nothing contributes so effectually to civilize
and attach all Nations of Indians to our Holy
and religious Keeping the Engagements
made with them, and preventing all mis-
understandings from arising between them
and the Inhabitants established in their
Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood. The Order that the limits
and Extent of the Concession of the Canonicate should be
as extensive as possible by natural Limits,
and marked by stones being put in the
Ground with His Britannick Majesty's
Coat of Arms, and that the Setting of the Limits
be left in our Office.

The Order further that the Church the Priests
House called the Canonicate House with all
other Buildings made by the Rev. Fathers Jesuits
the aforesaid Concession as well as have been
till to them be looked upon as belonging
immediately to the Indians, and that they
be considered as forming a Part of the said Indians
will thereby be obliged to keep said Build-
ings in repair at their expence, but they
nevertheless shall be intended for the use of
the Missionaries that may live amongst
them; and with regard to the Expences the
Rev. Fathers Jesuits were at in this respect,
methinks them sufficiently indemnified.

1st By the Income they drew hitherto from the
Inhabitants they established upon said
Concession.

2dly By the value of the Land the Indians
abandonned

[illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

That being obliged to set the Lands and Tenements we shall Grant hereafter and every the Inhabitants granted to them by this most Christian Majesty. We Order that all the Inhabitants who have received particular Concessions in the Territory of the Island of Saint Johns are to deliver the Originals of their Concessions into the hands of Mr. Daniel Webb of this Town before the first of the next Ensuing that matters may be examined and how to dispose.

1st. All Concessions granted by the Rev.d Fathers Jesuits to this day, and of which the Inhabitants have not as yet taken possession are hereby disannulled and void.

2dly. All Concessions granted since the 2nd of September 1760, in which case the Land so granted may be at present are hereby Annulled, and the Inhabitants obliged to become therein before the 1st of November 1762, and in sentence the Rev.d Fathers the Jesuits by these Presents to reimburse said Inhabitants for the rents or

other

[illegible] by
said Concessions.

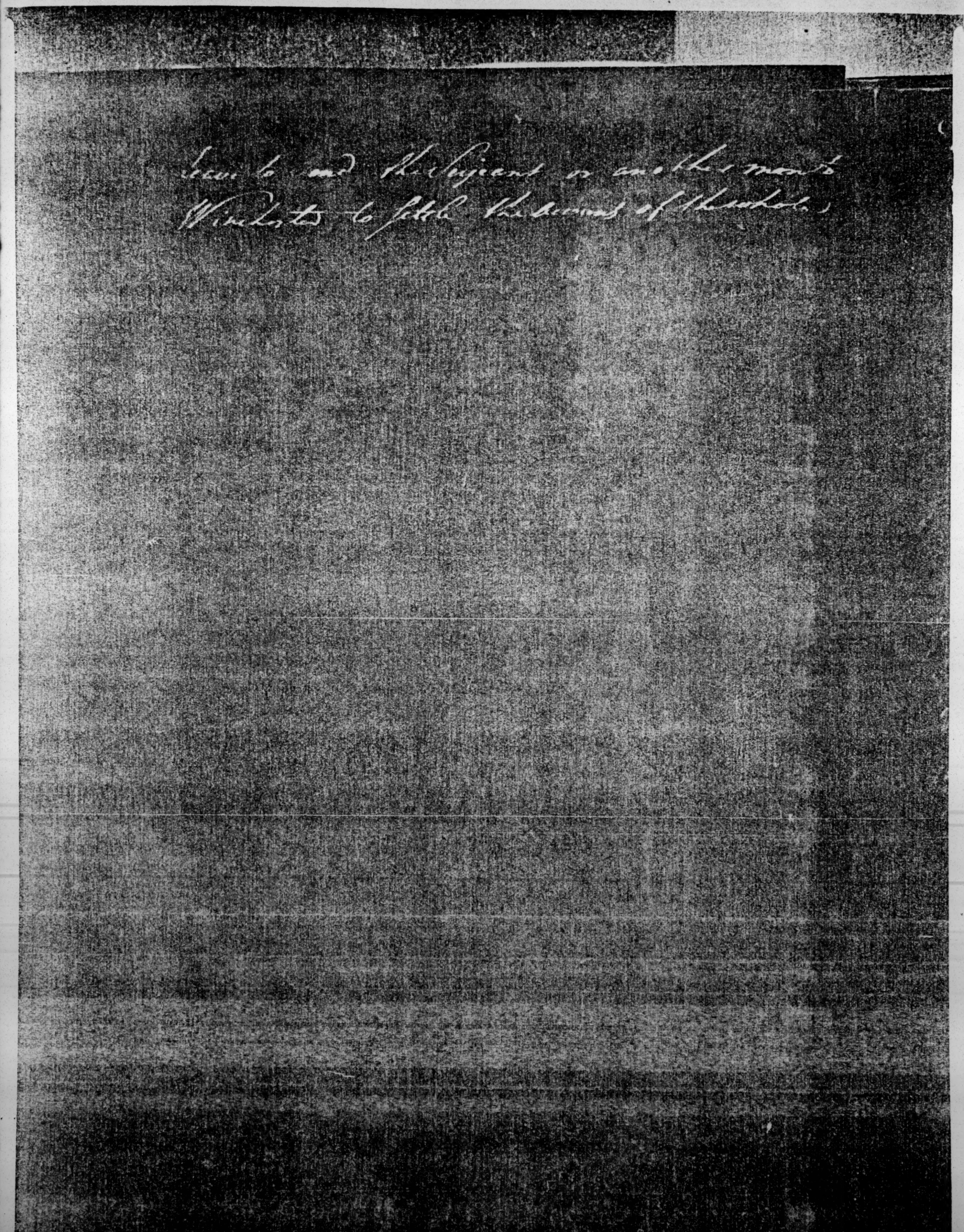
3.dly To ascertain the Value of the Lots of Land
Expences and Work which those Inhabi-
tants established upon said Concessions
before the 2.d of Sept.r 1760 may have had,
and unwilling that they or their Families
should suffer by the mistake made in this
respect, We Order that they continue to
enjoy peaceably the Lands they possessions
by Concessions obtained from the Rec.d Fathers
the Jesuits, at the same time that they be
not allowed to harass them by imposing
upon the Indians or any other means what-
soever, Commanding them to come and
produce their Concessions for themselves from
our Office Lamonds the 15.th day of July next.

So that that the Indians may enjoy their
rents, the Governor shall be obliged to mann
and support a Garrison to receive the rents,
and other rights of their Manner, which
said Concessions may produce, and mind
the said Receiver to render account to said
Indians every 2.d of February, in the Town, on
Candlemass, in the presence of said Governor,
or such persons by him authorised for that
purpose.

purpose. The produce of such duties to be
used towards defraying the Civil Charges
of the Island which shall not be sufficient
to be returned into the Treasury of
the Province to the Commissioners of Accounts
for the time being. And as the Collection
of such Impositions is impossible to be carried
into Execution when they shall not be paid
upon Goods Imported, but the Goods
may be run without Payment of the Duties
Ordain that all Goods Imported shall be
liable to the Duties imposed by this Ordinance
We furnish the said Inhabitants with such necessary
Regulations as may be thought necessary
to Them concerning the Quartering and Lodging
of the Troops.

Ordering, from henceforth that the said
Inhabitants continue to grind their Grain
at the Mills upon the Rev.d Fathers Jesuits
Island called La Sainte Famille which shall
please us to Burden otherwise.

Montreal 30th January 1762.



Minutes of Conferences with the Mohocks, Onondagas, Cnedas, and Tuscaroras who arrived at Fort Johnson on Monday the 25th of January 1762

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A Meeting held at Fort Johnson with the Mohocks Onondagas, Oneidas & Tuscaroras on Wednesday 27th Jany 1762.

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
John Johnson Esqr
Capt. Wade

Lieut. Guy Johnson acts as Secretary
William Printup, Interpreter

Conoghquieson speaker addressed Sir William as follows

Brother Onnaghsagey

We return hearty thanks to the great being above for enabling you to see your Brethren of the Mohocks, Onondagas, Oneidas & Tuscaroras here, assembled, for conducting you safely through all the dangers you had to encounter in your late Journey and enabling you to finish all matters at the Detroit.

Agreable to your message sent us from the Oneida lake when you were on your journey we immediately attended you at Onondaga where you informed us of the reasons of your going to Detroit and the good business which you were dispatched. You likewise informed us that Messengers were dispatched by the Indians who overtook you on your way & desired to acquaint you that the Nations had something to say to us, and therefore begged you would return. Being informed thereof, you were determined to continue your Journey, & obey your orders &c

Brother On your acquainting us therewith, the Onondagas told us and we assured you we were Strangers thereto as were the Oneidas, Mayangas.

Brother Since your leaving us, our Necks have been stretched out to hear from you as you had so many difficulties to encounter, and so many dangers to go through,

but

but as you have now happily effected your desires, and are returned back in safety, we are come in compliance to our ancient custom in order to heal your wounds, and to know from you the particulars of your transactions at the Detroit.

Brother — Ever since the breaking out of the war between the French and you, you have been so constantly abroad that you had no leisure, and when you came home, you were up to the knees in blood and had no rest; but we are now greatly rejoyced to hear that peace is so happily established, and as your business has hitherto prevented us from an opportunity of speaking to, and welcoming you, we now hope that, as matters are well established, you will hereafter have more leisure; and we now bid you heartily welcome, and wish you may be enabled to buy all here.

Brother — We also know the great difficulties which your late journey was liable to from malicious dangerous people who would willingly frustrate your schemes and prevent your welfare; and we are sensible of the great pains you have undergone from so long a journey, having so many hills to go down, and so many dangerous lakes to cross, as well upon the Rivers and briars which must frequently have run into your feet, and as we doubt not but some may yet remain there we therefore by these, take all such out of your feet, so that they may again become sure to walk

Brother — At the beginning of the war some years ago, the French built and armed at Albany, but do not used but sully and to the effect they aimed at. It pleased God that we were able to find out their designs, which was very agreeable to us, and which left all evil consequences to light; yet, by reason of the trouble which thereby arose not be quite clear, we now thought it proper to open our wakeing eye and clear, we cleanse your place of it that you may be more easy there to return to your, as that you may listen to, but hear in silence what we have to say to you.

Brother — These are agreeable to open your place with all your sincerity of

of shelter, and which notwithstanding hath received some damage from insects, and creeping things who crawling over the roots have decayed the leaves, & even devoured both the leaves & branches of that tree, and cover it so as from last to least, so that nothing more may ever have power to injure it

Brother

We have now complied with the antient custom, and have lighted up, & enlarged the fire place, and as we know that there are many things may be heard to the disturbing of the peace we enjoy, we hope that none of us for the future may listen, or pay attention to any idle stories which may be heard about to disturb our quiet. And that we may give no credit thereto for the future, And the better to enable you to comply therewith we now present you the water of life which hath power to cleanse you readily from head to foot, so that no ill thoughts can remain within you from this time forward

Brother

We have sometime past heard that our Brethren the English were wanting to set more land from us and several came amongst us for that purpose last year, whereupon the whole six Nations assembled to enquire thereof and have required us the Indians in their names to tell you will prevent your people from coming amongst us for that purpose hereafter, as we begin already to be greatly confined, not having sufficient skin for hunting

We look upon us cut off from the remainder of the world and we have therefore no lands to spare, therefore hope you'll put a stop to any attempts of the nature aforesaid

Brethren tho' we have nothing as we could spare any as you say you want but what we use, we are certain they can be no great object to you, when those are settled, we shall thank you to enquire of us we can spare that there may be no further bargains altogether made with any of our Nations without the consent of the rest, therefore we desire that when any person comes to you to purchase any more you may shew them this belt & tell them as all ourselves not to part with one piece of their lands on any account whatsoever

Brothers

In the forenoon of this day Dr William informing them that he would give them an answer at tomorrow

Friday

Thursday 28th

The Indians assembled in order to attend Sir Williams Answer to their Speech of yesterday

Present as before

Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the Nations here assembled,

The satisfaction which you all express at my return from my tedious journey to a distant Country, and at my surmounting all the difficulties which were in my way, affords me much pleasure, and I am likewise glad to find you have not forgot what passed at the Meeting which we had together at Oswego, when on my Journey.

I am glad to find you were so anxious to hear from me, and so desirous for my succeeding in what I was sent, and return you thanks for your kind wishes on my return, but as you are now come down unasked I deferred telling you know my transactions at the Grand Council you had first to come your business

your three things

Brethren When I was during the war in these parts I had many Belts given me by many Nations, from my duty of my Engagement; but I hope to have some more time for the future to converse of your affairs, and now thank you for your good wishes that I may have more ease hereafter and cheerfully welcome you here in return —

your belts

Brethren I am glad to find you are reconciled of the late quarrel, I am much pleased to meet you in my late journey, and am likewise glad to see you for preserving the Peace and hope of my part, much is remained thereon

your things

Brethren It gave me pleasure to find that you approve of, and have taken benefit from the Place which I erected for the King's use, and return you thanks for keeping the same, and for cleansing the fireplace from any creeping or unclean things, assuring you that I shall be my constant study to keep the fire bright, and the fire place clear from every thing which may be pernicious, and I now exhort you to keep your fire at home always, to keep every thing which may be a damage to your fireplace, what you may not often hear, and I hope you will for the future continue so to do, and keep your fire bright and clear to all Negroes

well

Brethren

Brethren I give You thanks for your care of the great tree which hath spread
you cover, and it shall be my care likewise to stretch out its branches
and keep it from decay, so that it may allways afford you shelter;

Brethren I take in good part your compliance with your antient custom upon
this occasion and your pouring on me the Water of life in order to purge me from
any ill thoughts which might injure disturb me, and I in return do the
same with you desiring you will not on your parts for the future,
give attention to any bad news, or idle stories which you may happen
to hear.

Brethren With regard to your Lands I must again assure you as I have formerly
done that his late Majesty gave positive orders to all his Governors not
to make grants thereof to any persons who have not fairly purchased
them from you, which all his Governors abide by, and are determined
punctually to observe. As to any tracts which have formerly been
fairly bought from you, I expect you can have no objection to them,
neither need you be under any apprehension of the governor's granting
them unless by the Unanimous consent of a whole Nation, however,
as you request it, I shall acquaint all those who are desirous to
purchase any more, that you are determined not to dispose of any
for the future.

Brethren Concerning my proceedings at the Detroit I am now to inform you

I received the most materials of the proceedings held there
then issued them the belts sent to the Detroit, and told them that I
intended to call down all the Nations to a Meeting in order to enquire
into the same, & know their sentiments thereon
then delivered the Mohocks, the several belts & strings & Colonel
and by the Mohawk Confederacy in answer to the two Mohock Chiefs
after which he proceeded

Brethren I have received some letters a few days ago from Sir Jeffery
Amherst, and the Lieut. Governor of this Province, informing me that
the latter had given directions to the Inhabitants to hold a Meeting
with your Nephews the Mohawks &c in order to get some English prisoners
out of their hands which they first promised to comply with shortly but afterwards
refused

Triffels, and did not perform their promises, as appears by the Minutes of the proceedings thereon, which were ordered home. Now therefor insist on your obliging your Nephews the Senecas &c. to deliver up all such prisoners as remain among them, and I desire by this belt that my request may be immediately complied with. A belt

Brethren The Revd Mr Wheelock of Connecticut has informed me by Letter that the Governmt of Boston has made a provision for the maintenance of six more Indian Children to be educated, and instructed by Mr Wheelock in the Christian Religion. I therefor thought proper to give you this notice thereof, that those who are well disposed towards the future happiness may send their Children soon, who shall be forwarded to New England for that purpose. three strings

Brethren As the Senecas, and some others of the Six Nations did not attend the meeting at the Detroit I desire you will forward this Belt to them, and all the rest Nations requesting them to come here to open a Meeting within three Days, that I may acquaint them with what hath passed, and know their sentiments on the late affair. A belt

( ) Sir William having finished his speech, the Interpreter of the Onondagas addressed him.

Brethren. We have listened with attention to what you have said to us & which we are well pleased but it being now late we defer saying any thing in answer 'till tomorrow at which time we shall attend, and declare what we have to say thereon. Three strings

(M. The Conoyanzees desired a separate Meeting with Sir William & accordingly withdrew.

Present

Sir Wm Johnson Bart
John Johnson Esqr — and Guy Johnson as Interpreter

Speaker Kayenquiragon for
Brother Waraghiyagey

which came here at this time together with the Chiefs of each of the Nations

to hear what had passed betweeen you, and the Nations at the Dlstroit
also to welcome you from your long and perilous Journey, and to assure
you that we have great satisfaction in hearing of your success
therein. And as you have now delivered what you had to say to the
five Nations, we were desirous on our parts to say something to you
relative to an affair which lies very heavy on us and greatly concerns
us all; therefore we beg your serious attention thereto —

Brothers We understand that when you were lately indisposed at Sonajoharie
you could not attend to, or take notice of what we then sayed to you.
Therefore we shall now begin the same —

Brother When you were last summer to go to the Dlstroit, you called at our
Castle and acquainted us therewith, and desired that we should keep
all our Young men at home, nor suffer them to go to war 'till your
return, which we have waited for impatiently. At the same time you
recommended to us a kind, and friendly behaviour towards the Inhabitants
during your absences; since which we have taken care to follow your
directions, and have the pleasure to tell you that our Young people
have taken notice thereof, and behaved themselves accordingly. We
are sorry to observe that notwithstanding this our good behaviour,
we have met with a bad return from our Neighbours, particularly from
they Flocks, who have all along endeavoured to deceive us in the most slight
to the reverse. Inguish Generally, by giving in charges in writing, accusing
us with treasons and other depredations. We, who have allways
shewed ourselves firm friends, and have lost so many of our people
in your causes, this accusation hath given us much uneasiness
when we consider our innocence, and to[o] sustained from a contrary
behaviour, and our only consolation thereon is, that we cannot
here that any of the Generality gave credit to such a falsity —
We were in hopes that after so many trials to inflame the English
against us, so malicious a proceeding would at last be put an end to.
Yet we find that all our endeavours to procure peace and friendship
have not had effect; and therefore we now return you the Belt which you gave
us when you advised us to be have ourselves thus, with friendship
returned a large belt —

Brothers

Brother, Our troublesome Neighbour Hry Klock having failed in his designs of getting the Generals against us, has now fallen upon another method equally destructive, that of endeavouring to cheat us of our Lands, and thereby deprive us of subsistence, by making several of our young people, and others Drunk, and then persuading them to sign deeds for the which they are utter strangers to when sober, which Indians who have been so deluded, together with all those who have a right to dispose of Lands are now present, & declare their ignorance thereof, and their unwillingness to part with the Land. Our oldest Sachem (who is said to have signed them) is likewise present & positively denies his knowledge thereof.

This Klock being more artfull than our people, invites some of our Men to his house, calls in others passing along the road, & makes them drunk, then telling them that all the rest have agreed thereto, prevails on them to sign it; by this means he as we hear has got several foreign deeds.

On discovering his proceedings we called a Meeting of the whole castle to consider on what was to be done, well knowing that such steps were very unfair, and not agreable to the customs hitherto used that when any person was desirous to purchase Lands, it was usual to call a Meeting of the castle or Nation, and then make proposals; contrary thereto he has taken them by the most unfair means without consulting us thereon in any manner.

At this Meeting we declared one and all that we would not agree to dispose of such Lands upon any account, for if we did we must of course perish for want of subsistence, and we now in your presence unanimously declare this to be our sentiments and intentions.

Brother, At another Meeting which we held thereon it was agreed that we should send to Klock to speak with us concerning his behaviour but the Messenger who was his Brother neither returned to us, nor did Hry Klock come altho we waited the whole day for his arrival.

At a third meeting being resolved to have Klock present, we sent two

(Indians

Indians for him that he might shew us the Deed which he gave out we had all agreed to; on the Messengers coming to his House, Klock hid himself, and his Wife informed them that they did not know where he was, perhaps in Albany, or New York, but on their going into the Kitchen, a servant told them that he was above stairs. From which we concluded that his proceedings were unjust, otherwise he would have made his appearance.

This Klock has two partners with him who whenever they meet with any of us offer their hand, and ask us if we don't love them, Upon which we answer that we do, looking upon them as Brethren, and on our shaking hands, they insert surnames in Deeds, saying, that we thereby give our consent; and they are all now threatning the Tenants which we have on these Lands, for paying rent to us - forbidding them from cutting a stick of wood thereon, and telling them that it belongs to Klock.

Brother. There is but one person amongst us now alive, who was said to have signed the Deed about our Lands which Klock claims, and he says he knows nothing thereof, but we have often been informed by Indians since dead that on their suspecting some bad proceedings they searched about, and found an Axe, which led them to search farther where they found the place where the surveyors staff had been, from whence they were convinced of the fraud.

Having now told you our grievance we beg you'll give attention to what we are going to say.

Brother. We chuse most earnestly to desire that the our deplorable situation may be laid before the Governor that we may be relieved, as we are strangers detained amongst the most distant Nations of the six Nations, & what light will he appear to them if we can have no satisfaction thereon, or what usage may they then expect. as we have now no other Lands left us we must perish if we are deprived thereof, and rather than so we are determined to dye thereon.

Gave a belt.

Brother. There is another affair very disagreeable to us, which we shall now lay before you.

We

We formerly gave a piece of Land to a Minister, on condition he should build a Church for us, which was never done. This Minister whose name was Van Dreesen deceived us, much in the manner which Klock is now about: He first came to us, told us 'twas very hard we should be obliged to go down to Albany to have our Children baptized, or to receive the Sacraments, but that if we would give him a piece of land he would build a Church thereon, & allways reside there (and officiate for us, which we agreed to) accordingly gave him as much land as would make a good large farm, which Condition he never fulfilled 'tho' we constantly expected he would perform his promise, which when we found he was determined not to do we naturally expected to have the land given back to us again.

We are now without any person to instruct us in the Christian Religion excepting three, or four visits in each year from Domine Schuyler. We are informed that Van Dreesen being dead, his heirs have sold the Land which was intended for so good a purpose. If the Clergy are thus to deceive us, who can we rely on — had he performed his promise, we should now have been better people, and our Children would become good Christians, but as that hath fallen out otherwise we beg you will take the premises into your consideration, and procure us justice therein.

Brother As we have now for the third time related our grievances, we hear with great pleasure what passed at the Treaty while we have nothing more to say, and therefore purpose returning home tomorrow.

Sir William then addressed them.

Brethren I have attended to what you have urged, and shall immediately lay the whole of your Complaints before the Governor, Council & Assembly who I make no doubt will see justice done you therein.

Then the Conference ended.

Friday 29th. The Indians assembled to answer Sir Wm's speech.

Present as before.

Conoghquieson Speaker took up the belt which Sir William had spoke on last, repeating what he had said relative to the Mohicander delivering up their prisoners, he proceeded

Brother

Brother Warraghiyagey

After seriously considering what you spoke to us relative to Kepus, Nicolas and myself are pitched upon to go to the Mohickanders & require their delivering them up, but we are of opinion that it may be deferred until you have the Gen. Meeting with the six nations, as we could not be able to return from executing it before that time; Your presence will be required at the Meeting; however, we submit it to you to act therein as you desire; being prepared to go, tho we think so small a delay will be of no great consequence

returned the belt for Sir Wm to consider thereon

Then the Onondaga speaker stood up with two belts in his hand, & proceeded

Brother, About two years ago, Prince, we had different messages from the Indians in Canada inviting us to visit them which you dissuaded us from, observing that our compliance would have appeared odd as they were only a part of us, besides, in a time of war it would be very improper, upon which we did not go; You likewise desired we would deliver up all the English prisoners in our Nations together with what horses were amongst us, all which we readily complied with, Now return you the belts on which you spoke returned three belts

Brothers You spoke to us at Oswego when you were on your way to the Illinois concerning the belt sent by the Senecas to the Nations there, & advised us to reject such a scheme as was proposed, & to advise the Senecas of such a proceeding, whereupon we called them to a Meeting, & advised them against it, to which we need no answer; In consequence whereof our Nation with the Cayugas, Onidas, & Tuscaroras joined in sending them a large Belt to dissuade them from it, & to inform them of our intentions, which they never thought proper to answer, wherefore we now return you the belt on which you spoke to us

returned a belt

Brothers I am now to represent to you our poor situation and want of Ammunition &c. which we cannot get, and therefore beg you will take it into consideration, and let us have some to kill game for our subsistence

1 belt

Sir William then addressed them as follows

Brethren As you represent that the time will be short, & that you cannot be present at the intended meeting if you should now go among the Mohickanders, I therefore agree to defer it till then, when I expect it will be immediately put in execution

I return you thanks for your reference to my advice in not going to Canada when invited, as also for your complying with my desire of surrendering up what

What prisoners, and hoses were amongst you, as you thereby shewed your friendship, & attachment to the English —

I am glad to find you took such steps to dissuade the Senecas from their project tho' I am sorry to find it was without effect, but hope at the intended Meeting that I may hear of their motives for such behaviour, and their penitence for the same —

As your hunting season will not commence before I hold the meeting with the whole six Nations, 'till when, you can't have much occasion for ammunition, I hope by that time to procure some for you, when I shall supply your wants —

Then the Speaker of the Onondagas stood up and after begging for some provisions for their journey back, informed Sir William they could stay his bell & that they purposed returning to their several Nations on to morrow after which they took their leaves —

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Minutes of conferences held with Sir Wm Johnson Bart by the Mohocks, Onondages Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, compared with the Records

J. Johnson
Aid de Camp to Sir Wm Johnson Bart & Compa acting as Secretary

Minutes of
Conferences held at Sr. Johnson
January 1762, with the
Mohocks, Onondagas, Oneidas
and Tuscaroras
Enclosed in Sir Wm. Johnson's of the
7th. February 1762.

the actual contents of the Letter remain
unknown to me, as I am informed by Lord
Liverpool, that it was delivered to his Majesty
in person by the Grand Signior's Ambassador,
who was shortly expected on his return.

But this can in no manner affect any
thing that may be mediated on this part of the
World, consistent with the honour & dignity
of your Majesty's Crown, & the welfare of your
Subjects, & I am persuaded that your Majesty
will not hesitate, if necessary, to employ
the force of your Navy to protect your
Subjects, & to obtain for them that
redress which they have a right to expect
from the justice of the Ottoman Porte.

I shall therefore proceed to execute
the Instructions I have received from
your Majesty, & shall endeavour to
conduct myself in such a manner as
may meet your Majesty's approbation.

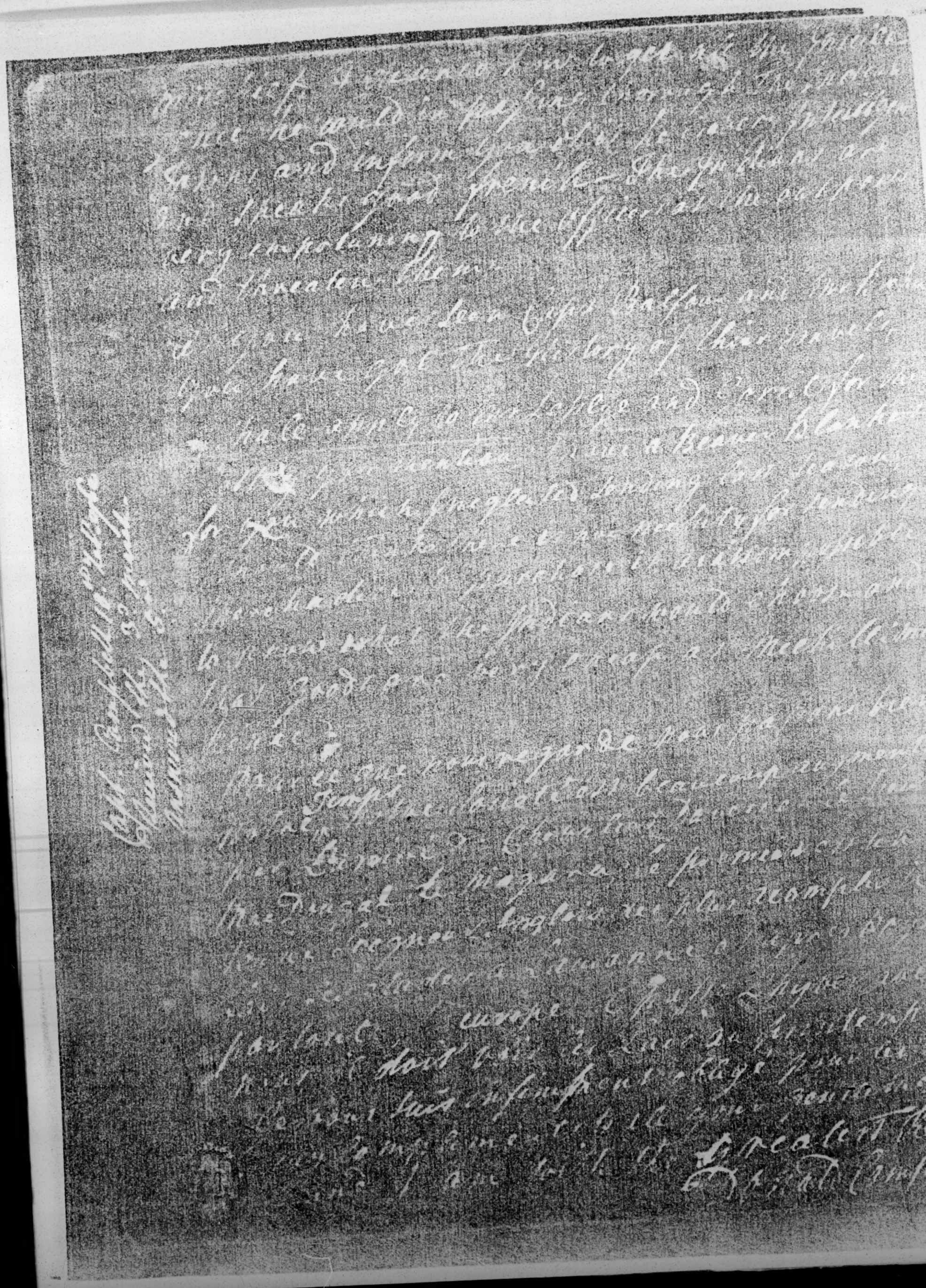
I have the honour to be with great respect

Sir

Your Majesty's most obedient &
most humble Servant

C. Hobhouse

Where to find
"Legacy of the Spirits"
by Co



1762 (164)

Indian goods	Is sold for
6 pound of Gunpowder	1 Beaver & all, or a Doeskin
3 Bars of Lead of 1 lb each	1 lb of beaver, or a Doeskin
6 Flints	1 Muskrat
1 Common, or middle sized Jews Look Glass	2 Racoons, or a Martin
1 fathom of Embroidered Serge	1 middling beaver, or 1 Buckskin
3 Red Trunks the largest size or Needlework	1 Beaver, or 1 Buck, or one Otter
Middle sized Do	1 middling beaver, or 1 good bearskin
3 small Trunks	1 Martin, or 2 Racoons
6 small Brass Hoops	1 Racoon, or 3 Muskrats
6 plain brass Rings	1 small Racoon, or 2 Muskrats
1 fathom of thick Brass wire	1 Racoon, or 3 Muskrats
1 fathom of smaller Do	1 small Racoon, or 2 Muskrats
1 Horn Comb	1 Do or 2 Do
1 Beaver Trap	1 Beaver, or 1 Buck, & 2 Racoons
3 Awl Blades	1 Muskrat

February 10th

Arr Onoghquago Chief named Thomas King, arrived at Sir Johnsons from New England, and delivered Sir William a Speech addressed to the five Nations of which the following is a Copy

Speech of Timothy Woodbridge of Stockbridge concerning Lands on the Susquehanna River sent by Thomas King to the 5 Nations

Brethren, of the five Nations

I speak to you all & particularly to your great Men. I speak in the name and for all the rest of your English Brethren

Six years ago, I asked you to sell me some of your Land on Susquehanna River, your great men took it into Consideration and at Albany they sold me a piece of Land, which took in the Land that is called Shaumokin Shawaneky, and a great piece of Land with it on both sides of Susquehanna River

Your great Men took a great deal of money of me, I put my money into Colonel John Lydeas's hand, and he gave it to your great

Great Men - Your great men have had two thousand Dollars of my mone and about Twenty of your great Men have put their hands, made their Mark to a Deed, to make the Land mine - Some of your great men have took my money, that has not signed of my Deed; Hendrick had a great deal of my money; Seth of Scohares, had a good deal of my money for the land; and told me they would put their hands to my Deed, but they died and did not put their hands, but a great many of your great Men did sign my deed in Col. John Lydius's house at Albany and there took my money ——

Brethren, you must not cheat me out of my money, you used to stand to what your great men did (and I expect you will now Brethren, I say again, you must not cheat me, for the great God will punish you if you do, for he knows what you have done, he knows you have took my money for the Land; and I have a great many witnesses at Albany, that you sold me the land and took my money for it ——

Brethren, Don't say you was drunk and did not know what you did, for that is a shame for wise and great Men to say, and I have many witnesses that you was sober when you signed my deed ——

Brethren, If I should think good to settle a Town on the Land you sold me, next spring, or at any time, with one hundred families, you must not think hard, or do me any hurt, because your great Men have sold me the Land, and took a great deal of my money for it ——

Brethren, I hear that Onas says that the Land you sold to me is his, and that if I come to live on the Land, he will tell the Indians to kill my Cattle, and if I won't go away, then he will tell the Indians to kill me ——

This is bad advice, and you must not hearken to such words from any of Brethren, If you hear I am on the Land, think no hurt, let some of your wise Men come to me in a friendly manner, for I am your friend, hear no vain words, for such words are poison — If Onas says the Land is his by right, the English have a great, and good King, good Laws, & good Courts, why should you quarrel for him, he don't want the Land for you, but for himself ——

Brethren, I say if you hear, I am on the Land, let some of your wise Men come & talk with me, as friends we will settle all things, & you shall be well treated

Brethren

Feby) Brethren, I send you my wrote by your Brother, and my Brother, Thomas, and let me hear you speak as soon as you can, but mind what I say, and tell me what I am

Solokhuhwaunek

Copy of Sir William Johnsons Letter to Teidyuscung
the Chief of the Delawares Dated at Johnson 26th Feby 1762

Brother Teidyuscung

I informed you by my Letter dated 1st March 1760 of the late Kings pleasure I received to me concerning the complaint which you formerly made relating to your Lands, which he gave me orders to represent to me upon his return, I therefore desired to know when and where I could have a Meeting with you, and the Delawares thereon, that I might give directions to the Proprietary Commissrs to attend them &c &c

I am not a little surprized that such a length of time has elapsed without my hearing from you relative thereto and greatly astonished at finding by Governor Hamiltons Letter to me, that you declare yourself unwilling to have the affair laid before me, for mere being thereby put one another such delays & Expences as very extraordinary and must when represented them at home prevent his Majesty from paying attention to any future complaints you may make after you neglecting this proof of the Kings Clemency

Now therefore expect you will immediately on receipt hereof (agreable to my former desire) give me notice when, and where you can meet me together with such Delawares as you can, that I may examine into the Nature, and merits of your complaints in obedience to his late Majestys order, and you may rest assured that every thing shall be impartially transacted therein with the utmost impartiality and with the strictest attention to your interest, and to the preserving you justice therein

Wm Johnson

25th

Sir Wm Johnson being then at Vebay was there met by the Mohickander Sachems

York 3d May 1642

Sir

Yesterday I received from the Burgesses
and Others the late Petition & Letter of the 25th Inst.
& Upon Reading the Contents of Your Letter
I presently sent Mr Jarvis to Examine the Men in the
Employed at Tork Fort, for there can be no necessity
for any More at the Present Work than are Needfull
enough to keep up the Communication, there being
Nothing to fear from the Indians in our Present
Circumstances: The two Men that have Deserted to
the Indians must be delivered up, which I imagine
may be Easily brought about, as they under Pretence
to Detain them, when they are Properly Applied to
for that Purpose.

You did very right in Desiring the Detachment of
the Virginia Regiment to Remain at their respective
Posts: Colonel Chiswell when he took this Must
have been Unacquainted with the Measures Proposed
to the Assembly, but as he Commands there
by the time before them, I Doubt Not but Prudent

for their Services.

You to be recommended to encourage the Encampment of the Virginia Regiment to Crenden at their respective Posts: Colonel Stephen when he make due inquiry have been Unacquainted with the Services rendered to the Assembly, but as the Major Commandg. the Line before them, Should Not but Honorable Mention be made for those Men, As well as for the Continuance of a greater Body of Men for the ensuing Campaign, than was Raised for the last.

You to Mention Mr. James Gerrell being the Eldest Ensign willing to Serve as Lieut. but Desire to not Recommend him, Which Being not for his Encouragement (As up the Record) in the Service of Lieutenant Ralfe; it is Desired Speedy Answer in that Recommendation.

Sam Spadd & Colonel Cresap not Mentioned to Mr. Washington Serving as Volunteers

Colonel Bouquet, or Officer Commanding at Fort Pitt.

Alex

Extract from the Diary of Thos. Shreve Shreve

Entered on the Diary of Thos. Shreve, Philadelphia

Sir,

Yours most obedient Servant

W. Shreve

Letter from Sr. Ph. Howe
dated Sept. 2d March 1780.
Received the 5th April
Answered the same day—

Copy Ltr from Marchioness

[illegible] could [illegible] [illegible]
engaged in [illegible] [illegible]
and the Post, and [illegible] by the Indians [illegible]
[illegible]

We expect [illegible] and [illegible] regretted
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
it cannot be enlarged by it, if [illegible], &c
and Buggies [illegible], [illegible] the Grounds
in [illegible].

Their Hands must be [illegible], Children
[illegible] any [illegible]
Witness [illegible] 1678. [illegible]
the rest of the Premises and [illegible]
Spencer [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
all the Hand [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
may be [illegible], and before [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
a Party of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

1781

coming from the lower Shenandoah Valley, who
(as far as I know of that section at present)
Mennonite, and have expressed great discontent
and unwillingness at their position.
I shall take no note of his statement of
the Case, & I assure you also from
(satisfactory) personal observation
that the Germans do not

Copy of a letter to
Genl. Parkers
ye 11th March 1762
by Express

At the Council Chamber Whitehall the 9th of March 1762.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs. —

Whereas the Agent for the Proprietors of the Province of Pensilvania, did on the 6th of last Month, deliver into the Hands of the Clerk of the Council in Waiting, Fifteen Acts passed in that Province in the Months of March, April, and September 1761 —— And Whereas His Majesty was pleased on the 15th of last Month, to refer the said Acts to this Committee — Their Lordships this day took the same into Consideration, and are hereby pleased to refer the said Acts (to which are hereunto annexed) to the Lord Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to examine into the same, and Report their Opinion thereupon to this Committee. ——

W. Sharpe

A List of 15 Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania most humbly Presented to His Majesty in Council being Intituled and passed respectively as follows. Viz.t

N.o 1. An Act to Enable the Owners and Possessors of the Meadows at the West side of the Mouth of Darby Creek by the River Delaware in the Township of Ridley in Chester County to keep the Banks Dams Sluices and Floodgates in Repair for ever, and to raise a Fund to defray the Expence thereof (Passed March 14.th 1761.)

N.o 2. An Act to Enable the Owners and Possessors of the Northern District of Kingsess Meadow Land in the County of Philadelphia to keep the Banks Dams Sluices and Floodgates in Repair and to raise a Fund to defray the Expence thereof (Passed D.o)

N.o 3. An Act to Enable certain Trustees to sell Lands in the County of Philadelphia Settled in Trust for the use of the Minister of Oxford Church, and to receive the Voluntary Donations of the Inhabitants and with the Money arising therefrom to purchase other Lands to be Settled to the same use (Passed D.o)

N.o 4. An Act for Regulating Waggoners Carters Draymen & Porters within the City of Philadelphia and for other purposes therein mentioned (Passed D.o)

N.o 5. An Act to Enable Thomas Yorke, James Child, Daniel Rundle, Peter Chevalier and Enock Story or any three of them to sell the Provincial Ship of War (Passed D.o)

N.o 6. An Act to Regulate the Assize of Bread (Passed D.o)

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N.° 7. An Act for laying a Duty on Negroes and Mulatto Slaves Imported into this Province. (Passed D.°)

N.° 9. An Act for the Preservation of Fish in the Rivers Delaware, Susquehanna and the Lehigh commonly called the Western Branch of Delaware (Passed 14.th March 1761).

N.° 9 An Act for making the River Schuylkill navigable and for the Preservation of the Fish in the said River. (Passed D.°)

N.° 10. An Act for Raising Paying and Cloathing three hundred Men properly Officered for Relieving the several Forts and Posts within the Communication to Pitsburg and for Continuing An Act for Regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the Pay of this Province (Passed D.°)

N.° 11. A Supplement to An Act Intituled "An Act for laying a Duty "on Negroes and Mulatto Slaves imported into this Province (Passed 22.d April 1761.)

N.° 12. A Supplement to An Act Intituled "An Act to prevent the "Exportation of bad or Unmerchantable Staves Heading Boards and "Timber". (Passed Ditto).

N.° 13. An Act for Appointing certain Persons hereinafter named to appear for and receive the distributive Shares and Proportions which are or shall be Allotted to this Province out of the Sum or Sums of Money Granted or to be granted by Parliament to his Majestys Colonys in America (Passed Sept.r 26.th 1761).

N.° 14. An Act to Enable the Owners and Possessors of Schuylkill Point Meadow Land in the County of Philadelphia to keep the Banks Dams Sluices & Floodgates in Repair and to raise a Fund to defray the Expences thereof (Passed D.°)

57 19

N.° 15. An Act for the Relief of William Griffiths with respect to the Imprisonment of his Person (Passed D.°)

Which Acts are herewith most humbly Presented this 6th Day of February 1762 by Mr.

Henry Wilmot

Agent for the Proprietary of Pennsylvania.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

List of 15 Pensilvania Acts
passed in March April and
Sept.r 1761 —

R.d 6.th Febry 1762
15.th Do. Referred to
a Committee of Council
9.th March 1762 Rep.d
to the Board of Trade —

Pennsylvania.

Order of the Lords of the Comittee of Council for plantation Affairs, referring to the Consideration of the Board fifteen Acts passed in Pennsylvania in March, April & September 1761,

Recd
Read March 11. } 1762.

X. 6.

CONFERENCE WITH CANASADAGA INDIANS

Contemporary Copy[1]

Report of Capt. Danl. Claus's proceedings at Canassadaga with the Indians there, Dated *Montreal 15th. March 1762*

His Excellency Major Genl. Gage having desired Capt. Claus, Depy. Agent for Indian affairs to make all possible enquiry, what belts of Wampum were sent during the Autumn 1760. and the Spring following by the way of Oswegatchy to the five Nations, and from thence to the Northern Indians, and by whom, with the substance thereof, and whether the Clergy of Canada might not be suspected to have a hand therein, he was further required to find out the person (a Frenchman) who passed amongst the Indians by the Name of *Taghtaghquisera* and what message he sent in December last by three Canassadago Indians, one of them named Joseph, Nephew of one Simon an half breed Trader at Canasadaga —

Capt. Claus thereupon went to Canasadaga, and made the most strict enquiry in private relative thereto, after which he had a Publick Meeting of the Chiefs of that Village, the result of both which was, that he was given to understand that after the reduction of that Country, the Oswegatchy Indians finding themselves deprived of their Priest, applied to the Clergy of St. Sulpice to replace that Mission, but said Clergy finding it inconvenient to send, or continue one at Oswegatchy, proposed in a Meeting held at Canasadaga by the Indians of that Town, & where their Chiefs, and most of that Nation then resided, to erect a Mission about 7 or 8 Leagues down the River from Oswegatchy, at this Meeting were several of the Clergy of St. Sulpitius present, but not the Vicar. The Same Spring several reports were spread, and Messages with belts of Wampum were sent amongst them from the Chenussios that a numerous English Army was preparing to cut off the praying Indians of Canada,

[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 39; enclosed in Johnson to Amherst, April 1, 1762, *Johnson Papers*, 3:664.

but they knowing the Six Nations to be fond of sending alarming news & messages returned the belts without giving credit thereto, and at the same time acquainted General Gage therewith —

With regard to the Frenchman who went by the Name of *Taghtaghquisera* they never knew, or heard of any other person of that name excepting Monsr. Longeuil, Seigneur of the Cedars who went to France on the surrender of Canada. Simon the half breed Trader has a son in law called Joseph, whose Sirname is Feifer born at Burnetsfield on the Mohock River who was taken in the beginning of the last War, when a boy and Speaks Arundax, but very little Iroquois, and who never meddled with any publick business, neither was he employed in carrying messages —

The Chiefs of Canasadaga, by the before mentioned, & other occurring questions put to them, being apprehensive that Genl. Gage suspected them of some evil design, begged of Capt Claus to assure his Excellency in the most solemn manner of their Sincerity and friendship for the English, and therefore hoped he would drop any suspicious thoughts with regard to them they being too sensible of the blessings of peace, and a mild & quiet Government after feeling the miseries of a tedious War still recent in their memories, to promote, or engage in fresh hostilities, which might probably terminate in their destruction —

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

New York, 17th. March 1762.

SIR,

A Few days ago I received a Letter from Majr. Gladwin,[2] Informing me of a Discovery he had made of the Evil Intentions of the Indians, Stirred up thereto, by the Priests and Jesuits: Altho' this Intelligence appears to me altogether wild and Im-

[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 38.

[2] Gladwin to Amherst, March 5, 1762, *ante*, p. 394.

Dear Mother I write to you
Jane and James Hopkins
the Sad case he has to tell
will be his death
Jane and James
shall be very anxious
to hear how
I am
Your most dutiful
Humble Servant
A Bell

Saturday 16th March
1850 I received the
Sad & Appr. Ms 30

1761

Copy of Sir William Johnson's Letter to Lieut. Gov. Colden
Dated Fort Johnson March 20th 1762.

Dear Sir

Since the receipt of your favour of the 22d ult. I have been frequently applied to by the Indians to know what hath been done in the affair concerning their Lands which gives them the greatest uneasiness they having no idea of the unavoidable delays in proceedings of that Nature, more especially as Hicks continues his old conducts by inveigling, and seducing the most drunken, and profligate amongst them, to agree to his measures, which will be productive of a difference between the Indians themselves, as well as between them and the White people. Amongst the Number of those people so deluded I am informed there are several Children and Wandering Indians whose being Conajoharees are not concerned by that Castle as having any right, neither can they claim the smallest proprietary title to said Lands, for which reason I should be glad to be favoured with a List of the Names of those who signed the Deed that I may be the better enabled to discover the imposition; neither can I see the least necessity for their attempts to procure a Second deed if a former was Legally, or justly obtained. Such steps together with the rest of the behavior of Hicks & his adherents have so exasperated the Indians, that it is with the greatest difficulty I have hitherto been able to prevail upon them to wait your determination of the affair, and to restrain them from committing acts of violence, for which reason I consider it my duty as superintendant of Indian affairs, to lay before you the difficulties I have hitherto met with in preserving peace between the Indians, and Inhabitants, and the impossibility of my being able to do so much longer unless they are redressed. Therefore, I most earnestly recommend it to your consideration and that of the Gentlemen of the Council to enable me as soon as possible to give the Indians satisfaction concerning their Grievances.

As the Meeting with the Six Nations will I expect be in a few days, they being now on their way, I should be very desirous that matters were settled by that time; else, the purpose of this meeting will, from the Conajoharees complaints to them, be a great measure defeated,

And

1762 1801

March 10th The Oneidas & Tuscaroras return home with strong prejudices against us, and greatly alarmed about treatment of Indians so much all must be lost, for the Sem. determines to make the Cultivation of his Majestys late Instructions to oppose any their general Clamour concerning Lands, & am certain should have no effect if they do not find that satisfaction which they expect, and consider themselves entitled to in the Savage manner of Conference. (Sam Gar.)

March 11th

Capt Dan & Gloria Depty Agent for Indian affairs arrived at Fort Johnson from Montreal, and delivered the following several papers & proceedings relative to a Complaint made by the Indians of Caghnawaga concerning their Lands, & also the following are Copys

Copy of a Conference held by his Excell. Major General Gage, with the Chiefs & Capt Dan. Gloria Agent for Indian affairs, with four Chiefs of Caghnawaga & Sault St Louis Indians on behalf of the whole Nation.

Montreal 30th January 1762.

Brethren the Caghnawaga Chiefs present his Excellency Brother the Governor

Six Chiefs and Warriors of our Nation having been assembled in Council, after mature and unanimous deliberation have sent us with the Complaints which we are going to make, and which touches us as well as our posterity so nearly

Brother. When this Country was ceded, Indian matters were carefully settled, and to the satisfaction of all the Indians in Canada, We then fixed ourselves with the hopes of quietly following our hunting and planting our Fields, which by the Records our Ancestors gave us under grant to us by the King of France, but what gives us now much uneasiness is, that those Lands are continually ceded, and given out in Lots to the Inhabitants in our Neighbourhood by our Fathers the Jesuits, who

1762 March 1801

and the 6 Nations are certainly return home with strong prejudices against us, and greatly alarmed about treatment of Indians in much alike here, for the Sam[l] termines to make the Contents of his Majestys late Instructions, in appeasing their genera[l] Clamour concerning Lands, & am certain would have no effect, if they do not find that satisfaction which they expect, and consider themselves entitled to in the Case now under consideration.

(Nem Con.)

24th

Capt Dan[l] Claus Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs arrived at Fort Johnson from Montreal, and delivered Sir Williams several papers & proceedings relative to a Complaint made by the Indians of Caghnawaga concerning their Lands, of which Proceedings are Copys

Copy of a Conference held by his Excell[y] Major General Gage, with the Chiefs of Caghnawaga & Sault St Louis Indians in behalf of the whole Nation.

Montreal 30th January 1762.

Brother the Governor

We Chiefs and Warriors of our Nation, having been assembled in Council, after mature and unanimous Deliberation have sent to wait the Complaint which we are going to make, and which touches us as well as our posterity as nearly

Brother When the Country was ceded, Indian matters were settled, and the satisfactory of all the Indians in Canada, We then placed our Villages with the hopes of quietly following our hunting and planting our Fields, which by the Accounts our Ancestors gave us was granted to us by the King of France, but what gives us now much uneasiness is, that those Lands are continually ceded, and given out in Lots to the Inhabitants in our Neighbourhood by our Fathers the Jesuits,

who

Who we looked upon were only charged with instructing us in Religious matters, but if they Continues to act as they have done Since your coming to this Government, we shall be without planting ground, and obliged to retire with our Family into the Woods to search for subsistence; For, we now cant go to our Fields without meeting with Frenchmen who give us to understand that the Land is their Brother

Our Predecessors have always told us, that when the Land we live upon was granted to them, they had at the same time Letters of Concession given them upon Parchment by their Father the Jesuit who obtained them from the King of France for us, and who explained to us our right and title to these Lands of Sault St Louis for us and our posterity, and which extended itself from the Creek of La Tortue to that of Chateaugay, and that so particular that in case the French people and Indians should be fishing at the same time on any of those Creeks, they should be obliged to share the Fish between themselves — The Chief of our Town kept always carefully the Parchments of our Right and Title, until about 50 years ago, when he that had the Custody of it was killed in Action, it then remained in the hands of his Wife, who not long after falling sick, was in her dying hours prevailed upon by her Confessor to deliver him the Parchments, he persuading her that her Salvation would be affected in case she should dye possessed of it — Thus Brother we were deprived of our Letters of Concession, not knowing the consequences that would follow, nor imagining we should have any Variance about it, especially with those whom we looked upon as our Spiritual and Temporal Fathers. Therefore we are the more surprised to meet with such treatment from them

Wherefore, Brother, as we have no other resource left, but that of your Justice and Equity; We implore you in the name of our Wholle Nation to grant us your protection in this Case, and to reinstate us in our Rights by new Titles in place of those that were taken from us with design to Deprive us of our Lands —

This is what we have now to say, and we confirm it with this Belt.

Gave a Belt to General Gage

From

1762 March

102

Translation of Louis the Fourteenth's Letter of Gift and Concession, Extracted from the Register of Records in the Secretary's office at Montreal

Louis by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre &c.

To all whom these presents shall Concern, Greeting

Our Dearly and well beloved the Religieuses of the Company of Jesus, who reside in our Country of New France, having most humbly remonstrated to us, that the land of La Prairie de la Magdelaine which was heretofore conceded them, was Looked to be Cleared and improved for the maintenance of the Iroquois who are established thereupon, and that it might be apprehended they would go off them, if it did not please us to grant them that Land called Le Saut containing two Leagues in front, to begin at a point which is opposite the mouth of St Louis, and running up along that Lake in the same depth, with two Islands, Islets and shallows over against it, and adjoining the Lands of La Prairie de La Magdelaine, which will be the means not only to keep the said Iroquois, but also augment their Number, We Likewise, Extending the light of the faith of the Gospels, to this desired End whilst Favour the Conversion and instruction of said Iroquois are to look favourably upon said Petitioners the Jesuits & have, gave and Do give by these presents signed with our hand, the said Land called Le Saut, containing two Leagues in front, to begin at a point opposite the mouth St Louis, running up the Lake the same depth, with two Islands Islets and shallows which are there, and are joyning the Lands of La Prairie de la Magdelaine. With this Condition, that the said Land called Le Saut shall return to us with all its improvements as soon as the Iroquois shall leave it.

Permitting all those who incline, to carry to said Iroquois Kings, Linens, & other Merchandizes of such kind soever. We do at the same time prohibit expressly to all the French that may

May settle, or establish themselves amongst said Iroquois or other Nations of Indians that may settle on the said Land called le Sault to keep any Creatures, or Cattle, and forbid all and every Persons to erect a Tavern or Taphouse in the Village of the Iroquois that may be built thereupon Ordering our Iustices, and Members of our Supreme Council at Quebec, and all other Officers of Justice to have said Lettres of Gift, & Concession read, and registred, and let said Sollicitors use and enjoy them, hindering, & preventing all Trouble & Disturbance that might be given them to the Contrary, For such is our Will and pleasure, In Testimony whereof we have ordered our Seal to be affixed to these presents, Given at Fontainebleau the 29. day of May, In the year of our Lord 1680, and the 38th year of our Reign

Signed Louis

By order of the King
Colbert

A Translation of the Sentence of the Court of Field Officers at Montreal held by Order of his Excellency Major General Gage for the trial of the Dispute between the Indians & Jesuits concerning the Lands at Sault St Louis.

Having heard the Parties on both sides, We Order that from the date of these presents the two Concessions in question be brought into one only concession; under the title of Concession of the Iroquois of Sault St Louis bounding on the one side to the Line of La Prairie de la Magdelaine Patent, and the other side on that of Chateauguay and after having with the attention examined the terms of said Concession and compared them with several others, we cannot find that the Reverend Fathers Jesuits ever obtained any right of Seigniory, or Manner over said Land; but on the contrary are unanimously convinced by the wise precautions taken in said Act, that his Most Christian Majesty never supposed that the Revd Fathers Jesuits should be temporal Lords of those Indians whom the necessity of the time required to be called and established about Montreal; Wherefore we frustrate said Revd Fathers Jesuits of all temporal rights, which they

1762 (104)
March) they have arrogate to themselves over said Lands held by the
Condescendency of ye Canadians & Intendants, which is the only
title on which they have claimed & by acts of Possessory
ons Dues and which they have at different times claimed
also ye right of Seigniories & other Tenures they may allege.
And it is Order that the said Indians of Sault Louis
be put in possession, and enjoy peaceably to themselves, their
Heirs and other Indians that might join them, all the Lands
and Tenements said Concession may require. And it is
provided that nothing contained in these Presents
and which relates to the Grants that shall be given
respecting the Ingagements made with them, in procuring all
Pelleteries standing & remaining between them and the
Inhabitants established on their Neighbourhood. It is Order
that the limits of said Concession of the Sault be
run & marked out by a sworn Surveyor, and marked by
Stones being put in the Ground with his Britannick Majesty's
Coat of Arms, and that the Plan of the Seigniory be left in our
Office.——

It is ordered further that the Church, the Presbytery called,
the Windmill, with all the Buildings made by the Revd
Fathers Jesuits upon said Concession which have been left
them, be restored & belonging immediately to the Indians
and that they be considered as Tenants at Will, said Indians
to be obliged to keep said Buildings in repair at their
Expence. And that no Grants shall be extended for the use of the
Pasturages that may lie among them, and with regard to
the Expences the Revd Fathers Jesuits were at in this respect, we
think them sufficiently indemnified.

1st By the Income that has arisen from the Inhabitants they
established upon said Concession.

2d By the value of the Land the Indians abandonned at La
Prairie de la Magdelaine, which the Revd Fathers Jesuits may
grant

Grant made to the Inhabitants as the Indians have been indulged to the Sault —

And being obliged to keep the Iroquois and Indians of Sault St Louis peaceable and solely the Benefits granted to them by his Most Christian Majesty —

We order that all the Inhabitants who have received particular Concessions in the limits of the Patents of Sault St Louis do deliver the Originals of their Concessions into the hands of Mr. Perrot Notary of the Town before the first of July next in order that matters may be regulated as above ordered —

1st All Concessions granted by the Revd Fathers Jesuits to this day, and of which the Inhabitants have not as yet taken possession, are hereby disannulled, and void —

2d All Concessions granted since the 8th of September 1760, in whatever State the Land is granted may be at present, are hereby annulled, and the Inhabitants obliged to leave them before the 1st of November 1762 and in consideration the Revd Fathers the Jesuits by their pretended Concessions had indulged the said Inhabitants for the rent or other benefit they may have made by said Concessions —

3d In consideration of the loss of Time, Expences, and Work which those Inhabitants established upon said Concessions before the 8th of Sept. 1760 may have had, and unwilling that they, or their families should suffer by the mistake made in the respects We order that they continue to enjoy peaceably the Lands they possess now by Concession obtained from the Revd Fathers the Jesuits at the same time that they be not allowed to enlarge them by imposing upon the Indians, or any other means whatsoever Commanding them to come and procure new Concessions for themselves from a Office towards the 15th of July next — We order that the Indians may enjoy their rents, the Governor shall be obliged to name and appoint a person to receive the rents, and other rights of the manner which said Concessions may produce, and we order the said Receiver to render each to said Indians every 25th February in the year, or Candlemas, in the presence of said Governor, such passions by him authorized for that purpose —

The produce of said rents to be used towards repairing the Church and other Buildings at Sault St Louis, and the Overplus be delivered into the hands to do therewith what they judge proper —

And

1762 March

Who as the Concession of the Six pairs of Vault in general is
accessible to her Majesty when they abandon'd, and that the
rights of Jurisdiction the reof Govern every other person but the
Indians, who established themselves there illegally, can't belong
but to her Majesty. He permits the said Receiver with the neces-
sary powers to maintain the rights of his Majesty in
his respect, as well as the Regulations which we shall give
necessary to give concerning the Cultivation, and Partage of Lots
Ordering from hence forth that the said Inhabitants
Continue to grind their grain at the Mill upon the River St Pierre
the South point called La Prairie, until which time we to
order otherwise.

Copy of Capt Claus's Report to his Excellency Genl
Gage, considering Indian matters, Montreal 15 March

His Excellency having ordered Capt Claus Deputy Agent
of Indian affairs to make the enquiry possible, what Belts
of Wampum were sent in the Fall of 1761 and the Spring
following, by way of Onoegatchy to the five Nations, and from
thence to the Northern Indians, and Illynois, also what was
the substance thereof, and whether the Clergy of Canada might
not be suspected of having a hand in sending them — he was
also to endeavour to find out the person (a Frenchman) who
went amongst the Indians by the name of Taghtaghquiela
and what message he sent in December last by three Canasadaga
Indians one of them named Joseph, Captain of Chenussio The half-
breed Trader at Canasadaga —

Capt Claus thereupon went to Canasadaga for that purpose
where after the most diligent enquiry in private, he afterwards
had a publick meeting with the Chiefs of Canasadaga where he was
given to understand that after the reduction of that Country,
the Onoegatchy Indians finding themselves deprived of a
Priest, applied to the Clergy of Sulpice to replace that Mission,

but

but our Clergy finding it inconvenient to reside, or continue long at Onnegatehy, proposed in a Meeting held at Canasadaga, by the Indians of that Town, and where their Chiefs, and most of that Nation then resided, to erect a Mission about 7, or 8 Leagues down the River below Onnegatehy; at this meeting were several of the Galpitians present, but not the Lear ——— These same spring several Reports were spread, and severe Messages with some Wampum were sent among them from the Onnufsions, that a numerous English Army was getting ready to cut off the praying Indians of Canada, but knowing the six Nations to be fonds of sending alarming News and Messages, they returned the Belts as they came, without giving credit to it, and at the same time acquainted his Excellency General Gage therewith ———

With regard to the Frenchman going by the Name of Hagtaghquin they never knew or heard of any other of that name, Name than Monsieur Longueille, the Seigneur of the Cedars, who went to France at the surrender of Canada ———

Simons, the Half Breed Trader at Canasadaga, has a Son in law called Joseph, his surname Feifer, born at Burnetsfield on the Mohock River, was taken when a Boy in the beginning of last War, speaks Canadian, and but little English, and never meddled with any publick business, or Carrying Messages ———

The Chiefs of Canasadaga, by their several other Questions put to them found that his Excellency suspected them of some underhand design, or plot; they therefore begged of Capt Claus to give his Excellency the most solemn assurances of the sincerity of their sentiments, That they had not the least knowledge of such a Belt or Message, or the person that sent it, and hoped his Excellency would drop all suspicious thoughts concerning them, they having sufficient understanding to enjoy with thankfulness, the blessings of peace, and a Mild & Quiet Government under his Excellency, after themselves and their families had undergone the miseries of a Long and Tedious War, which was too recent in

all

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March

in all their Movements to advise of their commencing hostilities which might end in their ruin and destruction —

27th

The Onondagas arrived and acquainted Sir William that their Nation were unwilling to part with the Cheraskies & other Senecas, whom they had been collecting at Otsiningo in order amongst their several Tribes, as well as those remaining with the Delawares and others — & that they had yet it would be seven or eight days yet before they could observe, That the Cayugas &c. were assembling, waited only the arrival of the Cherokees — Sir William ordered these Onondaga provisions, and sent them to their encampment —

28th

The Abenaquis Chief, their Interpreter, and Adams Savage from Albany came up to the Mohawks bidding and invited, and often pressing their Compliment to his Encampment, were invited to the Quarters assigned them —

29th

The Abenaquis were called to a Meeting in order, to declare the purport of their Errand —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Capt Dan[l] Claus Deputy Agt &c Johnson Secretary
Abraham alias Nonhelema a Mohawk Chief Capt Dis-
tinguished Warrior of Onondaga, some Canajoharies
& the Abenaquis —

Sir William having desired the Interpreter to acquaint the Abenaquis he was ready to hear them, accordingly Jean Baptiste, the Abenaquis Spokesman follows —

Father

Notwithstanding the length and fatigues of our journey [illegible] hath been very great to us, the pleasure we receive on finding you [illegible] in our minds [illegible] hath sufficiently compensated us for our

to this proceeding, however, it being his fault, as I will plainly and to his shame make appear, I cannot be blamed, nor Censured for Useing him as he deserves. Therefore in as much as it requires haste, I beg you will use your Utmost for the Recovery thereof, . . ."

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[*March 24-30, 1762.*]

Capt Dan[l]. Claus Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, arrived at Fort Johnson from Montreal, and delivered Sir William several papers,[2] & proceedings relative to a Complaint by the Indians of Caghnawaga concerning their Lands, of all which the following[3] are Copys.

25th.

Ten Onondagas arrived, and acquainted Sir William that their Nation were out of patience expecting the Chenussios & other Senecas, whom they heard were collecting all the English prisoners amongst their several Tribes, as well as those yet remaining with the Delawares, and others — so that they judged it would be six, or Eight days yet before they could be here; That the Oneidas, Tuscaroras &ca as well as they, waited only the arrival of the Chenussios — Sir William ordered these Onondagas provisions, and sent them to the ground laid out for their encampment —

27th.

Five Abenaquis Chiefs, their Interpreter, and a *Panis* Slave (whom they were to deliver up to the Stockbridge Indians) arrived, and after paying their Compliments to Sir William, were directed to the Quarters assigned them

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

[2] See Report of an Indian Conference, Jan. 30, 1762, *ante* p. 372. Louis XVI's Letter of Gift and Concession to the Caghnawaga Indians, May 29, 1680, *ante* p. 374, Decree of a Court, undated, *ante*, p. 376, and Haldimand to Johnson, March 17, 1762, *ante* p. 400.

[3] The papers mentioned in note 2 above were submitted by Claus on his arrival at Fort Johnson, and were entered in the Indian Records following the prefatory statement above, dated March 24, 1762.

28th.

The Abenaquis were called to a Meeting in order to declare the purpose of their Errand —

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart
Capt Danl. Claus Depy. Agt. Lt. Johnson Secretary
Abraham alias Tayorheasere a Mohock Chief, & Capt. Dick a principal Warrior of Onondaga, some Conajoharees & the Abenaquis —

Sir William having desired the Interpreter to acquaint the Abenaquis he was ready to hear them, accordingly Jean Baptiste, als *Wadongemit* spoke as follows —

Father

Nothwithstanding the length, and fatigue of our journey hath been very great, yet, the pleasure we receive on finding you Well, on our arrival, hath sufficiently compensated us for our Labour, and caused us to forget, all we have undergone — therefore with these Strings of Wampum we Clear your sight, open your Ears, & remove all uneasiness which may have had place in your breast —

String

Father

We acknowledge to have received your Summons last Spring, but the great distress we have laboured under since the Destruction of our Castle, together with the loss we have Since that sustained by Fire rendered us unable to obey your Call until now — We therefore hope you will not impute our delay to any bad Cause, or attribute it to any wilfull neglect —

String

Father

For the reasons I have already mentioned we have been hitherto scattered and dispersed so that we could not have a proper Meeting upon your Messages concerning *Capt Jacobs*,[1] and his Nation but

[1] A Stockbridge Indian.

on receipt thereof last Spring we imediately collected as much money as would purchase a Slave in order to accomodate all differences between us, and our Brothers the Stockbridge Indians, who had one of their Men killed by us; for which purpose we are now come hither — As we Consider you as our Father we beg your directions, & willingly submit ourselves to your Reproof if we have been guilty of any mistake or neglect — and be assured we esteem you as our real Friend & Father, and as such address you —

gave a Belt

Father

We see the head of our Brothers the River Indians is bleeding, occasioned by the Wound we have given them by the death of one of their Nation whom we killed, and therefore with this belt of wampum We take the Axe out of their Heads, and sink it in a rapid Stream which shall drive it to the bottomless Sea, that it can never again be found, and that all the past may be forever forgotten

gave a belt

Then replaced the Man who was killed with a *Panis* Slave whom they delivered up to Sir William to be sent by him to the Stockbridge Indians, together with the 2 Belts of Wampum, after which the speaker addressed Sir William as follows —

Father

We the Deputies of the Abenaquis Nation beg that after the Ceremony of replacing their loss, you will be pleased to make the same known to all the Indian Nations hereabouts, for that they may forget what hath passed, and that an Everlasting friendship may subsist between us, and our posterity; and we beg you will offer them our Sincere Wishes and salutations —

gave a belt

Father

We pray to the great Being above, that he will from henceforth guide, & rule our hearts, so that we may remain united with all

those Nations for ever hereafter, and form one large House together so that we may live in strict Union as one Family and with this belt we clean away all filth which we may have occasioned —

A belt

Father

We have long wished to see you and our Brethren the Indians in these parts, and it affords us now the utmost pleasure of meeting you, and them here — as there were but a few of our people at home when we set off, we could not think of any thing more to conferr with you upon, but next summer when our People shall be assembled, we hope to have a more ample Interview with You, and shall therefore for the present make an end — A belt

Sir William then told them that he had attended to what they had sayed, and would on the Morrow say something to them — The Mohocks, Onondagas, &ca likewise signified to them their approbation of what they had done, after which the Meeting broke up for that day —

29th.

The Abenaquis Deputies &ca being assembled Sir William spoke to them as follows —

Children of the Abenaquis Nation —

I bid you hearty Wellcome to my House, where there is a Council fire always burning clear for the benefit & reception of all Indians who are Friends to the English, and from your late Conduct I now receive your Nation amongst that number

3 Strings of Wampum

Children

As I am sensible of the fatigue you have undergone in your Journey hither, at this severe Season of the Year — I with these strings of Wampum wipe away the sweat from off your body, and also pluck the thorns out of your feet, that you may be able to return with ease and pleasure —

3 Strings

Children

With these Strings of Wampum, I dry up the Tears which you have lately had occasion to shed, for the losses you sustained thro' your own obstinacy, and ignorance, and I open also your Eyes, that you may plainly discern your past folly (which I expect you will never more repeat) and that you may take notice of the favour & indulgence you enjoy under the English —

3 Strings

Children

I approve of the method you have taken to reconcile all differences between your Nation, and the Stockbridge Indians, which measures should always be taken as soon as possible but the reasons you have given (which I am willing to believe are just) for your delaying it so long, satisfy me, and be assured the Stockbridge Indians will also be ready enough to make allowance for your unavoidable delay, as well as contented with the satisfaction you have made, which I shall imediately acquaint them with, and call them to fetch the Prisoner — I shall likewise let all the Surrounding Nations of Indians know (agreable to your request) what you have now done, and that all Differences which have subsisted between the River Indians, & you, are happily accomodated

A belt

Children

I am pleased with your Endeavors and desire to live in friendship with all the Nations of Indians in this quarter and I must (as I have done to them) recommend it to you as the only sure means of enjoying peace & happiness to live in the strictest Amity with your New Friends the English — as also to collect your people together in one Village, apply yourselves to your hunting, planting and Trade, and leave off Rambling about through the Country; by following which advice you will become more respectable than you are at present, and as I expect you will observe the same you may in that case depend upon his Britannick Majestys fatherly protection, and the friendship of his Subjects the English —

A belt

Children

There is one thing remaining which I must recommend to you that is, that you do not for the future listen, or pay any regard to evil reports, from any quarters whatsoever, to which I know the Indians in General, and your people in particular are too ready Upon several occasions to give credit, which I am induced to impute to their Consciousness of having hitherto acted an unnatural part against the English, who are notwithstanding so humane and generous a people (of which you see daily proofs) that they will readily forgive, and forget what hath passed, provided You behave for the future as Friends, and Allies, which You Should, and I expect you will do, as thereby you may depend on their friendship and protection

A belt

Children

As You are now come into the Indian Confederacy of which I have the Superintendency I must desire you will not enter into, or hold any private or publick Meetings with any Nations of Indians whatsoever, without my knowledge and approbation, as such meetings must raise in us suspicions of the sincerity of your Intentions, & tend to overset the happy state, you now are entering into — Whenever therefore you have anything of Moment amongst you, I expect you will communicate the same to his Majestys Governor of *Trois Rivieres*, or to Capt. Claus my Deputy at Montreal who will transmit it to me, as also acquaint you with my sentiments and Answer thereon, as a means of preventing your taking a long and fatiguing Journey to my House —

A belt

To which the Speaker of the Abenaquis made answer

Father

Your Speech in Answer to ours has in all respects given us inexpressible Satisfaction, but as there are only a few of us here, and those Chiefly young people, we cannot pretend to give you a proper and sufficient Answer thereupon, Wherefore we beg leave

to deferr it to another opportunity, that in the mean time we may lay what you have sayed before the Chiefs and Leaders of our Nation to have a General Consultation thereupon —

30th.

The Abenaquis desired another Meeting with Sir William and after assembling, their Speaker addressed him as follows

Father

We have a few words more to say, after which we shall have entirely done, and take our leave —

We look upon our Journey to have been very favourable to us, in that we have had the pleasure, (by divine permission), of finding you, our Father in Good health — Our request now is concerning the performance of Divine service amongst us, for which purpose we were always used to have two Clergymen appointed but, since the destruction of our Village *Mr. Robeaud*[1] alone remains with us, and as he is generally indisposed, he cannot perform the Service singly, which we were accustomed to have three times a day — We therefore address ourselves to you as the Superintendant of our Affairs, that we may have the Clergyman who left us, recalled, so that we may not forget, or Neglect our prayers, especially, in case our Nation collect themselves to their Village as you have recommended —

to which Sir William Johnson replyed

Children

On the Reduction of Canada His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst was pleased to permit the free use of their Religion not only to the French Inhabitants, but also to the Indians living in that Country, which is an indulgence they, and you, should never forget, and as to the number of Missionaries proper for each Nation, that must be left entirely to the determination of the Clergy who have always managed those affairs, and will no doubt do what is necessary therein —

[1] Roubaud, Jesuit missionary to the Abenakis.

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March

in all their Movements, instead of their commencing hostilities which might end in their ruin and destruction —

25th

The Onondagas visited and acquainted Sir William that their Nation were unwilling to part with the Chenussios & other Senecas, whom they had met collecting & strengthening amongst their Castle Towns, & that they were remaining with the Delawares & Shawanese — & that they judged it would be eight days yet before they could discharge — That the Cayugas — Senecas & Tuscaroras were willing, waited only the arrival of the Chenussios — Sir William ordered these Onondaga Provisions, & sent them to the Encampt Land ready for their departure —

27th

Three Canagaro Chiefs, their Interpreter & Mr Stanwix's Messenger from Virginia arrived to the Mohawk Castle, & after paying their Compliments to Sir William came & took the Quarters assigned them —

28th

The Canagaro Chiefs came & desired a Meeting, & declared the purport of their Errand —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Capt Dan[l] Claus Dep[y] Agt & Johnsons Secretary
Abraham alias Tyorhansere a Mohawk Chief Capt Dan[l]
Principal Warriors of Onondaga, some Cayugas
& the Canagaro —

Sir William having desired the Interpreter to acquaint the Canagaro he was ready to hear them, accordingly Jean Baptiste, a Onondaga Chief spoke as follows —

Brother

Notwithstanding the length & fatigue of our journey hath been very great, yet the pleasure we have in finding you well in our minds, hath sufficiently compensated us for our

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March

in all their Movements to acknowledge of their commencing hostilities which might end in their ruin and destruction —

25th

Six Onondagas arrived, and acquainted Sir William that their Nations were well disposed respecting the Cherokees & other Indians, whom they had been collecting at Shoderoghkeprinnes amongst their several Tribes, as well as those yet remaining with the Delawares and Shawanese — & that they judged it would be six, or eight days yet before they could be ready; That the Onondagas & Shawanese Chiefs would then only the arrival of the Cherokees — Sir William ordered these Onondaga provisions, and sent them to the ground allotted for their encampment —

27th

Three Abenaquis Chiefs, their Interpreter, and a Canada Frenchman lying at Albany to wait upon the Mohawk Indians arrived, and after paying their Compliments to Sir William came and settled in the Quarters assigned them —

28th

The Abenaquis were called to a Meeting in order to declare the purport of their Errand —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Capt. Dan. Claus Dep. Agt. & Johnson Secretary
Abraham alias Tyarhasere a Mohawk Chief. Capt. Dick. Peter principal Chief of Onondaga, some Canajoharies & Mr. Abercrombie —

Sir William having desired the Interpreter to acquaint the Abenaquis he was ready to hear them, accordingly Jean Baptiste, the Abenaquis spokesman addressed —

Brother

Notwithstanding the length and fatigues of our journey both been very great, yet the pleasure we receive in finding you all well in health, hath sufficiently compensated us for our

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Dr Sir,

Since you mentioned to me a few days ago that Genrl. Amherst complained in his letter to you of the heavy Expence of Indian affairs at this post last Summer - I have examined the Copy of my last Years Accounts and find that not one third of the Expence accrued here and that chiefly in Presents to such Indians as de-livered up Prisoners, and for Indian Services Escorting Provisions to the other Posts and paying Indian Expresses - the rest of my Account accrued at D'Troit in Provisions for the Conference by Sir William Johnsons Order, and paying Interpreters and Assistants which will appear by my Account and Vouchers -

From all appearance at Present the Expence of Indians will be but small to what it has been, but it will always be attended with an Expence, and unforeseen Accidents may encrease it, - from the long time you have Commanded here you must be acquainted what kind of People they are, and that their Necessities oblige them to be Mercinary and none so much so as their Chiefs who seldom or

wer

hunt which makes it impossible to transact any business with them without making them some Presents at Certain times —

I can assure you I have no pleasure in putting the Crown to a needless expence, since I have been in the service I have done every thing in my Power to Promote the Good of his Majesty's Indian Interest and with as much frugality as the nature of the service would admit —

The British and French Colonies since the first Settling America has adopted the Indian Customs and manners by indulging them in Treaties and renewing friendships making them large Presents which I fear won't be so easily to break them of as the General may imagine and still it appears that the People of Pennsylvania are Soliciting the Indians to Return to Treat with them which the Indians have an Inclination to comply with well knowing they will receive large Presents there, and indeed if the General should be of Opinion that the Expence be too great for the Crown and no necessity for it, I am of Opinion the Governments will gladly take it on themselves

which will take a Considerable expence off the Nation
as there will be no need of Agents. Interpreters nor Smiths
nomore than Presents, tho this step may be attended
with ill Consiquences to the Several Officers at the di-
stant Posts, who may hereafter be looked on by the
Indians as people of no Consiquence to them and
of Course loose all influence; However of this the
General is the best Judge and for the future I shall
never put the Crown to any Expence without a
Written Order let what will be the occasion, as I
can't be accountable for Consiquences. You see the
Expence of Indians this Winter has been but
trifling it will be so every Winter as they will
be a hunting, but the Summer is the time when
Indians have nothing else to do but travel about and
when they don't go to War they are always Visiting
their friends, where ever they can get any thing
or have any Expectations.--

In my Instructions from Sir William
Johnson of the 8th of January last I am desired to get
all the Prisoners that yet remains amongst the
Indians released. (a Copy of which I enclose you)
which cannot be done without putting the Crown to some
expence

which I acquainted the General of, and likewise laid before him the Necessity there was of supplying the Warriors of the different Nations Powder and Lead as they Passed and Repassed, but as he has not mentioned any thing on these to you I am of Opinion he does not approve the Expence of either, which will make it necessary for you to know his further Pleasure on these accounts, as the Spring is drawing near and the time when great Numbers of Indians will be coming to this Post of Different Nations to get what they can—

I have likewise Orders in my Instructions to send to Visit the distant Posts which can't be done without a Batteau and Men to Work it, with a Quantity of Wampum to make Speeches on to the Different Nations, and Provisions for the Tour, and indeed there should be a small Quantity of Powder and Lead and Tobacco sent to be given the Indians who reside at each Post which I take this opportunity to apply to you for as the assistant I should send should set off by the Middle of April at furthest—

I am with Great Esteem and Regard

Your Most Humble Servt

Geo: Croghan

To Coll: Bouquet

1762 March

in all their Movements the arrival of their commencing hostilities which might end in their ruin and destruction —

25th

Ten Onondagas arrived and acquainted Sir William that their Nation were sub offensive operating the Chenussios & other Senecas, whom they had been collecting at Chenussio like prisoners amongst their several Tribes, as well as their getting with the Delawares and others — & that they judged it would be eight days yet before they could debarque; That the Oneidas — Tuscaroras &c. were coming, waited only the arrival of the Chenussios — & had been ordered these Onondagas provisions, and sent them to the ground taud sub to their encampment —

27th

Three Abenaquis Chiefs, their Interpreter, and a Canis Indian from Virginia arrived to the Mohawk Bridge and arrived, and after paying their Compliment to Sir William came & encamped in the Quarters assigned them —

28th

The Abenaquis were called to a Meeting in order, to declare the purport of their Errand —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Capt Dan'l Clause Deputy Agt & Johnson secretary
Abraham alias Tagarhéasera a Mohawk Chief. Capt Dick
Speaker & Warrior of Onondaga, some Canajoharies
& the Abenaquis —

Sir William having desired the Interpreter to acquaint the Abenaquis he was ready to hear them, accordingly Jean Baptiste, a Abenaquis Speaker, as follows —

Brother

Notwithstanding the length and fatigue of our journey hath been very great, yet the pleasure we receive on finding you well & our friends, hath sufficiently compensated us for our

Labour, and cause us to forget all we have undergone — Therefore with
these strings of Wampum we clear your sight, open your Ears, & remove
all uneasiness which may have had place in your breast —

Father String

We acknowledge to have received your Summons last Spring, but the
great Distress we have labored under since the Destruction of our
Castle, together with the loss we have sustained by Fire
rendered us unable to obey your Call until now — We therefore hope
you will not impute our delay to any bad Cause, or attribute it to
any wilfull neglect —

String

Father — For the reasons I have already mentioned we have been
hitherto hindered and suspended so that we could not have a proper
Meeting upon your Message concerning Capt Jacobs and his Nation
but on receipt thereof last Spring we immediately collected as much more
as would purchase Slaves in order to accomodate all differences
between us and our Brothers the Stockbridge Indians, whose Blood
of their Men killed by us; for which purpose we are now come
hither — As we consider you as our Father we beg your directions, &
willingly submit ourselves to your Reproof if we have been guilty of
any mistake or neglect — And be assured the esteem you as our real
Friend & Father, and as such address you —

gave a Belt

Father — We see the Head of our Brothers the Penobscot Indians is
bleeding, occasioned by the Wound we have given them by the death of some
of their Nation whom we killed, and therefore with this Belt of Wampum
We take the Hatchet out of their Heads, and wash it in a rapid Stream
which shall drive it to the bottomless Sea that it can never again
be found, and that all the past may be for ever forgotten —

gave a Belt

Then replaced the Man who was killed with a Canis Slave, whom the
delivered up to Sir William to be sent by him to the Stockbridge
Indians, together with the 2 Belts of Wampum, after which he spoke
addressed Sir William as follows —

Father — We the Deputies of the Abenaquis Nation beg that after the

Penobscot

1762 (March) 19th

Ceremony of opening a Fire &c, You will be pleased to make the same Ceremony to all the Indian Nations here about, so that they may forget what hath past and that an everlasting friendship may be made between us & our posterity, and as they use to offer them our Pipes to smoke and salutations—

Father

We pray to the great Being above, that he will from henceforth quiet & pacify our hearts, so that we may remain united with all those Nations for ever hereafter, and form one large House together so that we may live in strict Union, as one Family and with the best we can clean away all filth which we may have occasioned—

Belt.

Father

We Shawanese long wished to see you and our Brethren the Indians in this place, and it affords us now the utmost pleasure of meeting you and them here— as there were but few of our people at home when we last met, we could not think of any thing more to say with you upon, but next Summer when our People shall be assembled, we hope to have many ample Interviews with you, and shall then for the present make an end— Belt.

Sir William then told them that he had attended to what they had said, and would on the Morrow say something to them— The Mohocks, Onondagas, &c. likewise signified to them their approbation of what they had done, after which the Meeting broke up for that day—

20th

The Cheonaquies Senakis &c. being assembled Sir William spoke to them as follows.

Children of the Cheonaquies Nation

I bid you heartily welcome to my House, where there is a Council fire always burning clear for the benefit & reception of all Indians who are Friends to the English, and from your late conduct I now receive your Nation among st that number— 3 Strings of Wampum

Children.

1762 (March) 19th

Ceremony of uplifting our Legs, You will be pleased to make the same known to all the Indian Nations hereabouts, so that they may forget what has past and that an Everlasting friendship may for ever subsist between us and our posterity, and we beg you will offer them our sincere wishes and salutations—

Father

We pray to the great Being above, that he will from henceforth guide, & guard our hearts, so that we may remain united with all those Nations for ever hereafter, and form one large House together so that we may live in strict Union, as one Family and with the best we can wash away all filth which we may have occasioned—

Father

As we have long wished to see you and our Brethren the Indians in this part, and it affords us now the utmost pleasure of meeting you and them here— as there were but few of our people at home when we last left it, we could not think of any thing more to say to you upon, but at such time when our People shall be assembled, we hope to have a more ample Interview with you, and shall then be further moved to make an end— Belt

(Sir William then told them that he had attended to what they had said, and would on the morrow say something to them— The Sachems, Onondagas, &c.) then severally signified to them their approbation of what they had done, after which the Meeting broke up for that day—

20th

The Abenaquis Deputies &c. being assembled Sir William spoke to them as follows—

Children of the Abenaquis Nation

I bid you heartily welcome to my House, where there is a Council fire always burning clear for the benefit Reception of all Indians who are Friends to the English, and from your late Conduct I conceive your Nation amongst the numbers— 3 Strings of Wampum

Children

Children: As I am sensible of the fatigue you have undergone in your journey hither, at the severe season of the year — I with these Strings of Wampum wipe away the sweat from off your body, and — also pluck the thorns out of your feet, that you may be able to return with ease and pleasure — 3 Strings

Children

With these Strings of Wampum I dry up the Tears which you have lately had occasion to shed, for the losses you sustained thro' your own obstinacy, and ignorance, and I open also your Eyes that you may plainly discern your present safety, which I expect you will never more repeal: and that you may take notice of the favour & indulgence you enjoy under the English — 3 Strings

Children

As a proof of the method you have taken to reconcile all differences between your Nation, and the Stockbridge Indians, which measures should always be taken as soon as possible, but the reasons you have given (which I am willing to believe are just) for your delaying it so long, satisfy me; and be assured the Stockbridge Indians will also be ready enough to make allowance, for your unavoidable delay, as well as contented with the satisfaction you have made, which I shall immediately acquaint them with, and call them to fetch the Prisoner — I shall likewise call the surrounding Nations of Indians know, agreeable to your request, what you have now done, and that all differences which have subsisted between the River Indians, & you, are happily accommodated

Children — Abell

I am pleased with your endeavours and desire to live in friendship with the Nations of Indians in this quarter — and I must tell you I have done to them recommend it to you as the only true means of enjoying peace & happiness to live in the strictest Unity with your new Friends the English — as also to collect your people together in one Village, apply yourselves to your hunting, planting and Trade, and leave off Rambling about through the Country: by following which advice you will become more respectable than you are at present, and as I expect you will observe the same you may in that case depend upon his Britannick Majesty's fatherly protection, and the friendship of his Subjects the English — Abell

Children —

Children

There is one thing remaining which I must recommend to you
Sachems, that you do not for the future take, or pay any regard
to all reports from any quarter whatever which shew the
Indians in general and your people in particular to be ready
upon every occasion to go to war with, which I am induced to
impute to this consciousness of having hitherto acted an
unnatural part against the English who are not thus disposed
to human and generous a people, of which you have daily proofs
that they will readily forgive and forget what hath passed
I notice you behave to the future as friends and allies, which
I expect you should do, and thereby you may
depend on their friendship and protection.

Albert

Children

As You are now come into the Indian confederacy which I have
the Superintendency I must desire you will not enter into, or
hold any private or publick Meetings with any Nations of
Indians whatsoever, without my knowledge and approbation,
as such meetings must raise in us suspicions of the sincerity
of your Intentions, Mind to observe the happy State you are
are entering into Whenever therefore you have any thing of
Moment among you I expect you will communicate the
same to his Majesty's Governor of Fort Pitt, or Capt Blains
my Deputy at Michilimackinac who will transmit it to me, as also
acquaint you with my sentiments and Answer thereon, as a
means of preventing your taking a long and fatiguing Journey
to my House.

Albert.

To which the Speaker of the Albenaquis made Answer,

Father

Your Speech in Answer to mine has in all respects given
us inexpressible Satisfaction but as there are only a few of us
here, and those chiefly young people, we cannot pretend to give
you a proper and sufficient Answer thereupon, Wherefore we beg
leave,

Leave to defer it to another opportunity, that in the mean time we may lay what you have says before the Chiefs and Leaders of our Nation to have a general consultation thereupon ——

The Day Sir William sends the following Letter to the Indians of Stockbridge in New England ——

Children of Stockbridge —

When I saw you last at Albany I told you I would give you Notice when the Canada Indians were coming, they arrived here at my House in the Woods two days ago without my having any previous notice thereof — Yesterday they finished what they came about, and delivered over the prisoner to me, in room of the Man of yours which was killed in Canada, also performed the Ceremony usual on such occasions, and behaved extremely well thro' the whole Ceremony; Your Uncles the Mohocks were present at the Meeting and others of the six Nations I would have two or three of your soberest Men come immediately and fetch your prisoner from here, he is a young Man about 25 years of age, and is now very well contented at the change — I wish you all well, and am &c

March 29th 1762 —

30th

The Abenaquis desire another Meeting with Sir William and after assembling, their Speaker addressed him as follows

Father

We have a few words more to say, after which we shall have entirely done, and take our leave —

We look upon our Journey to have been very favourable to us, in that we have had the pleasure, by Divine permission, of seeing you, our Father in good health — Our request now is concerning the performance of Divine service amongst us, for which purpose we

we

The same day two Members waited on the Governor to know what time he would be pleased to appoint for the attendance of the House in order to pass the two Bills which had received his Assent.

26th of March

The Governor by his Secretary having acquainted the House that he was in the Council Chamber and inquired their attendance. — The Speaker and the House waited on his Honour accordingly, & presented to him the two following Bills, which the Governor enacted into Laws, & by his Warrant ordered the Great Seal to be affixed thereto. Viz.t:

An Act for enlarging the Southern Suburbs of the City of Philadelphia in the District of Southwark, &c.a.

An Act for regulating, pitching, paving, & cleansing, the Highways Streets, &c.a. ——

The Speaker then acquainted the Governor, that the House proposed to adjourn till the 6th of September next — To which the Governor, seeing no probability of their agreeing about the Terms of the Supply Bill, made no objection. ——

At a Conference with the Indians held at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 30th of March 1762

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.a
Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner } Esq.rs of the Council of the Province
Joseph Fox Esq.r one of the Representatives in the Assembly

Indians of the Cayuga Nation whose names are viz.t:

Satyonon ton ha	} both Chiefs	Harachseteacu
Conohaniokeu....		Honohughwe
Hotroghiaghe		Lowohees
Skeroneghes		Canatohoghke
Thogatschiot:....	John ye Speaker	Hentorontei
Siogaras		Sagonegoghlos
Siochquaung		Echerato
Caroghuonantoeu		Coeghkroto
Tadroganeung		Shajatorecks
Hurronochseshung		Shawajogarol

David Seisberger Interpreter

The Governor being Yesterday informed that Twenty one Indians of the Cayuga Nation had come to Town last Sunday, & that they had Business with him, he sent for them, bid them Welcome, & desired that they would let him know what they had to say to him: ——

Then Sotyonontonha spoke to the Governor as follows,

Brother,

I am glad to see you; I have found the road very bad in coming here by reason of the deep Snows, so that I had liked to have tired on the way, and was so cold that the fire would hardly keep me warm.

Brother,

At the last Treaty at Easton, you spoke some concerning the Prisoners, & desired me to assist you in recovering Your Flesh and Blood Brother Onas.

After the last Treaty at Easton I came down with the Nanticokes to Philadelphia, and you spoke to me again about the delivery of the prisoners & told me you had sent several Belts among the Nations to deliver up the Prisoners & that notwithstanding those Belts nothing has yet been done. You told me further that you knew where the Prisoners were & that if they would not deliver them, you would fetch them yourself. You spoke further here at the same time and said you the Onondagoes Cayugas, Oneidas & Tuscaroras must send down the prisoners among you

Brother,

After we returned home there was a Council held at Onondago & from that Council 4 Belts were sent to the Oneidas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras & Senecas, telling them to know that Brother Onas requested that each Nation would send down the Prisoners that were among them.

Brother,

We the Cayugas went to the Senecas, and told them what Brother Onas had said about the prisoners & desired them to make haste & think of the matter, but they returned us no answer for two Months, We then went to their Town again and desired them to think about the delivery of the prisoners, but we received no answer till twenty days afterwards, when we went to them a third time upon the same Business, they then told us that what we said was true & that they would kindle a small Fire on the Lewis and afterwards would go to Onondago where there should be a great Fire kindled, and when they had done, they would set off for this Province.

Brother,

We think likewise that the heads of the Seven Nations are on the Road now. That they as well as the Delawares will come down and bring all their Prisoners with them.

Brother,

After the Council was over at Onondago, the Senecas sent five of their Indians to the Cayuga Town, who told us that they had finished at Onondago and would hold a little Council among themselves and then set off with the prisoners, that some of them would go by Sir William Johnson, & from thence by the way of Chenango, and others of them would come down the Cayuga Branch by Sheaughquank and that they would bring the prisoners from Allighany as well as from all other parts. And they gave us this String, desiring us to go and acquaint their Brother Onas, with their Intention of coming down.

A String.

Brother.

When your Flesh and Blood comes to you, you will find that they are very ragged, and will want Cloathing, & you will take care of them.

Brother,

The Seven Nations sent this String by us to desire that you will send for George Croghan & Montour that they may be here against we come for they think they are at a great distance. A String

Brother,

We intend to set off tomorrow Morning to return home, and are expect to meet the Seven Nations coming down. They desired us to make haste back.

Brother,

They told us perhaps you will get fine Cloaths & then we shall be glad.

Brother Onas,

Powder is very scarce amongst us, & we cannot kill meat enough to eat and we desire You will supply us with some, and we make you a present of these two Bundles of Skins and Furrs.

Brother,

And we desire the favour of You to give us some Kettles & Paint and some little necessaries that we are in want of. And we make you a present of another small parcel of Skins.

The Governor asked them whether they had not heard that a great Treaty was to be held in this Province next Summer with the Western Indians: And they answered they had not heard a word about it.

The Governor acquainted them that he would consult with his Wisemen, about what they had said to him, & would return them an answer the day after tomorrow, and that they should stay in Town till that time.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Philadelphia the third day of April 1762

Present:

The Honourable James Hamilton Esq[r] Lieutenant Governor &c[a]

Richard Peters
Joseph Fox } Esquires

20 Cayuga Indians viz[t] Tolyonen lon ha
Canchaniotku } both Chiefs
Shogatschiot, or John the Speaker, &c[a], as on the 30th Ult[o].
David Seisbergar Interpreter.

Brethren,

Now that you have rested yourselves after your fatigues in travelling so far through the Land and Snow I am going to give an answer to the Message you brought me from the Six Nations

Brethren,

Leave to deferr it to another opportunity, that in the mean time we may lay what you have said before the Chiefs and Leaders of our Nation to have a general Consultation thereupon ——

This Day Sir William sent the following Letter to the Indians of Stockbridge in New England ——

Children of Stockbridge —

When I saw you last at Albany I told you I would give you Notice when the Canada Indians were coming, they arrived here at my House in the Woods two days ago without my having any previous notice thereof — Yesterday they finished what they came about, and delivered over the prisoner to me, in room of the Man of yours which was killed in Canada, also performed the Ceremony usual on such occasions, and behaved extremely well thro' the whole Ceremony; If your Uncles the Mohocks were present at the Meeting and others of the six Nations I would have two or three of your soberest, steps come immediately and fetch your prisoner from hence, he is a young Man about 25 years of age, and am very well contented at the Change — I wish you all well, and am &c.

March 29th 1762 —

30th

The Abenaquis Desire another Meeting with Sir William and after assembling, their Speaker addressed him as follows

Father

We have a few words more to say, after which we shall have entirely done, and take our leave —

We look upon our Journey to have been very favourable to us, in that we have had the pleasure, by Divine permission, of seeing you, our Father in good health — Our request now is concerning the performance of Divine service amongst us, for which purpose we

beg

March [illegible] have always used to have two Clergymen appointed — but, since the destruction of our Village Mr Curbeaud alone remains with us, & whose generality of disposition he cannot perform the service singly, which is sometimes to have three times a day — We therefore address ourselves to you as the Superintendant of our affairs, that we may have the Clergyman who left us, recalled, so that we may not forget, or neglect our prayers, especially in case of Visitation collect themselves to their Village as you have recommended —

To which Sir William Johnson replyed —

Chiefs

In the Reduction of Canada the Generosity of Sir Jeffrey Amherst was pleased to permit the free exercise of their Religion not only to the French Inhabitants, but also to the Indians living in that Country, which is an indulgence they undoubtedly should not forfeit. and as to the number of Clergymen proper for each Station, that must be left entirely to the Determinations of the Clergy who have always managed their affairs, in such manner as they should think most conducive thereto —

April 2d

Gawithe an Oneida Chief with others of his Nation arrived, and requested he might speak with the remaining sachems of the People, on account of the great backwardness in coming to the intended Meeting, in that both the Cayugas and Onondagas have unpalatably rejected their coming, that seeing their actions in Matters of Importance could be of more benefit to their People than the Messages we had obtained when he left his Nation, he hoped that the Sachems of Oneida may not detain on their journey to attend the meeting, either three or four days after his departure —

Sir William ordered them provisions and invited them to their Quarters —

Ith

"An Act for erecting the Southern Suburbs of the City of Philadelphia, in the District of Southwark, &ca."

"An Act for regulating, pitching, paving & cleansing the Highways, Streets, &ca."

The Speaker then acquainted the Governor that the House proposed to adjourn till the 6th of September next, To which the Governor, seeing no probability of their agreeing about the Terms of the Supply Bill, made no objection.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 30th of March, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, } Esq^{rs}, of the Council of the Province.

Joseph Fox, Esqr, one of the Representatives in the Assembly.

Men of the Cayuga Nation, whose names are, vizt,

Tatyonon ton ha, Conohaniokn,	both Chiefs.	Horachseteacu, Honohughwe,
Hotroghiaghe,		Zowohees,
Skronoghe,		Conotohoghk,
Thogatshiot, John Y^{e}, Speaker,		Kentorontei,
Tiogards,		Sogonegoghlos,
Tiochguauny,		Cohgroto,
Caroghuonantocu,		Coeghroto,
Tadwogancung,		Thajatorecks,
Huwonochseshung,		Thawojogarol,

David Seisburger, Interpreter.

The Governor being Yesterday informed that Twenty-one Indians of the Cayuga Nation had come to Town last Sunday, & that they had Business with him, he sent for them, bid them Welcome, & desired that they would let him know what they had to say to him.

Then Totyonontonha spoke to the Governor as follows:

"Brother:

"I am glad to see you; I have found the road very bad in coming here by means of the deep Snows, so that I had liked to have tired on the way, and was so cold that the fire would hardly keep me warm.

"Brother:

"At the last Treaty at Easton, you spoke to me concerning the Prisoners, & desired me to assist you in recovering Your Flesh and Blood.

"Brother Onas:

"After the last Treaty of Easton, I came down with the Nanticokes to Philadelphia, and you spoke to me again about the delivery of the Prisoners, & told me you had sent several Belts among the Nations to deliver up the Prisoners, & that notwithstanding these Belts nothing has yet been done; You told me further that you knew where the Prisoners were, & that if they would not deliver them you would fetch them yourself; You spoke further to me at the same time, and said you, the Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidas, & Tuscaroras must send down the Prisoners among you.

"Brother:

"After we returned home there was a Council held at Onondago, & from that Council 4 Belts were sent to the Oneidas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, & Senecas, letting them know that Brother Onas requested that each Nation would send down the Prisoners that were among them.

"Brother:

"We, the Cayugas, went to the Senecas, and told them what Brother Onas had said about the Prisoners, & desired them to make haste & think of the matter, but they returned us no answer for two Months; We then went to their Town again, and desired them to think about the delivery of the Prisoners, but we received no answer till twenty days afterwards, when we went to them a third time upon the same Business; They then told us that what we said was true, & that they would kindle a small Fire on the Leaves, and afterwards would go to Onondago, where there should be a great Fire kindled, and when they had done, they would set off for this Province.

"Brother:

"We think likewise that the heads of the Seven Nations are on the Road now; That they as well as the Delawares will come down and bring all their Prisoners with them.

"Brother:

"After the Council was over at Onondago, the Senecas sent five of their Indians to the Cayuga Town, who told us that they had finished at Onondago, and would hold a little Council among themselves, and then set off with the Prisoners, that some of them would go by Sir William Johnson, & from thence by the way of Chenango, and others of them would come down the Cayuga Branch by Secaughcunk, and that they would bring the Prisoners from Allegheny as well as from all other parts; and they gave us this String, desiring us to go and acquaint their Brother Onas, with their Intention of coming down.

A String:

"Brother:

"When your Flesh and Blood comes to you, you will find that they are very ragged and will want Cloathing, & you will take care of them.

"Brother:

"The Seven Nations sent this String by us to desire that you will send for George Croghan & Montour, that they may be here against we come, for they think they are at a great distance."

A String.

"Brother:

"We intend to sett off to-morrow Morning, to return home, and we expect to meet the Seven Nations coming down. They desired us to make haste back.

"Brother:

"They told us perhaps you will get fine Cloaths, & then we shall be glad.

"Brother Onas:

"Powder is very scarce amongst us, & we cannot kill meat enough to eat, and we desire you will supply us with some, and we make you a present of these two Bundles of Skins and Furrs.

"Brother:

"And we desire the favour of You, to give us some Kettles & Paint, and some little necessaries that we are in want of, And we make you a present of another small parcel of Skins."

The Governor asked them whether they had not heard that a great Treaty was to be held in this Province, next Summer with the Western Indians, And they answered that they had not heard a word about it.

The Governor acquainted them that he would consult with his Wise men about what they had said to him, & would return them an answer the day after to-morrow, and that they should stay in Town till that time.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Philadelphia, the third day of April, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr Lieutenant Governor, &c^{a}

Richard Peters, Joseph Fox, } Esquires.

20 Cayuga Indians, vizt:

Totyonon ton ha, Conoharrioku, } both Chiefs.

Thogatschiot, or John, the Speaker, &ca., as on the 30th Ult^{o}

David Seisberger, Interpreter.

"Brethren:

"Now that you have rested yourselves after your fatigues in travelling so far through the Frost and Snow, I am going to give an answer to the Message you brought me from the Six Nations.

Copy

Lord Dartmouth 1st. Sept. 1762

(No 12)

This day, two hours after Lord Egremont left his Office, I received your Lordships letter of the 28th Ult. and as I am informed by my own Experience in the most Arduous Part of your Extensive Command, of the multiplicity of Affairs that must Devolve upon you from Scotland, I have avoided troubling you with a minute account of all the trifling Events that occur daily, in which number I must class the Enquiries I daily receive, as I thought it a strong proof, and of public Weakness and Error, to be Busy, Officious & Inquisitive in Matters of small Moment.

As to the Indians, I have not the least Doubt, but the Peace will be Observed by them, as I am Sensible, that it is their Interest so to do, and I am persuaded, that whatever Insults they may receive from the Borderers, they will not Retaliate, but rather submit to the Loss, than Involve their Country in a War, which they are Sensible must End in their Destruction.

I imagined to have Obviated all Cavils by the Letter I wrote

me.

Neither could I think that Medical Gentleman of Virginia after desiring me to explain my Intentions in giving Medals, should complain to you, of the Method I pursued, that Explanation. For certainly he did not to me in that Letter, was an unnecessary trouble to himself, and his Zeal a needless Excuse to the Publick.

I shall ever Esteem it my Duty to endeavour the Good of the

[illegible] to the Governor or Chief Magistrate of Virginia
[illegible] to have stood at Law by the Laws of the
Land.
Mr Jefferson said he thought that should the Governor of Virginia
after having me to explain my Intentions in seizing Lands,
should complain to you, before I had received Mr Lyttleton's
Letter, he ought to write to me in that case, not to commence
Suit against himself, and to put a stop to proceedings
against the Public. That the Liberty to institute Suits
against Officers of Government was a Security to the
Publick.
I replied as above stated.
I never had any Design to obstruct any man's Just
Rights, or give Umbrage to any body, and most often
to expostulate Fairly.
After having said every thing he could in favour of those
who fled from Lord Dunmore's Cruelties, who
were Slaves of Individuals, he added, for the sake of Peace,
but the Slaves who fled to any Lands, they have
forfeited no other Indemnity than to be repaid their
Purchase Money, and have their Negroes Land. and they
could at last be obliged for making any Claims, and
Mr Jefferson said he thought

[illegible] you know, that the Iroquois make many things, & know do forgive a breach of oaths in the Ignorant. I had yet another reason to make my Intentions publickly known at that time, and which I thought but not to communicate to Mr Rasieur. I had been speedily informed, that all the Colle. Troops, who were concerned in one of the late Conspiracies (the Forces of Virginia) was preparing by way of Submission to Lord Fairfax to remove from the Frontiers of that Colony to Maryland, & form Settlements on the Ohio. Foreseeing that this Expedition would be ruined by that babble, and I was the more induced to credit that Report, from the Offer made me by that Gentleman of the Thousand or 25,000 Acres of Rhode Island, which did not tempt me.

In prevaricating in the [illegible] related to me a Scandalous Breach of a recent Treaty, by Persons complained of. I can not attempt to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Dutch to add that Light, from a
Offer made by Mr Gen Gutman of Plus
or £5,000 Cause of Pleasure, which Drew
him to me.
In presenting in the Dutch intended to me a —
Handsome Book of a recent Treaty, by them
completed of. I can not but be charged with
interested Views, in having paid the Due
vated in me to Presentment Respect, with
Indian.
As an Officer serving without Prospect of Advantage
but in the Army, I am no Object of Ambition
for me the Society; and as a Man I must
have envied any Individual who has been engaged
in this Department. If my Disinterestedness in never
receiving Amount Gifting either Agent for any Pur
in it.
No Trader is suffered unpaid near Thirty for their
Loans

I cannot now obtain Proofs for that Declaration I was
authorized by Gen.l Monckton to grant along the
Communication, and expected from Frank, for Reasons
of this, I Write, and I have carefully abstained this Season
Past with the Indians, in anticipation of Peace from them.
Divested of all notions of ambition, and without
private views of Interest, I flatter myself to be free
of any Imputation of Partiality or Injustice, &
and having heard of no complaints from either of
the two other Provinces, I must conclude the Proceedings
of the aforesaid Land Co. to be obliged to dispose
in Obedience with some Reasons of Prejudice about Lands
&c. Quebec, and I am afraid Grants in full
Obstructions to them, which can only encrease my
Duties of being removed from this Council, if it were
consistent with your Pleasure.
The obliging manner in which you are pleased to
mention that affair to me, and so very different from
[illegible] consistent with my most

[illegible] the Interest of his Majesty's Affairs
in this Province, with the Favour of Your Excellency's
Protection, and Countenance, and I am afraid I
should not be able to do it, which can only encourage my
Enemies to Calumniate me, and Injure me in the
Opinion of Your Excellency, and Council, if it was
known that I had any Dealings with your Excellency.

The obliging manner in which you are pleased to
mention Your Intentions to me, and Giving Directions for
Mr. Rayner's Behaviour, required no more to engage my most
grateful acknowledgments, that I should use
my best endeavours to Discharge the Office of a
faithful Subject, and Dutyful Servant to my
Royal Master.

And as the Distance of my Station, I may
be obliged to act sometimes without Orders from Your
Excellency, I shall be very unhappy, if I should
not have your Approbation, to Oblige any
of the Province.

I am

The Governors of Penn Yan & Geneva Hall Academy
appeals to your Honble Board for Redress and
pray as follows.

That whereas by Mr Hoyt's Deed Poll Hall Farm
Hall Farm Estate and premises & in the Holding
of Hall Farm Tenants.

Mr Goldsborough at the Board of Days in the
Michigan, by reason for not renewing him new
Lease, if not my intention of Keeping him
Lord, Does Lord Life being stated from
Hall Farm. I can not fully recommend him
you will have no doubt Lordship Hoyt under
Fair Hall Farm to be &c

1792 March 94

they always used to have two Clergymen to attend — but,
since the destruction of one Village Mr Gordeau alone
remains with us, and as he generally undertakes he cannot
perform the Service singly, which we are accustomed to have
three times a day — I therefore address ourselves to you
as the Superintendant of our affairs, that we may have the
Clergyman who left us, recalled, so that we may not forget,
or neglect our prayers, especially as any Nation collect
themselves to their Village as you have recommended —

to which Sir William Johnson replyed —

Children

On the Reduction of Canada the Treaty of Peace at Amherst
was pleased to permit the free use of their Religion not only to
the French Inhabitants, but also to the Indians living in
that Country, which is an indulgence they and you should not
forget. and as to the number of Missionaries proper for each
Nation that must be left entirely to the determinations of the
Clergy who have always managed their affairs with little no
doubt to what they are fit therein —

April 2d

Gawiehe an Oneida Chief with others of his Nation arrived,
and acquainted Sir William with the unhappy situation of his
People, on account of the excessive backwardness in coming to the
intended Meeting, in that both the Oneidas and Onondagas have
unnaturally expected their coming, that being their custom in
Moving by Land about 100 Miles by Water, to shorten them
but the Messengers were not returned when he left his Nation,
he hoped that all the Chiefs of Oneida may be at Onondaga
their journey to attend the meeting within three or four days
after his departure —

Sir William ordered them provisions and directed them to their
Quarters — —

4th

Brother,

When your Flesh and Blood comes to you, you will find that they are very ragged and will want Cloathing, & you will take care of them.

Brother,

The Seven Nations sent this String by us to desire that you will send for George Croghan & Montour that they may be here against we come for they think they are at a great distance. A String

Brother,

We intend to set off tomorrow Morning to return home, and are expect to meet the Seven Nations coming down. They desired us to make haste back.

Brother,

They told us perhaps you will give us Cloaths & then we shall be glad.

Brother Onas,

Powder is very scarce amongst us & we cannot kill meat enough to eat and we desire You will supply us with some, and we make you a present of these two Bundles of Skins and Furrs.

Brother,

And we desire the favour of You to give us some Kettles & Paint and some little necessaries that we are in want of. And we make you a present of another small parcel of Skins

The Governor asked them whether they had not heard that a great Treaty was to be held in this Province next Summer with the Western Indians: and they answered they had not heard a word about it.

The Governor acquainted them that he would consult with his Wisemen, about what they had said to him, & would return them an answer the day after tomorrow, and that they should stay in Town till that time.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Philadelphia the third day of April 1762

Present:

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr Lieutenant Governor &c^{a}
Richard Peters
Joseph Fox } Esquires

20 Cayuga Indians vizt Totyonontonha
Canohaniokau } both Chiefs
Shogatschiot, or John the Speaker, &c^{a}, as on the 30th Ult^{o}.
David Seisberger Interpreter.

Brethren,

Now that you have rested yourselves after your fatigues in travelling so far through the Frost and Snow, I am going to give an answer to the Message you brought me from the Six Nations

Brethren,

Pennsylvania 1762.

Brethren

I wipe away the Ice and Snow which have hurt and bruised your Legs and Feet in so long a Journey, & bid you welcome to this Town

A String —

Brethren;

You tell me that you were sent by the Six Nations to acquaint me they are coming down to the old Council Fire with their Brother Onas, & that in consequence of my request at the last Treaty at Easton they are bringing with them all the Prisoners & Captives our Flesh and Blood who still remain in their Country & those of their Allies.

If this be really so I shall be glad to see them, make them welcome, and give them marks of my Friendship —

Brethren,

I thank you for the regard you have paid to the request — made You as well at Easton, as when you were last in this Town — concerning our Flesh and Blood. And likewise for the Trouble you have been at in soliciting the Senecas and your other Friends to collect the Prisoners among them & send them to us.

Brethren,

We are surprized to hear that such great numbers of Indians are coming to visit us at so unusual a Season, and that they should be even now set out from their Towns, and expect you to meet them in the way: We have ever been glad to see our Brethren and on this — agreeable occasion of bringing to us our Flesh and Blood, we should have had a particular pleasure. But we expected this would have been done by a few principal men, and that we should have had notice sent us a proper time before their setting out, that we might have been prepared. —

I listen attentively to the answer I am going to send by you to the Six Nations, & be careful to deliver it to them, in my own words —

Brethren the Seven Nations,

I have heard the Message you have sent to me by the Cayuga Chief, namely that you are coming to see me & will bring along with you the Prisoners that are among you and your Allies.

Brethren;

It would be very agreeable to me to see you on such an occasion as the bringing to us our Flesh and Blood. But at the Time you propose to be here, I am obliged to be in another Province on — Business that cannot be put off.

And I must likewise inform you that this Spring I expect a number of the most respectable — Chiefs of the Western — Indians who have acquainted me that they intend a visit to me and I imagine they may be here in about two Moons, but they have promised to give me notice a little before they set out from their Towns.

Brethren,

Finding myself under these engagements before your Messengers arrived, I must desire if you are not already set out that you would defer your Journey till the latter end of the next Moon, about which time I expect the Western Indians will set out

O Brethren,

Brethren,

If you should be already set out on your Journey, I must desire you will proceed no further than Shamokin, and to remain there till you hear further from me. There you can stay with convenience, and you shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Powder to enable you to hunt, & with meal enough to make your bread for your comfortable subsistence.

A String

Brethren,

At the last Meeting at Easton, there was a great number of Indians, & the Province was put to a heavy charge, I gave them the meeting at that time very chearfully in hopes of seeing our Flesh and Blood delivered according to their frequent promises, but we were much disappointed at seeing but one Female Child brought down; And therefore it is with great Truth & plainness I assure you, that as we now know not of any other Business you have with us at present, if you do not bring down every prisoner among you, we shall have reason to think your professions of Friendship dont come from your Hearts, & it will not be agreeable to us to see you.

Brethren.

Instead of such a large number of young men, Women & Children who occasion a heavy charge coming down on these occasions, We should think it would be as well to appoint a proper number of your principal men to bring down the Prisoners, who shall be well rewarded for their Trouble & by saving the expence attending large Companies, we should be able to make larger Presents of such necessaries as our Indian Brethren may be most in want of.

A String of 4 Rows.

Brethren,

As for my sending for Mr. Croghan & Andrew Montour, I must let you know that they do not belong to this Province, but are under the direction of Sir William Johnson, & therefore if their assistance is wanted you are to make your application to Sir William Johnson that he may if he pleases order them to attend the Treaty.

The String returned.

Agreeable to your request, we have provided several things for you which will be delivered to you by Mr. Fox, and as you were so kind to make us a present of some Furrs & Skins, We have in return provided an Horse for Tolyonenlontha.

At

"Brother:

"The Seven Nations sent this String by us to desire that you will send for George Croghan & Montour, that they may be here against we come, for they think they are at a great distance."

A String.

"Brother:

"We intend to sett off to-morrow Morning, to return home, and we expect to meet the Seven Nations coming down. They desired us to make haste back.

"Brother:

"They told us perhaps you will get fine Cloaths, & then we shall be glad.

"Brother Onas:

"Powder is very scarce amongst us, & we cannot kill meat enough to eat, and we desire you will supply us with some, and we make you a present of these two Bundles of Skins and Furrs.

"Brother:

"And we desire the favour of You, to give us some Kettles & Paint, and some little necessaries that we are in want of, And we make you a present of another small parcel of Skins."

The Governor asked them whether they had not heard that a great Treaty was to be held in this Province, next Summer with the Western Indians, And they answered that they had not heard a word about it.

The Governor acquainted them that he would consult with his Wise men about what they had said to him, & would return them an answer the day after to-morrow, and that they should stay in Town till that time.

At a Conference held with the Indians at Philadelphia, the third day of April, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor, &c^a.

Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Joseph Fox, }

20 Cayuga Indians, vizt:

Totyonon ton ha, } both Chiefs.
Conoharrioku, }

Thogatschiot, or John, the Speaker, &ca., as on the 30th Ult^o.

David Seisberger, Interpreter.

"Brethren:

"Now that you have rested yourselves after your fatigues in travelling so far through the Frost and Snow, I am going to give an answer to the Message you brought me from the Six Nations.

"Brethren:

"I wipe away the Ice and Snow which have hurt and bruised your Legs and Feet in so long a Journey, & bid you welcome to this Town."

A String.

"Brethren:

"You tell me that you were sent by the Six Nations to acquaint me they are coming down to the old Council Fire with their Brother, Onas, & that in consequence of my request at the last Treaty at Easton, they are bringing with them all the Prisoners & Captives, our Flesh and Blood, who still remain in their Country, & those of their Allies.

"If this be really so, I shall be glad to see them, make them welcome, and give them marks of my Friendship.

"Brethren:

"I thank you for the regard you have paid to the request made You, as well at Easton, as when you were last in this town, concerning our Flesh and Blood, and likewise for the Trouble you have been at in solliciting the Senecas and your other Friends, to collect the Prisoners among them & send them to us.

"Brethren:

"We are surprized to hear that such great numbers of Indians are coming to visit us at so unusual a Season, and that they should be even now set out from their Towns, and expect you to meet them in the way; We have ever been glad to see our Brethren, and on this agreeable occasion of bringing to us our Flesh and Blood, we should have had a particular pleasure; But we expected this would have been done by a few principal men, and that we should have had notice sent us a proper time before their setting out, that we might have been prepared.

"Listen attentively to the answer I am going to send by you to the Six Nations, & be careful to deliver it to them in my own words.

"Brethren the Seven Nations:

"I have heard the Message you have sent to me by the Cayuga Chief, namely, that you are coming to see me, & will bring along with you the Prisoners that are among you and your allies.

"Brethren:

"It would be very agreeable to me to see you on such an occasion as the bringing to us our Flesh and Blood. But at the Time you propose to be here, I am obliged to be in another Province on Business that cannot be put off.

"And I must likewise inform you that this Spring I expect a number of the most respectable Chiefs of the Western Indians, who have acquainted me that they intend a visit to me, and I imagine they may be here in about two Moons, but they have promised to give me notice a little before they set out from their towns.

"Brethren:

"Finding myself under these engagements before your Messengers arrived, I must desire, if you are not already set out, that you

would defer your Journey 'till the latter end of the next Moon, about which time I expect the Western Indians will set out.

"Brethren:

"If you should be already set out on your Journey, I must desire you will proceed no further than Shamokin, and to remain there 'till you hear further from me; There you can stay with convenience, and you shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Powder to enable you to hunt, & with meal enough to make bread for your comfortable subsistence.

A String.

"Brethren:

"At the last Meeting at Easton there was a great number of Indians, & the Province was put to a heavy charge. I gave them the meeting at that time very chearfully in hopes of seeing our Flesh and Blood delivered according to their frequent promises, but we were much disappointed at seeing but one Female Child brought down; and therefore it is with great Truth & plainness I assure you, that as we now know not of any other Business you have with us at present, if you do not bring down every prisoner among you, we shall have reason to think your professions of Friendship don't come from your Hearts, & it will not be agreeable to us to see you.

"Brethren:

"Instead of such a large number of young men, Women, & Children, who occasion a heavy charge coming down on these occasions, We should think it would be as well to appoint a proper number of your principal Men to bring down the Prisoners, who shall be well rewarded for their Trouble, & by saving the expence attending large Companies, we should be able to make larger presents of such necessaries as our Indian Brethren may be most in want of."

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"Brethren:

"As for my sending for Mr. Croghan & Andrew Montour, I must let you know that they do not belong to this Province, but are under the direction of Sir William Johnson, & therefore, if their assistance is wanted, you are to make your application to Sir William Johnson, that he may, if he pleases, order them to attend the Treaty."

The String returned.

"Agreeable to your request, we have provided several things for you, which will be delivered to you by Mr. Fox; and as you were so kind to make us a present of some Furrs & Skins, We have in return provided an Horse for Totyonontonha."

Fort Cumberland 4th April 1760

Sir,

I had last night the honour of your Letter of the 1st March from Fort Pitt, very sorry to hear you have been indisposed. The Accompt in the Indian Department ought to be strictly to be supported by written Orders from the Commanding Officer, limited on particular Emergencies when they cannot be obtained. The Assistance You gave Captain Campbell in the Expence of Cloathing the Indians with the Small and Expence it is hoped will be allowed by Lord Amherst. This heretofore heavy Burthen may be reduced for much less Compass; and I hope from the Instructions Sir William Johnson gave his Deputy, there will appear in the next Accompts very considerable Retrenchments.

On the Report that has been made to Colonel Williamson of Wedding Cloaths to be given the Indians that he would give Orders for having the Cloaths to be made in order to save what could be of any Use; and I conclude it has been done accordingly.

Inclosed I send to You one of the Cloaths taken by the

Between three and four o'Clock in the Afternoon the Duke of Marlborough
with the Troops under his Command, arrived at Hounslow Heath, and
encamped there that Night. The next Day they marched to Colnbrook,
where they halted that Day and the following Night. On Monday the
Army marched to Maidenhead, where they halted that Day and the
following Night. On Tuesday they marched to Reading, where they
halted that Day and the following Night. On Wednesday they marched
to Abingdon, where they halted that Day and the following Night.
On Thursday they marched to Dorchester, where they halted that Day
and the following Night. On Friday they marched to Wallingford,
where they halted that Day and the following Night. On Saturday they
marched to Benson, where they halted that Day and the following Night.
On Sunday they marched to Henley, where they halted that Day and the
following Night. On Monday they marched to Maidenhead, where they
halted that Day and the following Night. On Tuesday they marched to
Hounslow Heath, where they halted that Day and the following Night.
On Wednesday they marched to Colnbrook, where they halted that Day
and the following Night. On Thursday they marched to Hounslow Heath,
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and the following Night. On Monday they marched to Colnbrook

1765

9th

Canaghquaaya Tagaaron and others of the Oneida Nation arrived — Sir Wm. sent a Letter from Fort Herkimer with the Oneida's & Tuscarora's

10th

Saw Canadagea Chiefs arrived from their Sachems in 6 Days to acquaint Sir William that that Nation with the Cheauxios &c would set off within two days after the Messengers, they likewise brought a Letter from Bunbury the Interpreter then at the Genesee Castle to acquaint Sir William that the Number of Indians on their way down, was very considerable — Sir Wm. rec'd a Letter from the Governor to inform him of War having been declared against Spain —

11th

Sir William received the following Letter from his Excellency Mr. Jeffry Amherst Dated New York 4th April 1762

Sir, I am to own the Receipt of your Letter of the 20th March, inclosing a Packet from Major Gladwin, whereby I am happy to find you have received the Intelligence of the Indians not having any Hostile Intentions against us, which I had before been informed of by Letters from Major Gladwin, but as the General Meeting, you will be able to discover the Ringleaders of this Treacherous design, and put an effectual stop to the Execution of what might in the meantime interrupt the publick Tranquillity, but in the last would be very certain Destruction to those who should be the Aggressors —

By a Letter I received last Night from Colonel Bouquet, he acquaints me, "that he had been informed by an Indian, that a party of Shawanese "had lately taken four Scalps in the Inhabitants of Virginia, & North Carolina "which had been confirmed by three Traders, coming from the Lower "Shawanese Town, who said that the rest of that Nation were very "peaceable, and have expressed great discontent, and uneasiness at "those things" —

As tho' I am most sensibly concerned to find such Cruelties continued, as I have directed Colonel Bouquet not to take any Steps against the Indians as those communicated by the intelligence to you for your advice, and I must desire you will be pleased to give me your opinion accordingly, and that you will send such Directions to Mr. Croghan as may have proper effect on those Indians to prevent their committing such barbarities for the future — I am &c.

Gp

1951

9th

Tyanoghquanna & Seganaron with Others of the Oneida Nation arrived — Delivered a Letter from Mr Croghan & the Chiefs of the Oneida Nation

10th

Saw Onondagy Summons arrived from their Sachems in 6 Days to acquaint Sir William that that Nation with the Cheauspios &c would set off in Ten Days after the Messengers, they likewise brought a Letter from Croghan the Interpreter then at the German Flatts to acquaint Sir William that the Number of Indians on their way Down, was very considerable, — Delivered a Letter from the General to inform him of their having been declared against Spain —

Sir William received the following Letter from his Excellency Mr Gage dated Fort Hue York 4th April 1762

Sir, I am to own the Receipt of your Letter of the 24th March, inclosing a packett from Major Gladwin, whereby I see he has fully informed you of the whole of the Indian plot, & of which I had likewise given you notice. I make no doubt but at this General Meeting, you will be able to discover the Ringleaders of this treacherous design, and put an effectual stop to the Execution of what might in the mean time, Interrupt the publick Tranquillity but in the End would bring on a Destruction on those concerned in it; —

By a Letter I received last night from Colonel Bouquet, he acquaints me, "that he had been informed by an Indian, that a party of Shawanese "had lately taken four Scalps, on the Frontiers of Virginia & North Carolina "which had been confirmed by three Traders, coming from the Lower "Shawanese Town, who said that the rest of that Nation were very "peaceable, and have kept their great discontents, and uneasiness at "those things" —

Altho' I am most sensibly concerned to find such Cruelties continued, as I have desired Colonel Bouquet not to take any steps against the Indians, and those communicate the intelligence to you for your advice, and I must desire you will be pleased to give me your opinion accordingly, and that you will send such Directions to Mr Croghan as may have proper effect on those Indians, & prevent their committing such barbarities for the future — I am &c

Sir

1765

9th

Ufsnaghquasra Togaaron and others of the Oneida Nation arrived — Sir W. rec'd a Letter from Mr Jeff. Amherst with the Treaty of Peace

10th

Saw Onondaga Sachems who made from their Sachems in 6 Days to acquaint Sir William that that Nation, with the Cheauspios &c would set off in less than two days after the Messengers, they likewise brought a Letter from Quiasy the Interpreter there at the Seneca Castle to acquaint Sir William that the Number of Indians on their way Down, were very considerable — Sir W. rec'd a Letter from the Governor in Town of their having been declared against Spain —

11th

Sir William received the following Letter from his Excellency Mr. Jeff. Amherst Dated New York 4th April 1762

Sir, I am to own the favour of your Letter of the 20th March, inclosing a packett from Major Gladwin, whereby I see he has fully informed you of the whole of the Indian plot, & of which I had likewise given you notice: I make no doubt but at the General Meeting, you will be able to discover the Ring Leaders of this treacherous design, and put an effectual stop to the Execution, which might in the mean time, Interrupt the publick Tranquillity but in the last would bring certain destruction on those who executed it; —

By a Letter I received last Night from Colonel Bouquet, he acquaints me, "that he had been informed by an Indian, that a party of Shawanese "had lately taken four scalps, on the Frontiers of Virginia, or North Carolina "which had been confirmed by three Traders, coming from the Lower "Shawanese Town, who said that the rest of that Nation were very "peaceable, and have expressed great discontent, and uneasiness at "those Scalps" —

Altho' I am most sensibly concerned to find such Cruelties continued, and I have directed Colonel Bouquet, not to take any steps against the Indians as should communicate this intelligence to you, for your advice, and I must desire you would be pleased to give me your opinion accordingly, and that you will send such Directions to Mr Croghan as may have proper effect on those Indians to prevent their committing such barbarities for the future — I am &c.

Sir

1762
April

In consequence of the foregoing Letter from Wm Johnson, wrote a Mr Croghan to acquaint them of the Intelligence the Commissrs had received from Canada, that they might enquire into the Affair and put a stop to Proceedings for the future —

Copies of the Letter from the Inhabitants of Pedans and Mr Croghan's Answer were laid before Sir William the following Transactions from their Proceedings concerning those Lands —

Stockbridge April 10th 1762

Father

Your Children in these parts are like to suffer greatly if you don't prevent disputes between them and us, when Mr Croghan told us the Affairs of Wyoming, we knew Indian Title to those Lands was extinguished by the Treaty at Fort Stanwix, and thought the many years past and the great Expence we have been at in settling the Lands to be purchased of the Indians, that you would have taken them into your own hands, but you have given them to the English and now we find by Letters from Boston that the Court at Boston have ordered their Lands to be sold at Vendue to the highest bidder, and the money when the Lands sold are to be put into their Treasury and our Children are to be deprived of all their interest, but because they pretend they have purchased of you, tho' they never had right to those Lands —

Father we think it hard to be treated when we have helped to subdue the French and their Indians, now the English think they should need us no more, they are not willing to do us Justice, tho' we have often complained to the Court against such proceedings, offered them our Lands for pay, but they would not hear us, but put us off from time to time, and now design to take our Lands from us for nothing — If the Court at Boston

are

Montréal, ce

Ordonnance de Son Excellence, Monsieur le Gouverneur, du 15. Août 1812.

Ouvert et scellé à l'enregistrement.

Extrait des Registres du Gouvernement de Montréal.

Gouvernement de Montréal, Son Excellence le Général de Montréal, Commandant en chef, Gouverneur et Lieutenant Colonel du Régiment Royal Américain, William Henry Lieutenant Colonel du 60e. Régiment Grand Croix de l'Ordre Royal Militaire de St. Louis, Grand Croix de l'Ordre Royal Américain, et Gabriel Christie Ecuyer, Lieutenant Colonel du Régiment des Canadiens de Sa Majesté.

Entre les Sauvages Iroquois et autres Sauvages des Etats Unis assemblés par

vant de mort, qu'il l'avait remis entre
les mains de sa femme, en lui recommandant
de le garder toujours soigneusement, tant
les deux livres de lui avait engagé, sous
prétexte de l'élégir aux pauvres s'il n'avait
pas de fonds.

Au surplus ils entendent avoir
tout dans tous les testaments faits en
faveur, ainsi qu'à l'égard de tous
les paroissiens, attendu que tous ensemble
ont fait connaître qu'ils voulaient
absolument bâtir une église, et leur
demeurant elle contenait en contribuer
qui fut fait par celui décédé de
bâtir subsidiant tous ensemble pour
leur chapelle, voulant les trois cents
contribuables à proportionnellement
à leurs dites chapelles, [illegible]
toujours [illegible] à tous les habitants, et tous
y travaillant eux-mêmes ou par leurs
fermiers et qu'ils ont contribué à toutes
reliefs faits depuis la dite église bâtie.
tant pour la chapelle que des autres pour
tant pour icelles

Quitteraient le Statt. il [illegible] dans
l'année les propriétés concédées aux Maures.
2° Tous les Sarrasins et Sarrasines [illegible]
de S. Hyacinthe seront obligés de [illegible]
ci qui est ci-dessus que dans le délai [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible].
3° [illegible] de S. Hyacinthe [illegible]
de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[

et remèdes qui seront à toucher par le
quelque tems les Gens au Service de Sa
Ma. S. C. les gratifiant pour les encouragés

1. Défendons à toute autre
personne qui ne sera de fait, pourquoi
leurs Titres ne portent pas comme ci-dessus
Etang & Obligation absolument de Service,
sous peine de Rebut. Sur ce il Sa Ma.
S. C. voulant les soulager en ce qui sera
raisonnable et Juste et la Cause de son service le
permettra, ordonne à tous les Gens au Service
de Sa Ma. S. C. de quelque Nation
qu'ils soient, de se conformer
à la présente Ordonnance, sous
peine de désobéissance.

2. Toute et S. Ma. Ordonnons à tous
les Officiers, tant Français, Alsaciens,
de Sa Ma. S. C. que Suisses, de
par le pouvoir de leur Charge, sous
peine de Rebut, de
tenir de la Cour de S. Ma. à
Versailles, dans quatre mois au plus
3. par quoi il devra
leur donné par ce présent
Ordre.
Fait à Versailles, le [illegible]
[illegible]

Vous, ayant eu les Parties, lu et
considéré avec attention la concession des
biens du Domaine de Louis, accordée par
Sa M. S.C. Louis 18. celle-ci
ayant été lue par [illegible]
Juger du titre de cet Etablissement, et
délibéré le Procès ci-dessus,

Vous avez regardé la Concession
des Etrangers devoient rendre à la Nation
ses possessions, et en avoir été privé
comme il est dit dans leurs Articles.
Vous donnez Acte au Sr. Gouverneur
Vous déclarez le Sr. Louis déchu de
tous droits à la concession
[illegible]

[illegible] sont, par forme d'impôt
[illegible] à S.M. [illegible] établies sur les
[illegible] terres, et pour que S.M.T.C.
[illegible] soient [illegible] dites Indiens dans toutes
à l'usage des Sauvages dans quelques
Français, peut y obtenir aucune Concession.

Nous sommes aussi obligés de dire que les
N.N. C.C. Visites ne peuvent point
[illegible] Seigneurs Impôts
sur [illegible] terres, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] dans [illegible]
[illegible] Seigneur, S.M.T.C. n'y [illegible]
[illegible]tion, de Haut. Moyenne & Bas.
Justice, de Droit de Lods & Ventes,
[illegible] Droits Seigneuriaux, si
obligés de fournir comme vivant et
[illegible], qui leur a [illegible] foi et
[illegible] à S. Majesté en son Château
de St Louis de Québec. Les précautions
[illegible] des preuves incontestables
que

[illegible]

différens tems, et premièrement dans celui de
[illegible] prit possession des Terres
du Haut comme il est bien apparent par
[illegible] ont été données et fait croire
aux Seigneurs, que par-tout ou dans
les usages il y avait des Justices Hautes
et Basses on a eu en ce moyen droit d'inspec-
tion d'une Chambre de Justice, et les
Prétentions des Sauvages, sans Fondé &
Ignorant les règles du Pays, ont
subsisté dans les examinateurs jugés
[illegible] pour [illegible] de [illegible]
[illegible] Louis 15. pour [illegible]
voulu [illegible] expliquer le sens de
[illegible] Concession accordée au Sauvage
[illegible] Sa Majesté sur laquelle il avait
[illegible] par [illegible] Louis 14,
et est [illegible] par [illegible]
[illegible] Justice et Equité, aux
[illegible] de Sa Majesté
Bellin [illegible], [illegible] il avait
[illegible] Droit de faire exercer la
Justice dans la Seigneurie de [illegible]
[illegible] dans [illegible] de la
[illegible] de Mr. [illegible] dont est

passé

[illegible] Chatauguay.

Et comme après avoir examiné avec attention le terrain de la Pointe Claire, il leur a paru à propos d'y établir une mission, ainsi qu'ils l'avaient fait à Chatauguay, ils ont obtenu ensuite de la Seigneurie [illegible] Lac des Deux Montagnes, [illegible] Lac des Deux Montagnes, [illegible] Sault St. Louis, [illegible] Sault St. Louis, [illegible] Sault St. Louis

Qui est des Concessions sur le Terrain de
la Concession des Iroquois dont il sera
à propos de donner un Extrait ou Contenu
entre les mains de Mr. le Gouverneur de cette
Ville, avant le 1er. Juillet de la Présente
Année, pour être par lui délivré comme ci-
dessus.

1o. Etat de l'Habitation occupée par les
RR. PP. Jésuites jusques à ce jour, et dans
laquelle ils habitent, avec plan figuratif
d'icelle, dont un double sera remis
à Mr. le Gouverneur, dans lequel état le Terrain
concédé sera mis de trente en trente pieds,
devant chacune, avant le 1er. Juillet,
pour être par le même Gouverneur
remis aux RR. PP. Jésuites, pour
être par eux délivré comme ci-dessus.

2o. Etat de l'Habitation, du tems des Concessions
faites aux Habitans établis sur la
Concession, avant le 1er. Juillet 1760 pour servir
avec celui ci-dessus à faire le Procès-Verbal
dont il sera question au dernier article du Traité
fait entre la Cour de France et celle de Londres
pour la

[illegible]

Et après que les Sauvages eurent joui de leurs droits, le Gouverneur leur a remercié et établi une session pour [illegible]

[illegible]

Extrait de la Liste Civile du Roy [illegible]

[illegible]

Et comme à Procureur de Sa Majesté en général est comptable à Sa Majesté tous les Labandonnements et tous les droits de Quint &c. d'un quelconque tous les Sauvages qui y seront établis sans abus ne prétendent appartenir qu'à elle, Vous nommerons le D. Procureur des biens et pouvoirs nécessaires pour y faire valoir les Droits de Sa Majesté, à ce regard, de même que les Officiers que vous trouverons nécessaires au dit lieu sous de la Prairie de St. Pierre, Commandons à tous que les habitans contiennent de faire moudre leurs Grains au Moulin Banal de la Seigneurie établi dans le Terrain de la Prairie, jusqu'à ce qu'il nous plaise autrement ordonner.

Mandons &c.

Fait à Montréal le dix Juin mil

. Marn. Mil. Sept. Conl. Division

. Linx.

Sign. Gr. Hahnin Lieutenant

. sign.

(. Paul)

. A true copy

Mark + Morrogh

P.K.B.

1762. (83)

Copy of the Judgment
rendered by the
Court of St Louis Illinois
in the A. R. P. B. Suits

Extract (marked by a
double red line) transmitted
to Sir G. Murray 10 May
1833

Wmsburgh april 16. 1762

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Duplicate

Sir Matthew Lamb

Myrad.

In Obedience to his Majesty's Instructions which I had the Honor to receive by your Lordships Letter of the 12th Decr. 1761; I immediately printed the Instruction relating to the settling Lands in the Gazette at large, and shall not fail to communicate the Kind Intentions of his Majesty to the Indians as I shall have opportunity. Cuscotoho or the Hard Hitting the chief Warrior of the over hill Cherokee Towns is now on the Road with several of his young Warriors to this place on a Visit of peace and Friendship, to whom I shall make his Majesty's pleasure known.

As to the other Instruction relating to the Office of chief Justice it does not concern this Colony, as there is no such Officer. His Majesty's Commander in chief for the time being, and his Council acting as Supreme Judges in all Courts of Law and Equity, from whose Decisions

there lies no Appeal but to his Majesty in Privy Council.

I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Obed.t & obliged

humble Servant

Jon.a Sharpe

Virginia

Letter from Francis Fauquier
Esqr Lt. Govr of Virginia dated
April. 16. 1762. acknowledging
the receipt of His Maj^ts Instruc^n
concerning the not granting
Indian Lands & the Limits
of Judge Commissions.

Recd. 2 July 1762
Read 9 Novr. 17. —

Y. 10.

1762
April

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Lastly he Sachems generally entreated Sr William to take
their unhappy Situation into Consideration, and recommend
them to them, whereas they would be obliged to go to their
Father the King to whom were

5th

these Gayagas arrived as Messengers from the Sachems
there at Canajoharage in order to invite Sr William
& beggd that the Gayagas for might be kept Secret till their
arrival — they returned & told them they were to be kind
ful & Gentle to them, we observe that which he ordered
to find out whether the Senecas would come or not, which both
they not & Onondagas — The Indians beggd by the
Messengers that Sr William would procure their prisoners
as great numbers of them were on their way —

9th

PM The Gayagas & the number of 45 and the
Senecas & the amount 150 were encamped ——
In the evening the Sachems came to Sr Williams House
when the Speaker of the Onondagas addressed him ——

Brother Warraghiyagey

When time of our Visit was near at hand, several
of them sent Belts of invitation to us to come down to Teeyoneatha
Brother we are glad that it is in our power readily to obey
your Summons and send our young Men who are gone to war
in search of the Cayugas and Senecas to make them sooner, but
the Nations being very far off and have been greatly dispersed
thereby —

Sr Williams Belt of Invitation.

After which the Speaker addressed him

Brother

We let you know after receiving your invitation to the Congress
that we were preparing to set out, & received a Message
from the Governor of Canada desiring us to send some

Sir

1762 April

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Lastly, the Cachnawas earnestly entreated Sir William to take their unhappy Situation into Consideration, and see what could be done them, whereas they would be obliged to go to their Father the King to obtain Relief —

27th

Three Cayugas arrived as Messengers from the Sir Nation then at Canaghsaraga on Thursday to the Hatchet, Belt begged that the Governor might be kept Secret till their return — they returned on Sunday the Story was to be had first to hasten them, we likewise this day to be apprised to know whether the Senecas would come or not, which they not at Onondaga — The Sir Nations begged by the Messengers that Sir William would procure more provisions as great numbers of them were on their way —

28th

P.M. The Onondagas to the number of 40, and the Senecas to the amount of 30 more encamped —— In the evening the Cachnawas came to Sir Williams House when the Speaker of the Onondagas addressed him ——

Brother Warraghiyagey

When two of our Nation were last at your House, you gave them a Belt of invitation, to us to come down to Tioghnioga 30 Days — we accepted it and are ready prepared to obey your Summons and sent our Young Men who are quite worn out in journeys to the Cayugas and Senecas to invite them down, but the Roads being very deep we could not have been ready sooner by reason thereof —

Returned Sir William's Belt of Invitation.

After which the Seneca Speaker addressed him

Brother

We last spring after receiving your invitation to the Conference, that we were preparing to set out, we received a Message from the Governor of Philadelphia, desiring us to send him a

Six

his People who yt remained prisoners amongst us, Agreable to which we immediately set about collecting them; but as we live so scattered it could not be done in time, and therefore it was agreed that our Sachems should remain at home, to collect them, and as soon as Warriors should come down to attend you, — Gave a String

Sir William then told them that he was glad to see them, as they had been long expected, he now therefore welcomed them, and told them that when those Nations who were yet behind, should arrive here, he would speak to them

They gave them pipe, Tobacco &c.

All night the Cayugas to the amount of 109, Tuscaroras 31 — and Sadarighroones 26, stayed and waited on Sir William — and told him they were sorry he Sir William was obliged to be detained so long waiting for them, but that time not thro' their neglect, they being in the same situation, waiting for the Upper Nations — Sir William answered them that he was glad to see they were safe arrived, and would speak to them next Day —

A Meeting held at Johnson Hall with the Six Nations April 21st

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart — Lieut Guy Johnson as Secry

Wm Printup Interpreter

The Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Nations —

Sir William opened the Conference by condoling with them in manner following —

Brethren of the Six Nations.

I am glad to see you all here assembled after your long Journey and I do in Conformity with your Intent Customs clear your sight, wipe the dust from off your Eyes that you may see clearly & distinctly as formerly — Wipe clear the passage of your Throat, so that you may be enabled to speak freely, honestly and from your heart to your brethren, and I shall wipe with this String wipe away the blood from

promote his Majestys Interest in this Country, & discharge the duty of my office agreable to your Excellencys expectations.

I have the honour to be with
the greatest esteem
Sir
Your Excellencys
Most Obedient,
and most Humble Servant
WM. JOHNSON

His Excellency
SIR JEFFERY AMHERST
Knight of the Bath

INDORSED:

Sir William Johnson, Bart.
Fort Johnson 17th April 1762.
Recd: & Ansd: 25th. Ditto. —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

April 20th, 1762

20th.

P.M. The Onondagas to the number of 47, and the Senecas to the amount of 33 arrived and encamped — In the Evening the Sachems came to Sir Williams House when the Speaker of the Onondagas addressed him —

Brother Warraghiyagey

When some of our Nations were last at your House, you sent by them a belt of invitation to us to come down to a Meeting with[n]. 30 Days — on receipt of which belt we imediately prepared to obey your Summons and sent our Young Men who

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

are quite worn out in journeys to the Cayugas and Senecas to invite them down, but the Roads being very deep and bad we have been greatly delayed thereby —

Returned Sir William's belt of Invitation

After which the Seneca Speaker addressed him

Brother

We lost no time after receiving your invitation to the Conference, but, as we were preparing to set out, we received a Message from the Governor of Pensilvania, desiring us to send him all his people who yet remained prisoners amongst us, agreable to which, we imediately set about collecting them; but, as we live so scattered it could not be done in time, and therefore it was agreed that our Sachems should remain at home to collect them, and our Warriors should come down to attend you —

Gave a String

Sir William then told them that he was glad to see them, as they had been long expected, he now therefore wellcomed them, and told them that when those Nations who were yet behind, Should arrive tomorrow, he would Meet and speak to them

Then gave them pipes, Tobacco &ca —

At Night, the Cayugas to the amount of 109, Tuscaroras 31 and Tederighronos 26,[1] arrived and waited on Sir William and told him they were sorry his Neck was obliged to be stretched out so long waiting for them, but that 'twas not thro' their neglect, they being in the same situation, waiting for the Upper Nations — Sir William answered them that he was glad to see they were at length arrived, and should speak to them next Day[2] —

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[1] The Tederighronos: Catawba or "Christanna" Indians of Virginia, with whom the Five Nations made a general peace in 1722, and who joined the Cayuga Nation, and were made a part of the Six Nations, in 1753.

[2] The report of the conference which took place from April 21 to 28 inclusive is given in *Johnson Papers*, 3:690-717, and is therefore omitted here.

her People who yet remain prisoners amongst us, & greable to which we immediately set about collecting them; but as our Business could not be done in time, and therefore desired our people that our Brethren should remain at home, to collect them, and as many Warriors should come down as could find you, — Gave a String

Sir William then told them that he was glad to see them, as they had been long expected, hence therefore welcomed them, and told them that when those Nations who were yet behind, should arrive to them, he would then speak to them

They gave them pipe, Tobacco &c.

At night the Cayugas to the amount of 109, Men Women 34 — and Children Women 26, visited and waited on Sir William — and told him they were sorry for the Mistake and obliged to be retarded, and [illegible] waiting for them, but that time not theirs neglect, they being in the same situation, waiting for the Upper Nations —

Sir William answered them that he was glad to see they were safe arrived, and would speak to them next Day —

April

At a Meeting held at Johnson Hall with the six Nations April 21st

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart — Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secry

Mr. Printup Interpreter

The Sachems and Chiefs of the Nations —

Sir William opened the Conference by condoling with them in manner following —

Brethren of the six Nations

I am glad to see you all here assembled after your long Journey and I do it conformably with your Intent[ion] by clearing your Sight, wipe the Dust from off your Eyes that you may see clearly & distinctly as formerly — I also clear and open the passages of your Throats, so that you may be enabled to speak freely, honestly and from your heart to your Brethren and likewise with this String wipe away the Blood from

from all your works and have them in that you may see
& remember — your thoughts

Brethren

I now condole with our Brethren of the Cayuga's for the
loss which they have sustained by the death of Tahoe the
Son of the first Chief Sachem of that Nation, and with
him I pray he may accept this Wampum Given or
had in remembrance — Elias Boudinot

Brethren

As Affairs have occasioned the Delay you complain of upon this Journey I hope you will be all in Readiness to attend the
Same — after which they part

A Return of the Mohawks to the number of 65 men & 9
encamped —

Wednesday the 7th Day received the following Letter
from Sir William Johnson —

Albt

New York 7th April 1762.

Sir I have the favor of your Letter of the 1st Inst.
which I received last Night, and from what you tell me, as well
as from the Report of Indian Chiefs, I am convinced in my opinion,
that the Indians in Canada never had any serious designs,
since the reduction of that Country, of acting against the
English, and that the whole must have sprung from some
Indians intoxicated with Liquor: but as Major Gladwin
in a late Intelligence, was pleased to entertain Suspicions
of that same, and has given credit to it, will, of Course,
make him the more Vigilant in searching to the bottom, to
find out whether there was any ground for the plot or not —

I am sorry the Indians in that Country should prove weak
as to entertain the least fear of the English destroying them;
but I am hopefull from the orders that have been lately

Transmitted

transmitted to me by his Majesty's Secretary of State, regarding the Treatment of the Indians, and which I have sent to these several Governors in Canada, together with your assurances (as I am well convinced they have the greatest Confidence in you) will entirely Quiet their Minds in that Respect; and that by their Behaviour, they will Deserve the protection his Majesty has been graciously pleased to offer them—

I agree with you in thinking that it would be hard to prevent the Traders on this side from carrying Rum while it is permitted to be taken from Montreal; I do not imagine, from what I have wrote General Gage, that I am allowed to be Guided by the Traders; but I shall, by the first opportunity, Write particularly to him on this subject, that, if any—— has been permitted, a total stop may be put thereto, so the Indians

Sir William also received the following Order and Letters—

Order of the Governor and Council of the Province of New York concerning the Indians Lands at Canajoharee—

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday the Seventh day of April 1762— Present his Excellency Gen: Monckton Lieut: Governor

Present

The Honble Cadwallader Colden Esq Lieut Governor and Commander in Chief &c.

Mr Horsmanden	Colonel Morris
Mr Chambers	Mr DeLancey
Mr Smith	Mr Chief Justice Gale
Mr Skelton	

George Klock, who by sundry Affidavits and other Papers read at this board on the 17th of February last, is accused of inticing and

April and encouraging the Onagohare Indians, and giving them Liquor thereby thereby irritated, and disposed to commit Outrages upon them when occasion should offer, to sign Deeds to them for Lands the Onagohare Indians claim, without their consent to such Deeds, and Conveyances, and that the said George Klock did procure two Deeds signed by several of the said Indians, or their marks, and the said George Klock being fully heard as to the matters charged against him, and being withdrawn; the Council on consideration of the whole matter were of opinion, and did accordingly advise his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Council, that the said George Klock should be committed, and should enter into Recognizance with sufficient Sureties before the Judges of the Supreme Court, or one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the County of Albany in the Province of New York, conditioned that the said George Klock shall keep the peace and be of good behaviour towards all his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, more especially towards the Onagohare Indians, and that he shall appear at the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held for this Province in the next succeeding term, to answer to such matters as shall then and there be objected against him, on his Majesty's behalf, and not depart the Court without Leave. —

Whereupon Ordered that his Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, do prosecute the said George Klock by information for the matters aforesaid with which he stands charged by the several Affidavits and other papers now before this Board, the Originals or Copies whereof are to be laid before the Attorney General for this Purpose. —

And whereas Complaint hath been made by the Onagohare Indians, that they have been defrauded of certain Lands Claimed by the Heirs or Assigns of Abraham

Abraham Van Horne, David Provoost, Philip Livingston and Mary Barrat deceased, Situate lying and being in the County of Albany, on the westside of the Mohocks River, beginning at a certain marked Tree on the bank of the said River, a little above the upper end of a certain Island granted to Rutgert Becker and others, and running thence along their Line South Eighty Degrees West one Hundred and thirty five Chains, to the North East corner of Land granted to Peter Waggoner and others, then along the Land surveyed for Hartman Windecker and others, North nine Degrees East one Hundred and Nine Chains, and North fifty three Degrees West one hundred and eighty three Chains, one South thirty five Degrees Westerly one hundred and fifty nine Chains, then North fifty eight Degrees West three hundred and Ninety Chains, then in a streight Line to the mouth of a certain Rivulet running into the Mohocks River, which Rivulet is called by the Indians Sinkannando, being nearly upon a course North Eight Degrees East, and then from the Mouth of the said Rivulet downwards the Stream of the Mohocks River, including the small Island therein the said River to the place where it first began; containing Eight Thousand acres of Land with the usual allowance for highways. It is Ordered by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor with the advice of the Council, that his Majesty's Attorney General do take such methods as he shall think proper, to remove the Incroachments on the said Lands Claimed by the Canajoharee Indians aforesaid, and to restore the said Indians to the rightful possession thereof

A true Copy Examd by

Cortlandt Skinner Dpy Secy

Copy of Mr Peters's Letter Dated Philadelphia 6th March 1762

Sir

I sent off Mr David Isaberger, express with your Letter to Onoyamung where Teedyuscung lived with orders, as he understands the Delaware Language, to take care that the Letter was well interpreted and an Answer sent by him to you

Mr

1762
April

Mr Croghan arrived at this City that day sennight with the inclosed answer in company with twenty Cayuga Indians, whom he met on their way to us, who have acquainted the Governor, that they were dispatched by the six Nations, & particularly the ones, to tell the Governor that they had collected their Powers and were coming down with them, and that they would then pay a visit to Indians from all the Nations in this route —

Mr Croghan has no doubt informed you of the Belts that the said Indians brought from the Beaver and other Indians that are living on that Lake, desiring them that they would desist from their Spring and join with them the Western Indians —

This unexpected visit from the Nations being likely to be chargable to the province, the Governor informed the Cayuga Messengers of both the Nations that we were between two Wars, and he thought it best for the six Nations to keep at their own Towns, and there as usual dance, that it would be more agreable to him that they should leave their Young Men, Women and Children at home, and not bring the Prisoners in Some of their principal Men, in which case they should be able to make them a better and more valuable present —

The Indians brought a String of their Wampum to the Governor from the six Nations desiring him to send for Mr Croghan and Capt Hendricks to be present at the ensuing Conferences, to which the Governor answered that as they were in your Power, he could not take them upon him, but if they thought them necessary he said they would apply to you to give them orders to attend —

You know, that the coming down of the Western Indians is in consequence of the treaty of Easton, from which Invitations were sent to them by the earnest advice and with the concurrence of General Forbes Your Dep[t] Mr Croghan

&c

(As to the present Visit intended by the six Nations, the Governor
desires me to assure you that their quietness pointed, he having
never sent to them any Messages but only to urge them to fulfill
their promise of delivering up our prisoners remaining in their
Country, and that their Meetings are chargeable to the Province
and very disagreable to him ——

The Governor further desires me to acquaint You that
he expects both sets of Indians in about two Months, that being
his Majesty's Agent for Indian affairs, you may, if you please
either represent yourself or order some of your Deputys to attend
that occasion, that if any thing should arise which might be of service
to his Majesty's Interest it might be under your advice & direction.

If you should think of indulging Teedyuscung on his
desire of having his differences heard in this Province, I will
not fail to give my attendance on the part of the Proprietors ——

I am Sir &c.

Answer from Teedyuscung Dated Wyomink 19th
March 1762

When Mr David Zisberger arrived at Wyomink I delivered Sir
William Johnson's Letter to Teedyuscung, and got it translated to
him whereupon he called his Council, and after consulting with
them, the next day being the 20th of March he gave the following
Answer ——

Brother, Sir William Johnson;

I am very glad to receive your Letter, by which I am informed
that you did not get an answer to your Letter I received from you
two Years ago. Now I inform you that when I received your
Letter, I immediately sent you an Answer from Bethlehem, and
this last fall I sent a wampum belt of Wampum by Francis a
Mohikan Indian. When I received your Letter at Bethlehem
I was upon my Journey to Ohio, and when I opened the Letter I found
that it was about the Lands, and I being then busy with other affairs
I thought it proper to let the Land affair stand until I should return
home.

1762 April

home again and be at rest, then we would finish that matter about the Lands and by the Belt I have sent to you last year I did let you know that I was now at rest and stretched out my hand and took you by the hand and told you to come to Philadelphia in six Months time, when we should settle the affair of the Lands—

And now Brother, I return you an Answer to your Letter I received the 19th March 1762 by a Messenger from the Governor of Philadelphia and finding now that you are put in Trust to see the Indians done justice, we are now no more Strangers to one another— I take you by the hand and desire you to come to Philadelphia, in two Months time, for I find that I can put my trust in no body but only in you, and by the space of two Months I and the rest of my people shall be in readiness—

Gaw-a-string
Tadeyuskung } Chiefs of the
Tadeshokon } Delawares at
Wyomink—

A true Copy of
Teedyuscungs Answer
delivered to me Richd
Peters by David Zuberger
R Peters

On receit of the foregoing Letters, Sir William Johnson wrote to Governor Hamilton of Pensilvania, to appoint the Commissioners on behalf of the Proprietors to meet at Easton, on the 15th of June, — which time & place he judged most convenient for adjusting matters he also wrote to Jom. Peters to that purpose & enclosed to him the following Letter for Teedyuscung—

Letter to Teedyuscung— Fort Johnson April 21st 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung

Your Letter of the 13th of last Month I did not receive till yesterday, wherein I find you desire I may meet you within two Months from that date at Philadelphia; which I should be very desirous to do

if

of the Affairs I have in hand would admit of it, but as I am obliged to have a Meeting with the Nations within a few days, and have several affairs of importance to transact immediately afterwards, I am therefore under the necessity of putting it off till about the 15th. of June, and as I look upon Easton to be better calculated every way as a place for meeting for the Indians, and myself by reason of its being nearer to us both, I shall therefore meet you there at the time before mentioned to which time, and place I expect you can have no objection, as I have proposed it for our mutual Convenience — I have wrote to the Governor, that all persons concerned may likewise be present, and hope you, and such of your people as are necessary will be there then, when I shall enquire into the merit of your former complaints and shall procure you all the Justice which your Case may appear to deserve — I am &c.

Proceedings at a Conference and Treaty held at Johnson Hall with the Six Nations April 22d

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Capt. Dan'l Claus Dep'y Agent
Capt. John Butler
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secry
Wm. Brandt Interpreter

Sherachemand Chiefs of the Six Nations with others, amounting to near 400

The Cayugas Speaker in the name of the rest performed the Ceremony of Condolance on their parts — gave a String after which on behalf of his own Nation, he returned Sir Wm. many thanks for condoling with them & Covering the graves of the Deceased — (a Belt)

Then Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the six Nations

Before I proceed upon Business I cannot help expressing my surprize

at

Sir Wm. Johnson to R. Peters, 1762.

Fort Johnson, April 21st,*, 1762.

Sir,

Yours of the 6th of March, enclosing Teedyuscungs Answers to me, I was favored with yesterday, and am much obliged to you for the care you took in sending my Letter to Wyoming.

Teedyuscung, by his letter, which is dated the 19th of March,† has appointed the meeting to be at Philadelphia within two months from that date, but, as I am now in a few days to hold a meeting of the 6 Nations here, I am thereby, and by other affairs so circumstanced that it will be impossible for me to attend at the time he desires. I should be very unwilling to postpone an affair I am so desirous to finish, and which hath hitherto been greatly delayed, but that the business I now have in hand must unavoidably be first accomplished, I have therefore wrote the herewith enclosed to Teedyuscung (which I beg the favour of you to forward) acquainting him with the necessity I am under of putting it off until about the 15th of June, and that as I look upon Easton to be better calculated for the place of meeting, both for the Indians and myself, as well as least expensive, I shall attend there at the abovementioned time, making no doubt that you, and the rest of the Gentlemen who are to attend will consider a journey from Philadelphia there as trifling, by reason of its convenience & Vicinity to the Indians, &c.

I have not heard from Mr. Croghan relative to the belts which he delivered to Governor Hamilton from the Beaver, and other Indian Chiefs, neither can I see any necessity there is for a meeting with the Western Indians at present, affairs having taken a considerable turn since the Treaty at Easton, & they having settled all matters & established Peace at the *Detroit* last year in my presence—at the same time, I am readily induced to believe the Governors motive to have been the procuring the delivery up of such prisoners as remained in the Country of the 6 Nations, which they have informed me of, and are collecting them for that purpose.

I herewith enclose a Letter to Govr Hamilton, desiring he will be so good as to give his directions to the Commiss^{rs} to attend, in case Teedyuscung shall approve of the time & place before mentioned, of which I can have no reasonable doubt.

I am truly, Sir,

Y^{r} Welwisher & Humble Servt.

WM. JOHNSON.

Richd Peters, Esqr.

* See answer p. 80.

† See page 74.

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS, APRIL 21-28, 1762 [1]

Copy./.

Proceedings at a Meeting & Treaty held with the Six Nations at Johnson Hall — April 21st. 1762 —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secry.
William Printup Interpreter,
The Sachems & Chiefs of the Several Nations.

Sir William Opened the Conference by Performing the Ceremony of Condolance Usual on these Occasions, then told them, that as he purposed to Morrow to Deliver them a Speech, & proceed upon Business, he hoped they would be all in Readiness to Attend the Same, After which they parted for that day.—

22d.

They all Assembled

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Captain Daniel Claus Depy. Agent.
with Several Gentlemen Living
in the Neighbourhood.
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary,
Wm. Printup Interpreter,
All the Sachems, Chiefs &ca, amounting to above 400.

The Onondago Speaker in the Name of the rest performed the Ceremony of Condolance on their parts —

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.62, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to the Earl of Egremont, July 20, 1762. A copy, C. O. 5. 1276 p. 445, was inclosed in Johnson to the lords of trade, August 20, 1762. It differed in no essential respect from this.

Gave a String of Wampum, After Which on behalf of his Nation, he Returned Sir William Many thanks for Condoling with them, & Covering the Grave of the Bunt's Son —

Gave a Belt.

Then Sir William Addressed them,

Brethren of the Six Nations,

Before I proceed upon Business I cannot help Expressing My Surprize at the Slowness of Your Coming down to Attend the Conference, Which I long ago Expected to have finished; as well as at the Small Number of Sachems & Chiefs from the Senecas, as I did not doubt there would have Attended a Considerable Number of them to Represent their People, And Answer me at this Meeting on Several important heads; however I hope that the few of them who are here as well as all the rest of the Nations present will Deliver their Sentiments ingenuously, and Speak their Minds with the utmost Sincerity, & Truth at this Conference.— Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

After our great Successes in the Reduction of Montreal & all Canada, His Britannick Majesty was Determined to render his Indian Allies as happy as possible, & to make them Sensible of his Friendship by Every reasonable Indulgence, with these Assurances as also with Intent to Accommodate all Matters, and make & Establish a Peace with all the Western & Northern Indians I was last year sent to the Detroit, when on My way I was greatly Astonished to hear that those very People, whom the English were then Studying to Render happy were themselves busied in promoting a war with Us, & Corrupting the Nations about the Detroit to bring them over to their measures, Which those People Rejected, & made an honest discovery thereof, Acknowledging that two Deputys from the Senecas had been amongst them for that purpose.—

The Scheme being thus frustrated, I Sent to Desire the Attendance of the Senecas at Niagara, that I might Speak with

them thereon, & know their Motives for Such a proceeding; but after waiting a Considerable time for them, they sent me a frivolous Excuse, & Desired I would Speak to *Sonajoana*, who (with a few Senecas) was then at Niagara, Accordingly I did so, desiring him to Communicate What I had said, to the rest, agreable to their Desire, and Insisting on their Sending a proper Deputation to the Detroit, in order to Clear themselves (if possible) of the Charge Against them, at the General meeting, which they neglected to do.—

This Behavior has therefore in a great Measure Confirmed me in the Opinion that the Affair Came first from them, and that they were Incapable of Justifying themselves — Therefore I now Desire, that I may be Informed from the Senecas themselves of the particulars & Cause of Such Behavior, which I Insist on knowing; And that I May likewise be Satisfied with regard to the daily Reports which I hear, of a General disaffection of the Indians, & of their Designs to breed a Rupture in the Country.—

I Expect you will Answer me clearly & particularly concerning these Matters, And that you will not only Make Me Acquainted with Every Circumstance thereof but Exert Yourselves to the utmost of your power in preventing the Same, so that I may never hear of Such Reports for the future, for, be Assured that Should you attempt to Disturb the Publick tranquility from any Vain hopes, which you may Entertain of Success, you will at last find yourselves so fully mistaken, & have Cause for ever to Repent your Insensibility of the happiness & Indulgencies you at present Enjoy. If there any Amongst you, who still persist in that weak Design, I for the last time advise you to drop all Such Vain thoughts, Since if you persist therein you will Assuredly Oblige us to a Quarrel, which must bring Inevitable Destruction on you & all your Adherents.—

Gave a Belt, & Shewed them the Belt Sent by the Senecas to the Indians at Detroit last year.—

Brethren,

It greatly Astonishes me to hear Constant Reports of the Indians disaffection & Intentions to Quarrel with their Brethren the English & Attack Our Outposts, Many particulars of Which I have lately been Informed of, from Canada, as also that *Kinderuntie* the Chenussio, is now out with *600* Warriors, with Design to Committ Hostilities on the English.— I have likewise received Certain Advice that a party of Shawanese have lately taken four of our People's Scalps at the back of Virginia, or North Carolina,— As we cannot longer pass over Such Behavior, I Expect you will Acquaint me with the Designs of that party under *Kinderuntie*, as also with the Reasons which have Induced the Shawanese to Offer Such treatment to the English in a time of Publick Tranquility, & after the Solemn Engagements into which they Entered before me last year; at this rate there can be no Faith or Peace kept with the Indians, neither can their most Solemn promises, Assurances, & Treaties be depended upon, or have any weight with us for the future.—

If you can Clear yourselves of being Concerned or of Approving of Such Unaccountable Attempts, I now Expect you will immediately do it, & that a total & Immediate Stop may be put to all future hostilities. A Belt.

Brethren,

In the beginning of last winter I received Advice from His Excell^{cy}. Sir Jeffery Amherst, & the Lieut. Governor of this Province that there were many of His Britannick Majesty's Subjects in the hands of your Nephews the *Mounsies*, which they having delayed giving up, I was Directed to Apply to you for that purpose, & Accordingly I did so at the Meeting which I had with Several of your Nations last January, who then put the Same off untill the present Meeting should take place. Wherefore I now Desire you will, without farther Delay Send Messengers to these Indians requiring them immediately to Set

at Liberty all the English Prisoners remaining Amongst them, and to let them know that We cannot Consider them as Brethren, whilst they Detain Our People in their Custody.

A Belt.

Then the Mohocks Addressed the rest of the Nations Abraham Speaker,

Brethren of the Confederacy,

Being now Assembled at the Council Fire kindled by your Brother, We have Something on our parts to Say to you, Which is, that we have been very uneasy for Some time past at the Many bad Reports we have heard from your Country tending to Create Disturbances; And as you cannot but know the Ancient Agreement entered into between Our Brethren the English & Us, of holding fast by the Covenant Chain and Preserving it Entire, So that no Cause Should Occasion its being broke, & that if any of your Nephews or Young Men should Infringe that agreement, the Sachems & Chiefs should put a Stop to their proceedings, immediately Accommodate Matters & prevent any trouble, that we should do Every thing on Our parts, & you & yours for the preservation of Peace.— Now as we hear So Much bad News from *Chenussio*, & your Neighbourhood, we cannot but be greatly Alarmed thereat, & hope you will Exert yourselves in the due observation of your promises.—

Have you not Seen that all the most Distant Nations have made Peace, & Entered into an Alliance with the English, shall we then, Who have been always Considered as Allies forgetfull of our former promises & Engagements, be the first People to promote War, If you do not regard your Antient Treatys & Agreements, we beg you will Consider the Dangerous Consequences Attendant on War, that you will reflect on the hazards, to which our Wives & Children must be Exposed thereby, and the Blood, which you will be the Cause of Spilling we therefore Earnestly Desire (as the Affair Comes from your Quarter) that,

by this Belt you will think on what you May have been about, that you will Call to Mind your Old Alliances, & Use your Most Vigorous Efforts to put a Stop to any Evil Designs, which you may have foolishly had in hand, as well as Cause all those concerned to Repent of their bad Intentions.—

Gave a Large Belt

The Speaker of the Onondagos desired that the Belt Which Sir William had produced, as Sent by the Senecas to Detroit Might be given them, untill they Should repeat the Message, which they had Sent thereon, as also give their Answer to the Charge against them — Which being Complied with, the Chief of the *Chenussios* Stood up, & Spoke as follows.—

Brother Warraghiyagey,

I Beg your Attention till I answer you concerning the Belt, Which we are Charged with having sent last year to the Detroit; And therefore I shall begin with Informing you that after the Reduction of Niagara, the *Wiandots* sent Several verbal messages Amongst Us Representing that now the English had taken that place, & were Establishing themselves throughout the Country, the Six Nations would Shortly be entirely hemmed in & Surrounded, & Whenever the *Wiandots* met with any of our People, they made it their business to Instill this Notion into their heads, by Constantly Alarming them thereon, and advising them to be upon their Guard, to all which our nation paid no Manner of Regard.— The Succeeding fall they likewise Spoke with a String of Wampum to *Awetharung'waghs* (a Chief of Cayouga, who with Some Families of Indians, then lived at *Oughreni*,* on *Lake Erie*) desiring him to observe how the English were Surrounding them on Every Side, and would not fail Cutting off the Indians within a very Short time.— Early last Spring the *Wiandots*, & *Powtewatomis* agreed to Send a Message with Eight Strings of Wampum each, to the Six Nations,

*i. e: Presqu' Isle.

Requesting them to Assemble at *Junundat*, al^{s}. Sandusky, in order to hold a Conference; These Messengers from the Detroit having left the Message with the Senecas, they Sent Persons with it, thro' all the Nations as far as *Oneida* intending to Acquaint the *Mohocks* afterwards therewith; but none of the Nations taking notice of the first Message, the Senecas Sent a Second, which being likewise disregarded, they began to Consult together What was to be done, & at length agreed to Send Deputys to the meeting, & take with them Some *Shawanese* & *Delawars*. These Deputys were Charged to know the real Sentiments & Resolutions of the *Wiandots*, Whether they were for War, as formerly they Expressed themselves, or would not rather Incline to Peace, & thereby prevent the Effusion of Blood.— The Belt Which was sent by them had formerly been left by *Joncair*,† when he had his last Interview with our Nation, One half of which Belt Represented War, & the Other half Peace, Which the Deputys were Charged Earnestly to Recommend, & to labour to the utmost of their power for the preservation thereof; and on Discovery of the *Wiandots* intentions, they were to Return, and Report them to Our Nation, who would then hold a Meeting with the five Nations thereon before they Returned any answer to the Wiandots Accordingly *ten* Deputys (all young Men) Set out, the Chiefs of Whom were *Tahahaiadoris* & *Kayashota;* there also Accompanied them Some *Shawanese* & *Delawares;* When these Deputys Arrived at *Junundat*, the Wiandots (finding the rest of the Six Nations did not Come) Called them to their Town near the Detroit; When they Came there Tahahaiadoris Who speaks French, Made Some Excuse for Crossing the River, & without Acquainting Kayashota or the rest, went to the Interpreter, & told him that the five Nations Intended to be there within 10 Days, & would fall upon the English, & afterwards in Presence of the Wiandots the Same was Repeated without the knowledge of the rest; but the

† Chabert Joncair, a French Partizan.

Wiandots having Some Apprehensions, on Account of the Commanding Officers being Acquainted therewith, & finding that the Six Nations would not Come into Such Measures, to Endeavor to Clear themselves delivered up the Belt to the Commanding Officer, throwing the Cause of the Whole upon the Senecas.

Kayashota, together with the rest of the Deputys were entirely Strangers to Tahahiadoris's behavior, And the Senecas have met with the Most Injurious treatment, in that *Kayashota* was Accused thereof in your Presence at the Meeting held at the Detroit last year.—

Having now opened Our Hearts to you entirely on that Affair According to your Desire, we hope you will not look upon that Man's behavior to have been either agreable to Us, or with Our knowledge, & that you will not Charge Our Nation with a design so foreign to their Intentions, especially as We now Declare it to be our Sincere Resolution to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, & preserve entire the friendship between Us, and We beg you will Consider these, as the real Sentiments of our hearts.—

We shall now take our leaves for the present, And shall Assemble to Morrow to Answer the rest of your Speech.—

23d.

P. M. The Indians Sent to Acquaint Sir Wm. Johnson that they were ready to Deliver their Answer, Whereupon he went to the Place of Meeting, where they were all Assembled.

Present as before.

The Chief of the Chenussios Addressed Sir William, as follows (first Repeating what Sir William had yesterday Said to them.)—

Brother Warraghiagey,

The Reason that you do not See many of Our Sachems at present here is, that the Weather & Roads having been very bad,

they were less able than we to travel, & therefore, we the Warriors, were made Choice of to Attend you, & transact business; and I beg you will Consider that we, are in fact the People of Consequence for Managing Affairs, Our Sachems being generally a parcell of Old People who say Much, but who Mean or Act very little, So that we have both the power & Ability to Settle Matters, & are now determin'd to Answer you honestly, & from our hearts to Declare all Matters fully to you; We therefore Remove Every bad thought from your heart, and beg your Attention to what we have to Say —

a Belt of 6 Rows.—

Brother,

I Shall Answer you ingenuously concerning *Kinderuntie*.— It is certain he is gone out to War, tho' with a Much Smaller party than you mentioned, it consisting only of *50* Men; but tis with the Approbation of the English at Fort Pitt last Fall; and against the Cherokees, who were then your Enemies, for which he was there Supplyed with Provisions & ammunition both for himself & party; I therefore remove from you all bad thoughts on that head; and beg you will not Entertain any thing Evil concerning the Same, as that is the real truth, with regard to the Destination of him & his Party —

A Belt of 8 Rows.—

Then, *Conoghquieson*, Chief Sachem of Oneida, arose & Said,

Brother

The Seneca Speaker being a little Indisposed, begs your Excuse, & has Deputed the Speaker of Onondago in his Room.—

The Onondago Speaker, then Addressed Sir William,

Brother Warraghiyagey,

I am on the behalf of My Brother to Answer you concerning the News you have heard about the Shawanese, of which the

Senecas have not had any Intelligence. For My part I own we have heard Such a Report tho' we do not know as yet any of the particulars but What the *Bunt's* * Grandson Informs Us, that he was Some time ago in Company with Some Shawanese, who with two Horses Loaded with Skins were going to Trade at Fort Pitt, When they were met with & Robbed by Some of the English, we therefore Conjecture if the Shawanese has Committed any hostilities, they must have been Exasperated thereto by what I have mentioned.—

The Cayugas then told the Onondago Speaker that they knew Something concerning it, which they Communicated to him, Whereupon he proceeded.—

Brother,

I am Informed by the Cayugas, that the nephew of the Chief Man of the Hurons, named *Aghstaghregck* being Killed in the Battle at Niagara in 1759, the Hurons had last winter Sent out a party towards Virginia, to Revenge his Death, And the Cayugas have likewise been Informed that three partys of Shawanese went out on some bad design, last fall; but as we have Thirty days before we left home, Sent to Desire a Meeting as soon as possible at Chenussio, with the *Hurons Ottawas, Twightwees, Shawanese*, & others to Promote Peace; and for the preservation of the Publick Quiet, we Shall then Enquire into all these Matters, & Acquaint you therewith.—

a Belt of 9 Rows.—

Then he Repeated what Sir William had said to them last winter concerning Prisoners, after which he proceeded.

Brother,

On our being Invited to the present Conference, we were so Desirous to Obey your Call, & Come down to Settle your Mind, that it was thought best our warriors, and those who could best travell, Should immediately Set out to Meet you; We have

* a Chief Sachem of Onondago.

Accordingly brought two Prisoners, Which we now deliver up to you, and have Sent to Collect all the rest, Who, together with those who were not Used to travel with Snow Shoes Shall all be sent down to you, as Expeditiously as possible; and we Shall also immediately Send to our Nephews the *Mounsies*, and Cause them to Deliver up all the English Prisoners in their possession; we have likewise Six English Deserters, Whom we found in the woods, almost Dead with Fatigue & Hunger, And having brought them home, & mantained them for Some time, we should be glad you would Inform us, what we are to do with them, or how they are to be Disposed of.—

Gave a Belt of 6 Rows, & Delivered a bundle of nine Sticks, being the number of Prisoners, which they had at Chenussio.—

Brother,—

We have Consulted lately Amongst ourselves, & Considered the bad Effects of Spirituous Liquor amongst Us, & are therefore Come to a Resolution not to admit of, or use any more, as we Discover it to be so destructive to all our People; we are very much obliged to the General, in what we hear he has put a Stop to the Carrying of Rum amongst us; and as we have even Staved what Liquor was in our Castle, we beg he will Continue to keep any more from Us, & not permit it to be brought into our Country, on any Account Whatsoever.—

Gave a Belt.

Then the Speaker of the Oneidas Addressed Sir W^{m}. on behalf of their Alliance to the Same purpose.—

Gave a Belt.

After which the Onondago Speaker Addressed the Mohocks, and after Repeating what they had said yesterday to the Six Nations, he proceeded,—

Brethren of the Mohocks,

We Return you our hearty thanks for your Speech, & Advice to Us yesterday, not having heard you Speak for Some time;

And as you are the head of the Confederacy, your Silence turned our heads, & Occasioned great Uneasiness Amongst Us; We now therefore are highly pleased with what you have Said, and have taken great Notice thereof. As you never Attended Our Conferences, altho' you knew we had two places of Meeting, *Onondago & Fort Johnson*, we hope for the future you will, agreable to Antient Custom, attend them more Closely and that you will not fail being present at that which we are Shortly to have at Chenussio.—

Brethren,

We are so well Satisfied with What you have said to Us that we are resolved to fling away all bad thoughts, and agree to Every thing desired of Us; And now Brethren, we Desire you will drop all bad thoughts on your Side, as we have been Informed that you applied to the Hurons last Summer for a place of Settlement there, as you had no Lands left in these parts; we therefore Desire you will not think more of it, as it Might prove of fatal Consequence, Should you, the head of the Six Nations remove from your present dwellings; And as we have Attended to, & Shall follow your Advice, we beg in Return you will likewise take Notice, of what we have now Said to you.—

Gave a Belt & a Bunch of Wampum.

After which they dissolved for this day.—

24th:

P. M. The Indians Assembled again — Present as before.
Sir William Addressed them,

Brethren of the Six Nations

As you have now Expressed your Desire, and Intentions to preserve Peace & have made me so many Assurances of your friendly Disposition, and firm Resolutions to Maintain the Same,

& to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, which you declare to be your real Sentiments & Determination; and as I am hopefull your Conduct will Convince me of the Sincerity of your Professions, I am now to offer His Majesty's Protection, & Royal Assurances of favor to all of you Who are Desirous thereof, and may Deserve the Same, and to Declare to you that he has lately been graciously pleased to Send over Instructions to his Governor of this Province, which will Effectually Secure you from being hereafter Defrauded of your Lands, or possessions, having ordered no more Grants to be made but by himself alone — with your Consents, declaring it to be His Royal Intentions to Support & protect you in your Just Rights & possessions, & to keep Inviolable the Treatys and Compacts, which have been Entered into with you.

To Such Indians therefore as are Desirous of Embracing His Majesty's most Gracious Offers, I now make a tender of the Antient Covenant Chain, which I renew & Strengthen on the Part & behalf of the English, & promise that the Same shall be kept Entire & Unbroken (as we have always kept it)— So long as you Continue not alone to profess, but to Act the parts of Brethren & faithfull Allies; and I Expect you will be very Sincere & punctual in the Observance of your present promises & Engagements, in which, if you fail, the Consequence thereof must Prove fatal to yourselves as it must prevent Us from paying the least Regard to any Treatys, or Engagements made with you.—

Gave the Belt of the Covenant Chain —

Brethren,

Having Strength'ned & Renewed the Covenant Chain, I, in the next place, open the Road of Peace and level the Same, Clearing it from all Obstructions so that it may be even & passable through all the Nations, thereby to Enable Us to travel without any Impediment whatsoever, and I Expect you will make it your Study on your parts to preserve the Same free and open for ever.—

a Belt.

Brethren,

I Give you thanks for the two Prisoners you have now Delivered up, and for the promises you have made of Sending the Other nine as well as of Sending to your Nephews the Mounsies for the Delivery up of all those who are Amongst them; all which I Expect you will not fail of performing as soon as possible, which will greatly Contribute to Strengthen your present Engagements, and Incline Us to place Some Confidence in the professions you have now made.—

And with regard to those Deserters, who are Amongst you, on your bringing them to One of His Majesty's Garrisons the Commanding Officer will receive them, & Satisfy you for your Trouble; And I must Desire you will not Screen, protect, or Encourage any of them for the future. a belt.

Brethren,

I am glad you approve So Much of Sir Jeff: Amherst's prohibition of Rum, Which was done with no Other Design but to promote your welfare, and free you from What had proved of pernicious Consequence to you, you may therefore be Assured that the General's Orders on that head will be punctually Observed; and that no Spiritous Liquor will be Carried up, or permitted to be Sold to you in your Countrys, or at the Posts, so that any Liquor which you may at any time see by the way, you may be Assured is that belonging to Suttlers for the Use of the Troops, and to be Sold to them only.—

And, as we have now Removed this Evil from you to Which you so frequently Attributed the Disorders you Committed, I hope you will Shew your Gratitude for the Same, by using your Influence in preventing all Irregularities from being Committed by your People for the time to come, as they can have no Excuse or plea for Such behavior hereafter; and I Expect that both your Young & Old Men will treasure up, and preserve in remembrance all that hath been said, & transacted at this meeting; and

that they will Adhere Strongly to all the Engagements into which they have now Entered.—

As I am hopefull you are Sincere in your promises, & that you will be Steady in the performance of them, I purpose to Morrow to Confirm What I have said by delivering you a present, which I hope you will Consider as an Instance of His Majesty's bounty and Generosity to all those, who shall study to Deserve his Favor — a Belt —

Then the Mohocks Addressed them — Abraham Speaker.

Brethren of the Confederacy.

On our parts I am now to Answer what you have Said concerning our long Silence, and want of Attendance at your Several meetings.

It is very true, we have not been present at them, as formerly, never having been Invited, or Called upon by you for that purpose, notwithstanding We are the head of the Confederacy; Whenever our presence is Required, we shall meet you, & therefore we shall not fail to Attend your Meeting at *Chenussio*, or any Other, Which may be Calculated for the Publick Good, and the promoting of Peace, Which we hope to be your present Intentions; and with regard to what you Say concerning our Demanding Lands from the *Hurons*, I am to tell you that Understanding the Cause of Our Brother Warraghiagey's Journey to Détroit last year to be for the Advantage of us all & for the promoting of Peace, Friendship & Alliance, between the English & all Indians, So that they might become One People, we Accordingly Sent Deputys with him to Afford our Assistance towards perfecting so laudable a work, Neither did we Declare Ourselves in want of Lands or Habitations, we being no wandering People, but a nation determined to leave Our Bones, where those of our Ancestors have been Deposited; therefore the Whole is a groundless Charge Against Us, Which the Deputys of Your nations who were present at the Detroit meeting must certainly

have heard it made & therefore cannot but be Convinced of the falsehood thereof.— a Belt.

Then the Onondago Speaker in behalf of all the rest got up, & Returned Sir William thanks for what he had Said, as he did also to the Mohocks.— then told S^r^. W^m^. that they would Say Something in the Morning in Answer to what he had Spoke to them, as also concerning the Delivery of the present.—

At Night Three Sachems of Each Nation Came to S^r^. W^m^. & Desired a private Conference with him, which being granted, the Onondago Speaker Stood up, & after Desiring Attention might be given to what he was going to Say, proceeded with Acquainting Sir William what had passed between *Thomas* al^s^. *Tagaderiaghsera*, an Oghguago Sachem, & the Governor of Boston, as also with What has passed between him & M^r^. Woodbridge of Stockbridge, by whom he, Said Woodbridge had sent a Speech to be delivered by Thomas in the Name of a Thousand English Familys to the Six Nations relative to Lands on the Susquehannah.— After Which he Expressed their Disapprobation of Any Attempt being Made to Settle these Lands least the good Work of Peace now happily Established might thereby be overset, Alledging that, Should any Such Number of People Come to Settle in their Country they must all Move away to make Room for them, whereby they must be Ruined, it being their best Land as well as their Chief Hunting Country; they therefore asked Sir W^m^. if he knew any thing thereof, begging he would let them know how it was, they being Strangers to any right Which the English had to these Lands, After Sir William had Acquainted them with the nature of the purchase made by John Lydias of Albany in behalf of a number of People living in Connecticutt, and reproved them for their foolish Manner of Acting in Such Cases, as well as Cautioned them against Such Imprudent Steps for the future; he Concluded with Explaining to them His Majesty's late Instructions concerning Indian Lands, Assuring them that the King was Determind to protect them in all their Just Claims,

and hoped they would Render themselves worthy of His Royal Favor & Indulgence.—

25th.

The Indians remained in Council together Untill afternoon, At 4 P. M. they sent to Acquaint Sir Wm. Johnson they were prepared to Say Something of Moment, upon Which he went to them.—

Present as before.—

The Chenussio Chief *Kanadiohora* Spoke as follows.—

Brother Warraghiyagey,

You Recommend it to Us to Repent of what we have done; And I am now to Answer you, that the Evil Spirit hath certainly had power over Us, & the French had persuaded Us to Many things of Which we now heartily & Sincerely Repent, & are Sorry for; and we beg you will Consider that Our Repentance is Sincere, and from Our hearts, & that we really & truly mean what we Say; And we Desire all the Six Nations here present may be witness thereof, & that we now bury every bad thought in a bottomless pit, & Cover them with a Large Stone, so that they may never more Arise to Disturb either you or Us.—

a Belt of 8 Rows.—

Brother,

Finding that you have harboured Some bad thoughts concerning Us, We now give you a water, which Shall Wash them all away; we likewise Sweep away all Evil things from about you, & Clear the Air by dispelling all Clouds & Vapours, So that the Sun May Shine brightly on you as formerly.—

a Belt of 8 Rows.—

Brother,

You have frequently Required Us to Deliver up all the English Prisoners who were Amongst Us; we have Listened to you Attentively, and are now Resolved to agree to your Desire; and as We, the Chief Warriors, are the Most Active & Ruling

People, we shall not fail to see that they are all Delivered up to you immediately, So that not one Shall Remain; all which you May Depend upon; and we hope that those People, who have been at great Expence in Cloathing, and Maintaining them, will not be forgot on their Coming down, but that you will Consider them by giving them Something to Make their hearts easy.—

Then *Conoghquieson* Sachem of Oneida Spoke as follows.—

Brother Warraghiyagey,

I am now Directed to Speak to you on behalf of all our Confederacy, as all Matters are So Amicably settled between you, & the Senecas, & the Covenant Chain renewed so that it May last for ever; We cannot but Express our great Uneasiness, at the ill treatment we Generally meet with at the Several Garrisons, Such as the being debarred the Liberty of fishing, & our People for the Most frivolous Causes abused, threatned to be fired upon & often Run at with Bayonets; this treatment we look upon as not only Unjust, but very Unbrotherlike; besides if we were Starving with Hunger (which is often Our Case) they will not give Us a Morsel of Any thing; a Usage very different from What we had Reason to Expect, or were promised; and therefore we beg you will take the same into Consideration, & put a Stop to the like for the future, neither can we See that you have any Occasion for the Posts between the *German Flatts*, & *Oswego* (which we had been told were only to Remain for a time) as the French are now entirely Conquered.—

Gave a very long Belt of 14 feet.

Brother,

I am in the next place to Speak to you at the Request of the women of the Six Nations, who on your first Summons were desirous to Come down, & Assist in the good work, which you had in hand, but afterwards were Informed you did not Desire their Attendance; however as it was always the Custom for them to be present on Such Occasions (being of Much Estimation

Amongst Us, in that we proceed from them, & they provide our Warriors with Provisions when they go abroad)— they were therefore Resolved to Come down, & hear the good words, which you had to Say, Which hath afforded them great Satisfaction; they now therefore hope you will Consider their fatigue in Coming so far, & that His present Majesty will follow the Same good Steps of His Royal Grandfather, by Considering their wants, agreable to his Example & Affording them Cloathing & Petticoats to Cover them, as our Warriors for want of Ammunition cannot take Care of them as formerly.—

a Belt 10 Rows.—

Then the Speaker of the Onondagas Spoke as Follows.—

Brother Warraghigagey,

We have Carefully Attended to your Speech, and Return you our Sincere thanks for Renewing and Strength'ning the Covenant Chain; And we on our parts promise to do the Same, as it is not our Custom to forget Such good Works, You Shall find that we will preserve them faithfully in our Memories, and take Care to keep the Chain bright & Lasting on Our parts for ever —

a Belt of 10 Rows, with 4 Strings.—

Brother.—

We Return you many thanks for Clearing the Road of Peace, and we, on our parts, promise to keep the Same free, open & Clear, So that we may both Use it, and pass thereon in Safety for ever; and that you, & the Mohocks may be always Enabled to Attend our Meeting place at *Onondago*, without Molestation, whenever your presence may be required —

a Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother.—

Here is a Belt, which you Delivered Us at Oswego in 1759, when on your way to the Siege of *Niagara*, whereby you Assured Us that if you Conquered the French as you Expected, we then Should be Much happier than before, and be Enabled to Supply

our Necessitys Cheaper than formerly; we therefore hope you will not forget your promise, as the Article of Trade is of the greatest Consequence to Us; we now give you this Belt to Remind you thereof.— A Belt.

Brother.

We now Deliver you a Belt of the Covenant Chain which was formerly given Us at *Albany* by One of the Governors; And as Our Chiefs, Who were present at that time are mostly Dead, those who are at present Alive, & Who Manage Our Affairs, would be very Desirous (as you know all these Matters) that you would remind them of the particulars of What was Said thereon, We having no Records, great part therof hath been forgot, which we are Desirous to know and Observe —

Gave a large Covenant Chain belt.

Brother,

I am Directed to Speak to you on the behalf of the Warriors & Women of the Senecas, who beg you will Consider their Wants & Indulge them as formerly with a smith to mend their Axes, & other working Implements as also to permit a Trader to Carry Indian Goods into their Country (but no Rum) as it is so far for them to go to *Oswego* or *Niagara* for their Necessaries.

Gave 2 Strings.

26th.

P. M. Sir William Assembled all the Indians — Present as before

Being all Seated he Addressed them as follows.—

Brethren of the Chenussios,

I am very glad to find you are at length become sensible of your Error, Which you have now publickly Acknowledged in the presence of all the Nations, calling them to witness your Sincere promises of Ammendment & Reformation, which I hope you are

Unanimously Determined in, & that you will Consider your Interest & welfare Depends upon the Sincerity of your present professions; from which if you should be imprudently led to Deviate, it must Render you Odious to the Generality of the Indians, as well as bring upon you the Just Indignation of your Brethren the English, Which I hope you will Study to Avoid — I thank you for Removing any bad thoughts Which I had Entertained by Cleansing Me with Water, Sweeping away all Evil from about me, & Clearing the Air; All which I now perform on our parts for you, & hope it may be the last time there Shall be Occasion for the Same as I Expect you will for the future, pay Attention to Nothing but what may tend to Our Mutual Welfare & Advantage.—

Brethren,

I am glad to find you Seem Determined to Deliver up all the English Prisoners yet Amongst you, & will procure the Discharge of those in the *Mounsies* possession, as it will be a proof of your Desire to preserve Peace, & fullfill your Engagements with Us, but at the Same time I cannot but be Surprized you Should Expect a Gratuity for having Joyned with the Enemy, made our People Prisoners, & detained them so long in your Custody; This is a Request I can by no means agree to, especially after the many murders Some of your People have Committed without having made Us any Satisfaction for the Same; I Expect therefore if you hope for a Continuance of Our Friendship you will, without fail, deliver up all the English Prisoners, Who are in any of your Castles.—

Brethren of the Six Nations,

You have repeatedly Spoke to me concerning ill treatment which your People receive at the Posts, & I have as often told you of the behavior of your People when Drunk, to which I am apprehensive Such Usage may be in a great Measure Attributed. —The Posts between the German Flatts & Oswego, would not

have been Erected if there had not been Occasion for them, neither is it Our Custom to Abandon places of that kind even on a Peace, as a wise People Should at all times be prepared against the Worst which may happen; beside these posts Afford a place of Shelter & Security to the Traders & their Goods, & Serve as Checks to prevent their defrauding you, as well as keep open the Communication into your Countrys — I Have already Acquainted you with His Majesty's & the General's Resolutions to protect, & do you all manner of Justice, & Shall Lay your present Complaints before the General, Who, you may be Assured will not permit you to be ill treated so long as you behave yourselves well.—With regard to your not having your wants Supplied at the Garrisons, it cannot be the fault of those Who Command them, they having no more provisions than are necessary for the Subsistence of His Majesty's Troops, as it is Naturally Concluded you must now be Enabled to help Yourselves; and as Sir Jeffery Amherst has prohibited Rum from being Carried up, or Sold to you, I am Convinced it will not only prove a means of putting a Stop to your Irregularities but also Incline you more to Assist yourselves, and to follow your Hunting & Trade as formerly for your & your Family's Subsistence, Which I earnestly Recommend to you as absolutely Necessary towards preserving our Esteem, & making yourselves happy.—

A Belt.

Brethren,

When I Called you to this Meeting I really could not Discover any Necessity there was for the presence of Women & Children, and therefore I Called none but those who were Qualified for, and Authorized to proceed on business; And altho' I am Obliged to your Women for their Zeal & Desire to promote a good work, And know it is their Custom to Come down on Such Occasions, I could heartily wish that no more persons would Attend any meeting than were necessary for the Discharge of the business on Which they were Summoned, I have notwith-

standing provided Some Cloathing for the women, with Some Ammunition and other Articles for the Warriors to Enable them to Subsist their Familys as formerly, & hope it will be applied to a proper use.— a Belt.

Brethren,

I Return you thanks for the hearty promises, which you have made of Strength'ning & holding fast by the Covenant Chain for ever; and I heartily wish you may Always have wisdom enough to Consider it as necessary to your Peace & Welfare, I likewise thank you for your promises of preserving the Road of Peace open & free, so that we may pass & repass to, and from Each other without Molestation; and I hope you will always continue to keep the Same in good Order.

Brethren,

I am Surprized you imagine there is any Occasion to Remind me on the Article of Trade, which I Regulated on the Most Advantageous Terms for you last year, with which you Must all be Acquainted; but you must Consider that altho' the War is at an End in these parts, it Still Continues between the French & Us, so as to Occasion a Dearness of Goods for the Indian Trade, notwithstanding which I believe you can have little Cause of Complaint, as I am Convinced you must be Sensible of the good Effects of these Regulations apparently Calculated for your Advantage — A Belt.

Brethren,

As the Volume of Indian Records containing the Proceedings when the Belt of the Covenant Chain was formerly given you, is at My House;[1] I cannot at present repeat Each particular to you, but as I was then present; I can Inform you that the purport thereof was a Renewal of the Antient Covenant Chain of Friend-

[1] Fort Johnson. "At my other house" in the copy inclosed in Johnson's letter to the lords of trade.

ship formerly Established between your Ancestors & Ours, that we should be United in Friendship, and alliance, & form one body together which Alliance I hope Neither time nor the Death of your Chiefs shall ever Occasion you to forget.—

Brethren,

The Senecas having now made me so many fair promises of Amendment, & of preserving Peace, & Cultivating Friendship with Us, Which I am hopefull it is their Intention Strictly to Adhere to has Induced me to Comply with their Request of a Smith to Reside in their Country as formerly, & Shall procure One for that purpose; But as the Regulations Which I made last year puts the Indian Trade Under the Inspection of the officers at the several posts, at which the Traders Reside, in order to prevent abuses & See Justice done you; I can by no means, allow you any Trade in your Countrys, where you may be liable to be Imposed upon without Redress, Which cannot be the Case at any of His Majesty's Garrisons, Where on a Just Complaint you cannot fail of Obtaining Satisfaction —

Brethren,

The present being now ready, I Desire you will make an Equal and fair Distribution amongst you of this fresh proof of His Majesty's Royal Bounty.—

Then Delivered them the present which they afterwards Divided Amongst One Another.—

27th.

The Indians Made Several Small demands & Applications to have their Guns, Tools, &ca mended, with which Sr. Wm. Complyed.—

He likewise Delivered out Some private presents to a few of the Chief Sachems, & principal People of Each Nation.—

28th.

The Cayougas on behalf of themselves & the *Tederighrono's* begg'd Sr. Wm. to let them have a Smith likewise to reside Amongst them which he promised to take into Consideration.—

Shortly after the Chiefs of Each Nation Assembled, when Little Abraham, Chief of the Mohocks Spoke as follows.—

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We are now publickly to Repeat to you what we had before said concerning our Lands on the Susquehannah River which Colo. Lydias of Albany was Employed by the new England People to procure for them, & which he pretends he has bought altho' the Same was never fairly Sold, he having made some of our People Drunk, & then persuaded them to Sign a Deed for it, & prevailed upon Others who had no right to Dispose thereof, to follow their Example; As to the Lands below these we Speak of & which the Pensylvanians purchased, we do not Claim them; but we hope & Expect you will protect the rest, & not Suffer Us to be deprived of that Tract which Lydias pretends he has bought, as We hear the People of New England are preparing to Settle thereon, which they have no right to do neither can we by any means Approve thereof.— A Belt of 7 Rows.—

Sir William Answered them,

Brethren —

I Have heard much concerning the Lands you Speak of, & have always opposed the Settling thereon.—

You May be Assured I shall omit nothing in my power to Secure to you the possession of the Land you Speak of, & all other your Just Claims, concerning Which you need be under no Apprehension after the Publication of His Majesty's Royal Instructions on that head, with which I have already Acquainted you.—

After which the greatest part of the Indians took their Leave & Returned home, the remainder Staid in the Neighbourhood, or went to Schenectady & Albany to Trade.—

A True Copy from the Records of Indian Affairs, by

G. JOHNSON Lieut. of His Majesty's Independ^{ts} — as Secretary —

Speech of Timothy Woodbridge of Stockbridge.—
Brethren of the Five Nations,

I Speak to you all, & particularly to your great men; I speak in the name & for a Thousand of your English Brethren.

Six years ago I asked you, to sell me some of your Land on Susquehannah River, your great men took it into Consideration, & at Albany they Sold me a piece of Land, which took the Land that is called *Shaunuhdohwauneh*, & a great piece of Land with it on both sides of Susquehannah River.— Your great men took a great deal of money of me. I put my money into Col^{o}. John Lydias's hand, and he gave it to your great men. Your great men have had Two Thousand Dollars of my money, and about Twenty of your great men have put their hands, made their marks to a Deed, to make the Land mine. Some of your great men have took my money, that have not sign'd my Deed; Hendrick had a great deal of my money: Seth of Scohare had a good deal of my money for the Land, & told me they would put their hands to my Deed; but they died & did not put their hands; but a great many of your great men did Sign my Deed in Col^{o}. John Lydias's House at Albany, & there took my money.—

Brethren

You must not Cheat me out of my money, you Used to stand to what your great men did, & I Expect you will now.—

Brethren,

I say again you must not Cheat me, for the great God will punish you if you do, for he knows what you have done; he knows you have took my money for the Land; and I have a great many witnesses at Albany, that you sold me the Land, & took my money for it.

Brethren,

Don't say you was Drunk, & did not know what you did for that is a Shame for wise & great men to Say; And I have many witnesses that you was Sober when you Signed my Deed.—

Brethren —

If I should think good to settle a Town, on the Land you sold me next Spring, or any time, with one Hundred Families, you must not think hard, or do me any hurt, because your great men have sold me the Land, & took a great deal of my money for it.—

Brethren,

I hear that Onas * says that the Land you Sold to me is his, & that if I come to Live on the Land, he will tell the Indians to kill my Cattle, & if I won't go away, then he will tell the Indians to kill me.

This is bad Advice, & you must not hearken to Such words from any body.—

Brethren,

If you hear I am on the Land, think no hurt, let Some of your wise men come to me in a friendly Manner, for I am Your friend, hear no Vain words, for such words are Poison. If Onas says the Land is his, let him try; the English have a great & good King, good Laws & good Courts; Why should you Quarrell for him; he don't want the Land for you but for himself.—

---

* the Proprietor of Pensylvania.

Brethren,

I Say, if you hear I am on the Land, let some of your wise men come & talk with me, and as Friends we will Settle all things, & you shall be well treated.—

Brethren,

I send you my words by your Brother & my brother Thomas, & let me hear you speak as soon as you can; he knows Where I am, & can tell you where I am.—

Solohkuhwauneh —

A True Copy of a Speech sent from Timothy Woodbridge of Stockbridge, by Thomas of Oughguago, to the five nations

GUY JOHNSON Lieut. of His Majesty's Indep^{t}. Acting as Secretary

INDORSED: Copy

Proceedings
at a Meeting & Treaty held
by S^{r}. Willm. Johnson with the
Six Nations April 1762
with the Speech of a Stockbridge
Indian concerning Some Lands
on the Susquehanna River.
Enclosed in S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson's Letter
to Sir Jeffery Amherst of 21st. May 1762.
in S^{r}. J. Amherst's of July 20. 1762
N°. 15

FROM SIR JEFFERY AMHERST ETC.

There occur in the Johnson Calendar, p. 133, four letters to Johnson which were destroyed by fire: one of April 23d from Hendrick Frey, at Canajoharie, inclosing an account for victuals delivered to Indians, and promising soon to lay out the patent of Lenard Hellmar and others into lots; one of the 25th from General Amherst, at New York, declining to

of the Affair I have in hand would admit of it, but as I am obliged to hold a Meeting with the Nations within a few days, and have several Affairs of Importance to transact immediately afterwards, I am therefore under the necessity of putting it off till about the 15th of June, and as I look upon Canada to be better calculated every way as a place for meeting for the Indians, and myself by reason of its being near to us both, I shall therefore meet you there at the time before mentioned to which time, and place I hope they can have no Objection, as I have proposed it for our mutual Convenency — I have wrote to the Governor, that all persons concerned may likewise be present, and hope you, and such of your people as are necessary will be there, when I shall enquire into the Merit of your former complaints and shall procure you all the Satisfaction which your Cause may appear to deserve — I am &c.

(Proceedings at a Conference held at Johnson Hall with the Six Nations April 22d

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Capt Dan'l Claus Dep'y Agent
Capt John Butler
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secry
Wm Printup Interpreter

Sundry Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Nations with others, amounting to near 400 —

They Onondagan Speaker in the name of the rest performed the Ceremony of Condolance on their parts — Gave a String after which on behalf of his own Nation, he returned Sir Wm many thanks for condoling with them & Covering the grave of the Deceased (a Belt)

Then Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the Six Nations

Before I proceed upon business I cannot help expressing my surprize

at

1762 April

all the Nations of proceeding down to attend the Conference, which I long ago expected would be fixed, as well as the small Number of Cattle and Hogs from the encamp^t, I did not doubt but there would be a considerable Number of them to appear at their Castle, and answering all their Meeting several important Heads matter, &c. that the few of them who are here, as well as all the rest of the Nations present would observe their sentiments ingenuously, and speak their Mind with the utmost sincerity and truth at this Conference.

Brethren Gave a Belt

After our great success in the reduction of Montreal, and all Canada, his Britannick Majesty was determined to render his Indian allies as happy as possible, and to make them sensible of his friendship by every reasonable indulgence. With these assurances, as also with intent to accomodate all matters, and make & Establish a peace with all the Western & Northern Indians I was last year sent to the Detroit, when on my way, I was greatly astonished to hear that those very people against whom we then marched to render happy were themselves busied in promoting a war with us, & corrupting the Nations about the Detroit to bring them over to their measures, which they openly rejected, and made an honest discovery thereof, acknowledging that the Deputies from the Senecas had been sent them for that purpose; Therefore being thus frustrated, sent to desire the attendance of the Senecas at Niagara; that I might speak with them there and hear their reasons for such proceeding, but after waiting a considerable time for them, they sent me a frivolous excuse, and desired I would speak to Niagara who acted as we were, as other Nations, accordingly I did so, desiring him to communicate what I had said to them at home, & to bring in their stead a proper Deputation to the Detroit in order to clear themselves of the Charge against them at the gen^l Meeting, which they neglected to do — Upon which I have treated on a great measure Convinced me in the opinion that the affair came first from them, and that they were incapable of justifying themselves — Therefore I now desire

that

that I may be informed from the Senecas themselves of the particulars and Cause of such a behaviour which I find unknown to, & that I may likewise be satisfied with regard to the daily reports which I hear of a general disaffection of the Indians and of their designs to breed a rupture in the Country —

I Expect you will answer me Clearly & particularly concerning these Matters and that you will not only make me acquainted with every circumstance thereof, but exert yourselves to the utmost of your power in preventing the same, so that I may never hear of such reports for the future, for be assured that should you attempt to disturb the publick tranquillity from any vain hopes which you may entertain of success, you will at last find yourselves unfortunately undertaken, and have Cause for ever to repent your unreasonableness of the happiness and indulgences you at present enjoy —

If there are any amongst you who still persist in that weak design I for the last time advise you to drop all such vain thoughts, since if you persist therein you will assuredly oblige us to a Quarrel which must bring inevitable destruction on you, and all your adherents

Brethren (I have this Belt sent by the Senecas to the Detroit last Year. and, Give a Belt —

It greatly astonishes me to hear constant reports of the Indians disaffection, intentions to quarrel with their Brethren the English and attack our Outposts, in many particulars of which I have lately been informed from Canada — as also that Keiderunte, the Chief is now out with 600 Warriors with design to commit hostilities on the English — I have likewise received certain advice that a party of Shawanese have lately taken 4 of our peoples scalps at the back of Virginia, & North Carolina. As we can not longer pass over such behavior, I expect you will acquaint me with the designs of that part under Keiderunte; as also with the reasons which have induced the Shawanese to offer such treatment to the English in a time of publick tranquillity, and after the solemn Engagements into which they entered before me last year. at this rate there can be no faith, or peace kept with the Indians, neither can their most solemn promises, assurances and Treaties be depended upon, or have any weight with us for the future ——

If

If you can clear your selves of being concerned or of approving of such an accountable attempt - I now expect you will immediately do it, and that absolute and immediate stop may be put to all future hostilities —

Abelt

Brethren

In the beginning of last Winter I received advice from his Excellcy Sir Jeffery Amherst, and the Lieut. Governor of this province that there were many of his Britannick Majestys Subjects in the hands of your Nephews the Mesquesus which they having delayed giving up, I was directed to apply to you for that purpose, & accordingly I did at the Meeting which I had with several of your Nations last January, who then put the same off until the present meeting should take place - Wherefore, I now desire you will without further delay send Messengers to these Indians, requiring them immediately to set at liberty all the English Prisoners remaining amongst them, and to let them know that we cannot consider them as Brethren whilst they detain our people in their bondage — Abelt

Then the Mohocks addressed the rest of the Nations

Brethren of the Confederacy

Being now assembled at the Council fire, kindled by your Brother, We have something in our hearts to say to you, which is, that we have been very uneasy for some time past at the many bad reports we have heard from your Country tending to create disturbances, but as you expect but to renew the Antient Agreement entered into between our Brethren the English and us, of holding fast by the Covenant Chain and preserving it entire, so that no Cause should remain to be any broke, and that if any of your Nephews, or your selves should infringe that agreement, We Mohocks We desire to put a stop to their proceedings, immediately accomodate matters and prevent any trouble, that we should do every thing on our parts and join in prayr for the preservation of peace — Tho as we have so much Credit from Canada and your Neighbourhood I cannot but be greatly alarmed thereat and hope you will exert yourselves in the due observance of your promises —

Have you not seen that all the Western Indian Nations have made peace, and

and entered into an Alliance with the English, shall we they who have been always considered as allies, forgetfull of our former promises and Engagements be the first people to promote Warr — If you don't regard your Antient Treatys and Agreements, we beg you will consider the dangerous consequences attendant on War, that you will be sensible of the Hazards to which our Wives and Children must be exposed thereby, and the blood which you will be the causes of spilling — We therefore earnestly desire (as the affair comes from your quarter) that by this belt you will think on what you may have been about, that you will call to mind your old alliances and use your most vigorous Efforts to put a stop to any evil designs which you may have foolishly undertaken hand, and also Cause all those concerned to repent of their bad intentions —

Gave a large Belt

The Speaker of the Onondagues observed that the belt which Sakiéderon had produced at Detroit to the Senecas might be given them until they should repeal the Message which they had sent, as also give their answer to the charge against them, which being complied with the Chief of the Chenussios stood up and spoke as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey

I beg your attention till I answer you concerning the belt which we are charged with having sent that year to the Détroit, and therefore I shall begin with informing you, that after the reduction of Niagara the Wiandots sent several Belts of Messages amongst us, representing that now the English had taken that place and were establishing themselves throughout the Country, the Six Nations would shortly be entirely hemmed in and surrounded, and whenever the Wiandots met with any of our people they made it their business to incite the Nation into their heads by constantly alarming them thereon, and advising them to be upon their Guard, to all which our Nation paid no manner of regard —

The succeeding fall they likewise spoke with a string of Wampum to Quetharenguagton (a Chief of Cayugas who with some families of Indians then lived at Oghsweni on Lake Erie) desiring him to observe how the English were surrounding them on every side, and to build no fort — cutting off the Indians within every where time —

Early

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Early last Spring the Twandeto and Pouteawtamies agreed to send a Message with Belts strings of Wampumeach, to the Six Nations Requesting them to assemble at Shunnidat at Sandusky in order to hold a Conference — That the Messengers from the Detroit having left the message with the Senecas, they sent persons with it thro all the Nations as far as Oneida intending to accompany the Mohocks afterwards thereafter, but none of the Nations taking Notice of the first message, the Senecas read a Second, which Long Likewise Disregarded, they began to consult together what was to be done, and at length agree to send Deputys to the Meeting and Call Themselves Shawanese and Delawares. These Deputys were charged to know the Resolutions and Resolutions of the Twandeto, whether they were for Peace as formerly they expressed themselves, or would not rather incline to peace, thereby prevent the effusion of Blood, the Belt which was sent by them had formerly been left by Joncair when he had his last interview with our Nation, one half of which Belt represented War, and the other half Peace, which the Deputys were charged earnestly to recommend, and to Leave to the choice of their Power to the preponderancy thereof; And on receiving of the Twandeto intentions they were to return & repeat them to the Nation who sent them before they returned any Answer to the Twandeto — Accordingly 10 Deputys (all young Men) set out, the Chief of whom was Tabaweres, one Kayashota, these were accompanied them some Shawanese and Delawares. When these Deputys arrived at Sandusky the Twandeto perceiving the rest of the Six Nations Deputys coming with them to their Town near the Detroit, when they came their Tabaweres who speaks French made some Excuses for passing the River and without acquainting Kayashota in the rest of the Indyans, and told them that the five Nations intended to be there within 10 Days, and would fall upon the English, and afterwards in presence of the Twandeto the same was repeated without the knowledge of the rest, but the Twandeto having some apprehensions, on account of the Commissioners being acquainted therewith,

And

And finding that the Six Nations would not come into such measures to endeavor to clear themselves delivered up the belt to the Commissioner throwing the cause of the whole upon the Senecas—

Kayashota, together with the rest of the Deputys were entirely strangers to Sahaindoris behaviour, and the Senecas have met with the most injurious treatment in that Kayashota was accused thereof in your presence at the Meeting held at the Detroit last year—

Having now opened our hearts to you entirely on that affair according to your desire, we hope you will not look on that Mans behaviour to have been either agreable to us, or with our knowledge, and that you will not charge our Nation with a design so foreign to their intentions—especially as we now declare it to be our sincere resolutions to hold fast both the Iron Chain, and preserve entire the friendship between us, and we beg you will consider these as the real sentiments of our hearts—

We shall now take our leave for this week, and shall assemble tomorrow to answer the rest of your speech—

Tuesday

The Indians sent to acquaint Sir William that they were ready to deliver their Answer whereupon he sent to the place of Meeting where they would assemble

Present as before—

The Chief of the Senecas addressed Sir William—

first repeating what Sir William had yesterday urged to them—

Brother Warraghiyagey

The reason why you don't see many of our Sachems at present here is, that the Weather, and Roads having been very bad, they were less able than we to travel, and therefore we the Warriors were made choice of to attend you, and transact business, and I beg you'll consider that we, are in fact the people of consequence for managing affairs, our Sachems being generally a parcell of old people, who say much, but who mean, or act very little, so that we have both the power, & ability to settle matters, and are now determined to answer you honestly & plain-

our

and finding that the six Nations would not come into such measures
to endeavor to clear themselves and sweep up the dirt to the Commissioners
throwing the cause of the rebellion upon the Senecas —
Kayashota, together with the rest of the Deputys were entirely strangers
to Sahaiadoris behaviour, and the Senecas have met with the most
injurious treatment in that Kayashotas was accused thereof in your
presence at the Meeting house at the Tyhoids last year —
Having now opened our hearts to you entirely in that affair according
to your desire, we hope you will not look on that Nations behaviour to
have been either agreable to us, or with our knowledge, and that you will
not charge our Nation with designs so foreign to their intentions —
especially as we now declare afresh our sincere resolutions to hold fast by the
Covt Chain, and preserve entire the friendship between us, and we beg you
will consider this as the real sentiments of our hearts —
We shall now take our leave for this week, and shall assemble
tomorrow to answer the last speech —

23.d

Dill; The Indians sent to acquaint Sir William that they were
ready to deliver their answer whereupon he went to the place of
Meeting where they were all assembled

Present as before —

The Chief of the Senecas addressed Sir William —
first repeating what Sir William had yesterday urged to them —

Brother Warraghiyagey

The reason why you don't see many of our Sachems at present here
is, that the Weather and Roads having been very bad, they were less
likely than we to travel, and therefore we the Warriors were made choice
of to attend you, and transact business, and I beg you'll consider that
we, are in fact the people of consequence for managing affairs, our
Sachems being generally a parcell of old people who say much, but
who mean, or act very little, so that we have both the power & ability
to settle matters, and are now determined to answer you honestly & from
our —

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Our hearts to declare ourmatters fully to you, we therefore remove
away bad thought from your heart, and beg your attention to
what we have to say — Abell of 6 Nations

Brother

I shall answer you ingeniously concerning Kinderuntigy. It is
certain how you call'd us with much smaller party than you
mention'd, consisting only of 50 Men, but with the approbation
of the English at Fort Pitt last fall, and against the Cherokees who
are then your Enemys, for which reason we supplied with provisions
& Ammunition both for himself and party — Therefore remove from
you all bad thoughts on that head, and beg you will not entertain
any thing whatsoever concerning the same, as that is the real truth with
regard to the Destination of him, and his party

Abell of 6 Nations

Then Conoghquieson Chief of the Cayuga's got up & said

Brother

The Seneca Speaker being still indisposed, begs your excuse
me has deputed the Speaker of Onondaga in his room —

The Onondaga Speaker then addressed himself

Brother Kirraghiyagey

I am on the behalf of my Brethren to answer you concerning the
News you have heard about the Shawanese, of which the Senecas
have not had any intelligence. For my part, I own we have heard
such a report, but we don't know as yet any of the particulars,
but what the Prince's grandson informed us, that he was sometime
ago in Company with some Shawanese, who with two horses
loaded with skins were going to Fort Pitt when they
were met with and robbed by some of the English, we therefore
conjecture, if the Shawanese have committed any hostilities they
could have been exasperated thereto by what I have mentioned

The Cayugas then told the Onondaga Speaker that they knew
nothing concerning it which they communicated to him, whereupon
he proceeded

Brother

I am informed by the Cayugas that the Nephew of the Chief Man of the
Shawanese

Warrow named Aghustaghrigah being killed in the battle at Niagara
1759. The Hurons had last Winter sent out a party towards Virginia
to revenge his death, and the Cayugas have likewise been informed that
their partys of Shawanese went out on some bad design last fall; but
as we have 30 Days before we left home sent to desire a Meeting as soone
as possible at Chenusio with the Hurons, Ottawas, Twightwees, Shawanese,
and others to promote peace, and for the preservation of the publick quiet
we shall then enquire into all those matters, and acquaint you therewith

Abel D'Rouv

Then he repeated what Wm had said to them last Winter concerning
prisoners, after which he proceeded —

Brother

On our being invited to the present Conference we were so desirous to obey
your Call, and come down to settle your mind — that down thought best
Our Warriors, and those who could best travel, should immediately set out to
meet you, we have accordingly brought the prisoners which we now deliver
up to you, and have sent to collect all the rest, who, together with those
who were not able to travel with Snow Shoes shall all be sent down by you
as expeditiously as possible, and we shall also immediately send to our
Nephews the Shawanese, Ottawas, to cause them to deliver up all the English prisoners
in their possession — we have likewise the English Deserters whom we found in
the Woods almost dead with fatigue and hunger, and having brought them
home with us maintained them for some time, We should be glad you would
inform us what we are to do with them; or how they are to be disposed of —

Gave a belt of 6 Rows, and delivered a bundle of
9 sticks being the number of prisoners which they
had at Chenusio — as also 2 English prisoners

Brother

We have Consulted lately amongst ourselves, and considered the bad effects
of spirituous Liquor amongst us, and are therefore come to a resolution —
not to drink of, or buy any more, as we do discover it to be so destructive
to our people; We are very much obliged to the General for that wise
behaviour put a stop to the carrying of Rum amongst us, and as we have
even staved what liquor was in our Castle, we beg he will continue to
keep any more from us, and not permit it to be brought into our Country
on any account whatsoever —

Gave a belt —

Then

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When the Speaker of the Onneios addressed Sir William, on behalf of them & their Allies to the same purpose — gave a belt

After which the Onondaga Speaker addressed the Mohocks and after repeating what they had said Yesterday to the Six Nations proceeded —

Brethren of the Mohocks

We return you our hearty thanks for your Speech, and desire to be heard now, not have you heard yours for some time; and as you are the head of the Confederacy, your silence turned our heads, and occasioned great uneasiness among us, & now that you are highly pleased with what you have heard & have taken good notice thereof — & as you never attended our Conferences although you knew we had two places at Albany, Onondaga and West Johnson, we hope for the future, you will agreable to antient Custom, attend them more closely, and that you will not fail doing present & that which we are shortly to have at Onondaga —

Brethren, We are well satisfied with what you have said to us that we are resolved to stir away all bad thoughts, and agree to every thing desired of us — and now Brethren we desire you will drop all bad thoughts in your Hearts, as we have been told that you applied to the Shawanos last summer for a place of settlement there, as you had no lands left in Wyoming, & whereas you will not think once of it, but might prove of fatal consequence should you, the head of the 6 Nations remove from your present dwellings, and as we have attended to, and shall so often upon occasion when you will be shewn, taken notice of what we have now said to you — Gave a Belt, and a Bunch of Tobacco —

After which the Conference ended for this day

24th

May, The Indians assembled again

(Present as before —

Sir William Addressed them

Brethren of the Six Nations

As You have now explained your Desire, & intentions to your several Places

(and)

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When the Speaker of the Onneidas addressed Sir William, on behalf of their Alliance to the same purpose — gave a Belt
After which the Onondaga Speaker addressed the Mohocks and after repeating what they had said Yesterday to the other Nations he proceeded —

Brethren of the Mohocks

We return you our hearty thanks for your Speech, and desire you to rest satisfied, notwithstanding you have been silent for some time; and as you are the head of the Confederacy, your silence turned our heads, and occasioned great uneasiness among us, Wherefore we are highly pleased with what you have said & have taken great notice thereof — As you never attended our Conferences at Onondaga and Fort Johnson, we hope for the future, you will agreeable to antient Custom, attend them more closely, and that you will not fail being present at that which we are shortly to have at Onondaga —

Brethren, We are well satisfied with what you have said to us that we are resolved to stifle away all bad thoughts, and agree to every thing desired of us — and now Brethren we desire you will drop all bad thoughts in your Minds, as we have been informed that you applied to the Shawnis last Summer for a place of settlement there, as you had no land left in these parts, Wherefore we desire you will not think more of it, but might prove of fatal consequence should you, the head of the 6 Nations remove from your present dwellings, and as we have attended to, and shall follow your advice, We beg in return you will likewise take notice of what we have now said to you — Gave a Belt, and a Bunch of Tobacco —

After which the Conference ended for this day

24th

Met, The Indians assembled again

Present as before —

Sir William Addressed them

Brethren of the Six Nations

As You have now expressed your Desire, & intentions to preserve peace

(and)

And have made me so many assurances of your friendly disposition and firm resolutions to maintain the same, and to hold fast by the Covenant Chain which you declare to be your real Sentiments and determinations, and as I am hopefull your Conduct will convince me of the sincerity of your professions, I am now to offer his Majestys protection, and Royal Usurances of favour, to all of you who are desirous thereof, I may desire the same; and to declare to you that he has lately been graciously pleased to send out Instructions to his Governor of this Province, which will effectually secure You from being hereafter defrauded of your Lands or possessions, having ordered no more Grants to be made, but by himself also with your Consents, declaring it to be his Royal intention to support and protect you in your just rights and possessions, and to keep inviolable the treatys and Compacts which have been entered into with you —

To such Indians therefore as are desirous of embracing his Majestys most gracious offers, I now make a tender of the antient Covenant Chain which I renew and strengthen on the part and behalf of the English, and promise that the same shall be kept entire and unbroken, as we have always kept it, so long as you continue not always to profess but to act the part of Brethren, and faithfull Allies, and I expect you will be very sincere and punctuall in the observance of your present promises & Engagements in which if you fail the Consequence thereof must prove fatall to Yourselves, as it must prevent us from paying the least regard to any Treatys or Engagements made with you —

Brethren — Gave the belt of the Covenant Chain

Having strengthened and renewed the Covenant Chain, in the antient place, open the road of peace and love to the same, clearing it from all Obstructions, so that it may be open and passable, thro' all the Nations thereby to enable us to trade safely without any impediment whatsoever and I expect you will make it your study and your part to preserve the same free and open for ever — A belt

Brethren

I Give you thanks for the two prisoners you have now delivered up and for the promises you have made of sending the other nine, as well as sending to your Nephews the Shawnese for the delivery up of all those who are amongst them, all which I suspect you will not fail performing

April performing as soon as possible, which will greatly contribute to
strengthen your present engagements, and enable us to place some
Confidence in the professions you have now made—
And with regard to those Deserters who are amongst you, on your
bringing them to me, the Magistrates Guarrons, the Commissary
Officers will receive them, and satisfy you for your trouble, and
I must desire you will not screen, protect, or encourage any of them
for the future. ——— I am
Brethren
I am glad you approve so much of Sir Jeffery Amherst's protection
of them, which was done with no other design, but to promote your
Welfare, and free you from what has proved of pernicious consequence
to you; You may therefore be assured that the General Orders on
that head will be punctually obeyed, and that no spirituous liquor
will be carried up, or permitted to be sold to you in your Country
at the Posts, so that any liquor which you may at any time get
by the way, you may be assured is that belonging to Sutlers for the
use of the troops, and to be sold to them only ———
And, as we have now removed the evils from you, to which you so
frequently attributed the disorders you committed, I hope you will
shew your gratitude for the same by using your influence in preventing
all irregularities from being committed by your people; if the contrary
be my, as they can have no excuse, so I shall be for such behaviour
hereafter, and I expect that both your old, and Young Men will
treasure up and preserve in remembrance all that hath been said
and transacted at this Meeting, and that they will adhere strongly
to all the Engagements into which they have now entered ———
I am hopefull you persevere in your promises, that you will
persist daily in the performance of them, I purpose tomorrow to confirm
what I have said by delivering you a present which I hope you will
consider as an Instance of his Majestys bounty, and generosity to
all those who shall study to deserve his favour ——— Abbett

Then the Mohocks addressed them— Abraham Speaker,
Brethren of the Confederacy ———
On our parts I am now to answer what you have urged concerning our
long silence, and want of attendance at your several Meetings— It

It is very true we have not been present at them as formerly, never have been invited, or called upon by you for that purpose, notwithstanding you are the head of the Confederacy; Whenever our presence is required, we shall meet you, and therefore we shall not fail to attend your Meeting at Chenussio, or any other which may be Calculated for the publick Good and the promoting of peace which we hope to be your present intention. And with regard to what you say concerning our demanding Lands from the Hurons, I am to tell you, that, understanding the Cause of our Brother Warraghiagey's Journey to Detroit last year to be for the advancement of us all, and for the promoting of peace, friendship and Alliance between the English and all Indians so that they might become one people, We Accordingly sent Deputys with him to assist and advance towards perfecting so laudable a work, but we do not declare ourselves as to Tracts of Lands, or habitations, being no warlike people, but altho' determined to save our Lives when those of our Enemies have been despised, therefore this is wholly a groundless charge against us, which the Deputys of your Nations who were present at the Detroit Meeting must certainly have heard of made, and therefore cannot but be convinced of the falsehood thereof ——

Tibbetts

Then the Onondaga Speaker in behalf of All, then rose up and returned Sir William's thanks for what he had said, as he did also to the Mohocks — then told them, that they would say something in the Morning in answer to what he had spoke to them as also concerning the delivery of the present ——

All of the Six Nations, save the Senecas of each Nation came to Sir William & desired a private Conference with him, which being granted, the Onondaga Speaker stood up; and after desiring attention might be given to what he was going to say, preceded with acquainting Sir Wm with what had passed between Thomas, alias Tagaderughsera an Oghquago Sachem and the Governor of Boston, as also with what had passed between him and Mr Woodbridge of Rockbridge, by whom he said Woodbridge had sent a Speech to be delivered by Thomas, in the name of a thousand English Families to the Six Nations relative to Lands on the Susquehanna

Foster

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[illegible] Chiefs their Sovereign. Their being Application of any Attempt being made to settle these Lands, and the good Disposition of Peace, now happily established might thereby be prevented, Alledging that should any such Number of People come to settle on their Country, they must all move away, or make Room for them, whereby they must be ruined, it being their best Land, and on that Chief Hunting Country, they therefore asked the Opinion of the Commissary thereof, begging he would let them know how that they being Strangers to any right which they English have to those Lands — After which Sir Wm had acquainted them with the Nature of the purchase made by John Lydius & Company on behalf of a number of People living in Connecticut, and approved them for their foolish manner of dealing in such Cases, as well as Cautioned them against such imprudent steps for the future, he concluded with explaining to them his Majesty's late Instructions concerning Indian Lands, assuring them that the King was determined to protect them in all their just Claims, and hoped they would render themselves worthy of his Royal favor and indulgence —

24th

The Nations remained in Council together until Afternoon, — at 4 PM, they sent to acquaint Sir William, they were prepared to say something in answer to what he had spoke to them —

Present as before

The Chenussio Chief Kanadiohka spoke as follows:

Brother Warraghiagey

I first recommend it to you to repent of what we have done, and I am now to assure you that the Evil Spirit hath certainly had power over us & the French have persuaded us many things of which we now heartily endeavour to repent, and are sorry for, and we beg you will consider that our Repentance is sincere, and from our hearts we shall carefully and truly mean to act as we ought — Brother you see all the Nations here present may witness thereof, and that we have long ago thought in a bottomless pit, and cover them with a large stone, so that they may never more arise to bother Brother you, &c —

Chief Oneidoes

Brother

April

after which they propose their disapprobation of any attempt being made to settle those Lands [illegible] the good Work of peace now happily established might thereby be [illegible], alledging that should any such Number of people come to settle on that Country, they must all move away to make room for them, whereby they must be ruined, it being their best Land near to their Chief hunting Country, they therefore asked the Opinion of the Commissary thereof, begging he would let them know how they being strangers to any right which the English had to those Lands after the Gov[r] had acquainted them with the Nature of the purchase made by John Lydius & Company on behalf of a number of people living in Connecticut and approved them for their foolish manner of acting in such Cases, as well as Cautioned them against such imprudent steps for the future he concluded with explaining to them his Majesty's late Instructions concerning Indian Lands, assuring them that the King was determined to protect them in all their just Claims and hoped they would render themselves worthy of his Royal favor and indulgence ——

25th

The Nations remained in Council together until afternoon — at 4 Oclk, they sent to acquaint Sir William they were prepared to say something of moment upon which he went to them —

Present as before

The Onondaga Chief Kanadiokta spoke as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey

You recommended it to us to repent of what we had done and I am now to assure you that the Evil Spirit hath certainly had power over us & the French had persuaded us many things of which we now heartily and sincerely repent, and are sorry for, and we beg you will consider that our repentance is sincere, and from our hearts and that we really and truly mean what we say — and we desire all the Nations here present may be witness thereof, and that we have buryed every bad thought in a bottomless pit and cover them with a large stone that they may never more arise to disturb Father you, or us ——

Abel Olhouri

Brother

Brother

Hearing that you have harbour'd some bad thoughts concerning us, We now give you a Belt which shall wash them all away, we likewise sweep away all evil things from about you, and clear the air by expelling all clouds and vapours, so that the Sun may shine brightly on you as formerly —— Abel of Rowi

Brother

You have frequently requested us to deliver up all the English prisoners who were amongst us, we have listned to you attentively, and are now resolved to agree to your desire, And as tho' the Chief Warriors are the most Active & Valiant people, we shall not fail to say that they are all delivered up to you immediately so that not one shall remain all which you may depend upon, and we hope that those people who have been at great expence in Cloathing and maintaining them will not be forgot on their coming down, but that you will consider them by giving them something to make their hearts easy ——

Then Canaghquieson Chief of Oneida spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

I am now directed to speak to you on behalf of all our Confederacy as all matters are so amicably settled between you and the Senecas, & the Covenant Chain renewed so that it may last for ever, it becomes but expressive our great uneasiness at the ill treatment we generally meet with at the several Governments, such as the being debarred the liberty of Hunting, & our people for the most frivolous Causes abused, threatned to be Imprisoned upon, & often run at with Bayonets, this treatment we look upon as not only unjust but very unbrotherlike, besides if we were starving with hunger (which is often our case) they will not give us a Morsel of any thing —— a usage very different from what we had reason to expect, & were promised, and therefore we beg you will take this same into Consideration, and put a stop to the like for the future. Neither can we see that you have any occasion for the path between the German Flatt and Oswego (which we had been told were only to remain for a time) as the French are now entirely conquered ——

Brother Give a very long belt of Wampum ——

I am in the next place to speak to you at the request of the Women of the 6 Nations who on your first summons were desirous to come down and

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kind assist with the goods which you had on hand, but afterwards were informed you did not desire their attendance, however, as it was always the custom for them to be present on such occasions, being of much estimation amongst us what we proceed from them & they provide our Warriors with provisions when they go abroad they were therefore resolved to come down; and hear the good words which you had to say, which hath afforded them great satisfaction, they now therefore hope you will consider their fatigue in coming so far, and that his present Majesty will follow the same good steps of his Royal Grandfather by considering their wants agreable to his example, & affording them Cloathing & Ammunition to cover them, as our Warriors for want of ammunition cannot take care of them as formerly

Abell 10 Rows

Then the Speaker of the Onondagas spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We have carefully attended to your Speech, and return you our sincere thanks for renewing & strengthening the Covenant Chain, and be assured we are ready & prepared to do the same, as it is not our Custom to forget such good works, you shall find that we will preserve them faithfully in our Memories, and take care to keep the Chain bright and lasting on our parts forever — Abell of 10 Rows with 4 strings

Brother —

We return you many thanks for clearing the road of Oswego, and we on our parts promise to keep the same free, open, and clear so that we may both we and our posterity in safety forever, as also that you and the Mohocks may be always enabled to attend our Meeting place at Onondaga without molestation whenever your presences may be required — Abell 2 Rows

Brother,

Here is a belt which you delivered us at Oswego in 1759 when on your way to the Fort of Niagara, whereby you informed us that if you conquered the French as you expected, we then should be much happier than before, and be enabled to supply our necessities cheaper than formerly, we therefore hope you will not forget your promise, as the Orthodoxy of Trade is of the greatest consequence to us we renew & give you this belt to remind you thereof — Abell 6

Brother —

We now deliver you a Belt of the Covenant Chain which was formerly given us at Albany by one of the Governors, and as our Chiefs who were present at that time are mostly dead, those who are at present alive, and who manage our affairs would be very desirous (as you know all these matters) that you would remind them of the particulars of what was said then on, we having no Records, great part there of has been forgot which we are desirous to know, and observe —

Brother — Gave a large Covenant Chain Belt

I am Directed to speak to you on the behalf of the Warriors, Women of the Senecas who beg you will consider their wants, & indulge them as formerly with a Smith to mend their Axes, & other working implements, as also to permit a Trader to carry Indian goods into their Country, (but no Rum) as it is so far for them to go to Oswego, or Niagara for their necessaries —

Gave two strings

26th

P.M. Sir William assembled all the Indians

Preamble as before —

being all seated he addressed them as follows

Brethren of the Six Nations

I am very glad to find you are at length become sensible of your error, which you have now publickly acknowledged in the presence of all the Nations, calling them to witness your sincere promises of amendment and reformation which I hope you are unanimously determined on, & that you will consider your Interest & welfare depends upon the sincerity of your present professions, from which if you should be unprovidently led to deviate, it must render you odious to the Generality of the Indians, as well as bring upon you the just indignation of your Brethren the English, which I hope you will study to avoid —

I thank you for removing any bad thoughts which I had entertained by cleansing me with Water, sweeping away all Evils from about me, and clearing the air, all which I now perform on our parts for you & hope it may be the Last time there shall be occasion for the same, as I expect you will for the future pay attention to nothing but what may tend to our Mutual welfare and advantage —

Brethren

Brother — (92)

We now deliver you a belt of the Covenant Chain which was formerly given us at Albany by one of the Governors, and as our Chiefs who were present at that time are mostly dead, those who are at present alive, and who manage our affairs would be very desirous (as you know all these matters) that you should remind them of the particulars of what was said then on, as having no Records, great part there of has been forgot which we are desirous to know, and observe —

Brother — Give a large Covenant Chain belt,

I am Directed to speak to you on the behalf of the Warriors, Women, of the Seneccas who beg you will consider their wants, & indulge them a Forge only with a Smith to mend their Axes, & other working implements, as also to permit a Trader to carry Indian goods into their Country, (but no Rum) as it is so far for them to go to Oswego, or Niagara for their necessaries —

Gave two strings

26th

Present as before —

Sir William assembled all the Indians being all seated he addressed them as follows

Brethren of the Chenussios

I am very glad to find you are at length become sensible of your error, which you have now publickly acknowledged in the presence of all the Nations, calling them to witness your sincere promises of amendment and reformation, which I hope you are unanimously determined on, & that you will consider your Interest & welfare depends upon the sincerity of your present profession, from which if you should be unprovidently led to deviate, it must render you odious to the Generality of the Indians, as well as bring upon you the just indignation of your Brethren the English, which I hope you will study to avoid —

I thank you for removing any bad thoughts which I had entertained by Cleansing me with Water, sweeping away all Evils from about me, and clearing the air, all which by I now perform on our part, for you & hope it may be the last time there shall be occasion for the same, as I expect you will for the future pay attention to nothing but what may tend to our Mutual welfare & advantage —

Brethren

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Brethren

I am glad to find you are determined to deliver up all the English Prisoners yet amongst you, and will procure the discharge of those in the Mauvais possession, as it will be a proof of your desire to preserve peace, and fulfill your engagements with us — but, at the same time I cannot but be surprized you should expect a gratuity for having joined with the Enemy, made our people prisoners and detained them so long in your Custody. This is a request I can by no means agree to, especially, after the many murders some of your people have committed without having made us any satisfaction for the same — I expect therefore, if you hope for a continuance of our friendship, you will without fail deliver up all the English Prisoners who are in any of your Castles —

Brethren of the six Nations

I still have repeatedly spoke to you concerning the Attempts which your people were to the South, and I must again tell you of the behaviour of your people when Drunk, to which I am apprehensive much damage may be done, a great Measure attributed, the post between the German Flatts and Osuego would not have been attacked if there had not been occasion for them, neither is it our Custom to abandon places of that kind even on appearances, as these people are at all times prepared against the worst which may happen — and, these Posts are a place of shelter, Security to the Traders and their goods, and serve as Checks, to prevent their depredations, you as well, as keeping open the Communications into your Country — I have already acquainted you with his Majesty's & the Generals resolutions to protect and do you all manner of Justice, and shall lay your present complaints before the Generals, who you may be assured will not permit you to be ill treated so long as you behave yourselves well — with regard to your not having your wants supplied at the Garrisons, it cannot be the fault of those who command there, they having no more provisions than are necessary for the subsistance of his Majesty's Troops, as they naturally concluded you must now be enabled to help yourselves, and as Sir Jeffery Amherst has prohibited them from being carried up, as told to you, I am

I am convinced it will not only prove a means of putting a stop to your irregularities, but also enable you more to assist yourselves, and to follow your hunting, and Trade as formerly for your, and your families subsistence, which I earnestly recommend to you as absolutely necessary towards preserving our Union, and making yourselves happy —

Brethren Abell

When I called you to this Meeting, I really could not discover any Necessity there was for the presence of Women and Children, Therefore I called none but those who were qualified for, & authorised to proceed on our business, And altho' I am obliged to your Women for their care & desire to promote a good work, and know it is their custome to come down on such occasions, I could heartily wish that no more persons would attend any Meeting than were necessary for the discharge of the Business on which they were summoned; I have notwithstanding provided some Clothing for the Women, with some Ammunition, and other Articles for the Warriors, to enable them to subsist their families as formerly, and hope it will be applyed to a proper use — Abell

Brethren

I return you thanks for the hearty promises which you have made of strengthening, & holding fast by the Covenant Chain for ever, and I heartily wish you may always have wisdom enough to consider it as necessary to your peace, and welfare, I likewise thank you for your promised assurances of keeping the Road of peace open and free so that we may pass and repass to and from each other without molestation, and I hope you will always continue to keep the same in good order —

Brethren

I am surprised you imagine there is any occasion to remind me on the Articles of trade, which is regulated on the most advantageous terms for you last Year, with which you must all be acquainted, but you must Consider that altho' the war is at an end in these parts, it still continues between the French and us, so as to occasion a dearness of Goods for the Indian trade, Notwithstanding which I believe you can have little causes of Complaint, as I am convinced you must be sensible of the good effects of these Regulations, apparently calculated for your advantage —

Abell

Brethren

Brethren

As the Volumes of Indian Records containing the proceedings when the belt of the Covenant Chain was formerly given you, is among their Papers, I cannot at present repeat each particular to you but as I am then present, I can inform you that the purport thereof was a Renewal of the Antient Covenant Chain of Friendship formerly established between your Ancestors & Yours, that we should be united in Friendship and Alliance, & form one Body together, which alliance I hope neither Time, nor the deaths of your Chiefs shall ever occasion you to forget —

Brethren

The Senecas having now made me many fair promises of Amendment, and of preserving peace & Cultivating friendship with us which I am hopeful are their intention strictly to adhere to encouraged me to comply with their request of a Smith to reside in their Country as formerly, and shall procure one for that purpose; But as the Regulations which I made last Year for the Indian Trade, under the Inspection of the Officers at the several posts at which the Trade is carried on, to prevent Abuses and Injustice committed by any, I can by no means allow you any Trade in your Country otherwise than may be liable to be imposed upon without them, which cannot be the case at any of his Majestys Garrisons also any just Complaint you cannot fail of obtaining satisfactory

Brethren

The present being necessary, I desire you will make an equal & fair Distribution amongst you of this Proof of his Majestys Royal Bounty —

Then delivered them the present, which they afterwards divided amongst one another —

25th

The Indians made several small demands, and applications to have their Guns, Tools &c. mended, with which Sir William complyed —

He likewise delivered out some private Presents to a few of the Chief Sachems, and principal people of each Nation —

26th

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Brethren

As the Claims of Indian Records containing the proceedings when the Belt of the Covenant Chain was formerly given, & many other Heads, I cannot at present repeat each particular to you but as I am thereof assured, I can inform you that the purport thereof was a Renewal of the Antient Covenant Chain of Friendship formerly established between your Ancestors & ours, that we should be united in Friendship and Alliance, & form one Body together, which Alliance I hope neither Time, nor the deaths of your Chiefs shall ever cause you to forget —

Brethren

The Senecas having now made many fair promises of Amendment and of preserving peace & Cultivating Friendship with us which I am hopefull are their intention strictly to adhere to, encourage me to comply with their request of a Smith to reside at their Country as formerly, and shall procure one for that purpose; But as the Regulations which I made last Year for the Indian Trade, and the Inspection of the Officers at the several Posts which for that purpose were appointed to prevent Abuses & Injustice creeping up, I can by no means allow you any Trade in your Country at present, as it may be liable to being imposed upon without such Checks which cannot be had but at any of his Majesty's Garrisons where any just Complaints you can not fail of obtaining Satisfaction

Brethren

As present I have no more to say, I desire you will make an equal & fair Distribution amongst you of this Present of his Majesty's Royal Bounty —

The Indians then present, which they afterwards made amongst one another —

27th

The Indians made several small demands, & applications to have their Guns Tools &c. mended, with which Sir William complyed —

The Interpreter delivered the Present to the Chief Warriors, and principal People of each Nation —

28th

The Indians desiring to speak a few words to Sir William assembled accordingly, on his coming to them, a Sachem of Cayuga spoke to him as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey

All business being now finished to our satisfaction in that we are determined to observe, and perform all our promises, I have one favour to beg of you on behalf of our Nations, and the Federighrónos which is, that you will be so good as to indulge us with a Smith to reside amongst us to repair our Tools, together with some implements of which we have none remaining as the Senecas have ——

Belt, 8 Rows

To which Sir William answered them

Brethren of Cayuga ——

When I agreed to send a Smith to the Senecas Country I looked upon it he would have been sufficient for all that Neighbourhood, but as you seem desirous to have one amongst you, I shall take the same into Consideration, and as a proof of my willingness to serve those who behave themselves well, send a Smith to you with some Iron, who can then make you tools, as it would be impossible to procure you any at present ——

returned their belt

Shortly after, the Chiefs of each Nation assembled, when Little Abraham, Chief Sachem of the Mohocks spoke as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey —

We beg now publickly to repeat to you, what we had before said — concerning our Lands on the Susquehanna River, which Col. Lydius & Albany was employed by the New England People to procure for them, and which he pretends he has bought, altho' the same was never fairly sold, he having made some of our people drunk, and then persuaded them to sign a Deed for it, and prevailed upon others who had no right to dispose thereof, to follow their Example — As to the Lands below those we speak of, & which the Pensilvanians purchased, we do not Claim them, but we hope, and expect you will protect the same, and not suffer us to be deprived of that tract which Lydius pretends he has bought, as we hear the People of New England are

April) are preparing to settle thereon; which they know no right to do, neither can we by any means approve thereof.

I am, &c.

(Wm Johnson

(I William answered them

Sir William Johnson

I have heard much concerning the Lands you speak of, and have always opposed the Settling thereon —

You may be assured I shall omit nothing in my power to secure to you the possession of the Land you speak of and all other your just Claims concerning which you need be under no apprehension after the publication of his Majestys Royal Instructions on that head, with which I have already acquainted you —

Thursday and the following the Indians spent in Decamping and returned home, except some who had Skins to dispose of and who stay'd in the Neighbourhood 3, or 4 Days for that purpose —

May 2d Sir William Johnson received the following Letters from Major Gladwin Commanding at Fort Wm Augustus —

Indians accepted the Gauntlet by telling that they believed he was in some parties to the southward of the Spaniards & their Allies & that he appeared there & encouraged them to go from with Speed upon the Enemy. Letter

V. page 172. for the first Letter as given this place, which actually was put into Execution the year following. Johnson

Major Gladwins Letter to Sir Wm Johnson Dated Fort William Augustus April 5th 1762 —

Sir / Since you are gone to General Amherst I hope to be favoured with your Commands & Intelligence from below, as I am now up the Indians very much to do mischief. I could wish my Intelligence met with a more favourable reception in that Quarter, but I find instead of shutting it the door the Indians are, threatned to be drove off the face of the Earth; this tells is nothing new to you, therefore I need say no more about it, but sincerely wish your Intelligence may contain such news, which may be a means of bringing these Traitors to Justice, I beg you will present my Compliments to Mr Johnson, and believe me to be Dear Sir

Your

P. S. The other Day I received my Commission as Major to the 80th Regt. Dated in Dec. 1760 /

Major-

1761 May

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honble the Earl of Egremont to Maj. Genl Jeffy Amherst bearing date Whitehall 12th Decr 1761 Wch him sent to Sr Wm Johnson

"I am desired to observe to you how much His Majestys Interest may be promoted by treating the Indians upon the same principles of Humanity, and proper Oeconomy; Your knowledge of the Genius & Turn of that people, will suggest to you the most particular Rules for your Conduct in this respect, which are left to your own Discretion.

I can't however help mentioning to you one circumstance, as it has struck me generally, & seems and I recollect that I hear there must be too much foundation for it, viz. that the Indians are disgusted, & their minds alienated from his Majestys Government, by the shameful manner in which Peace is frequently transacted between them and our Traders, the latter making no scruple to over reach & defraud the unguarded ignorant People in their dealings with them, whilst the French by a different conduct, and courting & cultivating their confidence, & unsuperstitious Temper, gain their affections, & unnaturally excite their indignation, and calls for what redress may be in your power."

Extract from the same

Jeffy Amherst in his Letter to Sr William highly approves of his proposals of employing Indians agt the Spaniards, & are in their interest.

(Sir)

Sir William received a Letter from Mr Peters acquainting him that he had forwarded his Letter to Tiedyuscung, & therein himself attend at Easton.

Also a Letter from Govr Hamilton of the 12th Inst approving of Sir Williams intentions to meet the Indians at Easton & acquainting him that he had appointed Commissioners on behalf of the Proprietors to be present at the Meeting.

Tiedyuscungs Answer to Sir Williams Johnsons Letter of the 28th April, - taken down by David Zeisberger at Wyoming May 14th 1762.

Brother Sir William Johnson

I received your Letter yesterday I am very glad that you have appointed a place for us to meet at, and I suppose that the Governor of Philadelphia hath nothing to say against it, For we have appointed Easton as former time to be a place of Council. I and the rest of my People shall be ready to meet you at Easton the 15th of June, such as are concerned in the Land affair are my Own people. I also expect to meet the Governour & all the Gentlemen from Philadelphia who are concerned in the affair, I shall bring no other Indians along with me but such as are necessary to be present because the other Nations will not be obedient to me but gets drunk & does a great deal of Mischief for which I cannot be answerable but I can answer for my own people.

I bring

Tiedyuscung Chief of the Delawares

at Wyoming

May 3d. The Oghquagas Chief named Wilhelmus, (when Adam Chief Sachem of Oghquago made the following Speech

Brother Jerish Harrisyhiyagey

Our necessity obliges us from the Circumstances of your calling them to a General Meeting to be held at your House, to, the Representatives now present of the different Nations living along the Susquehanna River and the branches to offer our hearts to you, but we are not to say, but we are willing to find we are not to late —

Then performed the Ceremony of Condolance and Gave such excuses after which Thomas King also up Spoke to Sir Wm. as follows

Brother

We are come to late to present ourselves, we beg you will be acquainted us with what passed at the Meeting, and with your intentions —

After this Adam stepped up with a belt & string of Wampum in his hand, and after acquainting Sir Wm. of the death of one of the Sachems whom he had formerly made, presented another in the name of the whole, at which time of the Ceremony, saying their Nation had a great opinion of his Virtues and would be glad, Sir William would be creat him a Sachem — Gave a long string

Thomas King then produced a Speech of Governor Bernards of Boston to Sir Wm. at Johns Hall to which also was a belt, and to the Strings Given by him at the same time to be delivered together with his Speech by Thomas King who came lately from Boston to the Six Nations, which they desired Sir William to read, and Explain to them, that done, Thomas told Sir William that he would go and deliver said Speech and Wampum at Onondaga, and bring the Six Nations to return an Answer thereto —

Sir William bid them welcome, and performed the ceremony of Condolance in usual, after which he told them, that he would have been glad to have had them present at the Meeting that they might have heard what had passed there, which however from the knowledge he had of them and their good disposition would have given them great satisfaction, that notwithstanding the whole be there of

war

[illegible] concealed Treaties, he would for their information repeat all that was material —

Then repeated to them the Transactions of the Meeting — with the Cause thereof — They expressed the greatest Satisfaction, in hearing that the Sinecas had explained their secret sorrow concerning their late Behaviour and had made so many promises of behaving better for the future. Then assured Sir William that the late conduct of that Nation had given them so much Uneasiness for some time past that their minds could not be at rest, being so sensible of the ill consequences which must attend a Breach with their Brethren; they had sent several Belts of Wampum (advising and conjuring them to desist from so unnatural and rash an attempt, as well as to deliver up all the Prisoners amongst them, and live in Friendship with the English —

Then Adam of Oghquago spoke to Sir Wm as follows

Brother

We beg to recommend to your consideration the unlawfull Claims of the Connecticut People, to a large tract of our best Land along the Susquehanna River, known by the Name of Shakandoant — concerning which the Six Nations have spoke to you, it behoves us to look into the same, and prevent the English from settling thereon which must prove our Ruine, having no more Back Land, either for planting, or hunting, we therefore intreat you to look into the affair and not suffer us to be dispossessed of our Lands, which might tend to overset the good Work of Peace and Friendship so happily settled at the late Meeting —

Sir William assured the Indians thereupon that he would represent their Grievances in a prosperous manner, and use all his Interest to have Justice done them, or any Nation who were really injured — Then acquainted them with his approbation of Tom Hickatoe & Clothing him by the hand told him that he now made him a Sachem, advised him to behave himself well in that Station, & to make it his study to cultivate the Friendship of the English, & promote the welfare of his people

Then gave them some powder, Shot & Lead with some paint & trinkets for them to Comply, in order to have their Arms, & working Implements mended & some Money as private presents to the Sachems, after which he dismissed

Susquehanna with William Johnson at his home, concerning Susquehanna land being claimed by Connecticut people. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON PAPERS, 10: 442-449.

Wife, that I have lately lost my Daughter Willett, & Caty continues dangerously ill of a Hectic, I hope you will excuse my not answering yours of the 17th[1] of last month sooner & in the manner I would take pleasure to do.

I directed Mr. Banyar to inform you of what is done in Council in respect to Clock which is all in our power to do & I hope it will give satisfaction to the Indians. I believe he is now humbled so far as not to take upon him to brag.

The Gentlemen of the Council who act as Justices of the Peace take the oath of a justice of Peace for the Province as well as that of Councillor.

I have the Misfortune likewise at this time to have an unusual load of public business all which I hope will excuse my referring you to Mr Banyar for farther particulars. I am with great esteem & regard, Sir.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[2]

[*May 3-6, 1762*]

Forty four Indians from the Susquehanna, & Otsiningo, who had set out in order to attend the General Meeting of the six Nations, arrived at Sr. Wm. Johnson's.

May 3d.

The Oghquago's Waited on Sir William when *Adam* Chief Sachem of Oghquago made, the following speech

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

On our receiving notice from the Six Nations of your calling them to a General Meeting to be held at your House, We, the Representatives now present of the different Nations living along the Susquehanna River, and its branches, set off in order to hear what you had to say but we are sorry to find we came too late —

Then performed the Ceremony of Condolance usual on such

[1] *Johnson Papers*, 3:684.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

occasions after which *Thomas King* stood up, & spoke to Sir Wm. as follows

Brother

As we came too late to be present ourselves, we beg you will acquaint us with what passed at the Meeting, and with your intentions —

After this, Adam, stood up with a long String of Wampum in his hand, and after acquainting Sir William of the death of one of the Sachems, whom he had formerly made, presented another Indian named *Towanutta* al[s]. William of the Tuscaroras, saying, their Nation had a great opinion of his Abilities, and would be glad, Sir William would create him a Sachem —

Gave a long String

Thomas King them produced a Speech of Governor Bernards of Boston in Writing with his Seal at Arms affixed thereto, also, one white belt, and two Strings Given by him at the same time to be delivered with his Speech, (by Thomas King, who came lately from Boston) to the Six Nations, which they desired Sir William to read, and Explain to them, that done, Thomas told Sir Will[m]. that he would go and deliver said Speech and Wampum at Onondaga, and leave it to the six Nations to return an Answer thereto —

Sir William bade them wellcome, and performed the ceremony of Condolance in return, after which he told them, that he would have been glad to have had them present at the Meeting, that they might have heard what had passed thereat, which he was certain (from the knowledge he had of them and their good disposition) would have given them great satisfaction, & that notwithstanding the whole thereof was somewhat tedious, he would for their information repeat all that was material —

Then repeated to them the Transactions at the Meeting — with the Cause thereof — They expressed the greatest Satisfaction on finding that the Senecas had explained themselves so well

Susquehanna with William Johnson at his home, concerning Susquehanna land being claimed by Connecticut people. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON PAPERS, 10: 442-449.

concerning their late behavior, and had made so many promises of behaving better for the future. Then assured Sir William that the late conduct of that Nation had given them so much Uneasiness for some time past that their minds could not be at rest, being so sensible of the ill consequences which must attend a Breach with their Brethren, they had sent several belts of Wampum advising and conjuring them to desert from so unatural and rash an attempt, as well as to deliver up all the prisoners amongst them, and live in friendship with the English —

Then Adam of Oghquago spoke to Sir W^m.as follows

Brother

We beg to recommend to your consideration the unlawfull Claims of the Connecticut People to a large tract of our best Land along the Susquehanna River, known by the Name of *Skahandoane*, concerning which the Six Nations have spoke to you, it behoves us to look into the same, and prevent the English from Settling thereon which must prove our Ruin, having no more Such Land, either for planting, or hunting, we therefore entreat you to look into the affair and not suffer us to be dispossessed of our Lands, which might tend to overset the good Work of peace and Friendship so happily settled at the last Meeting —

Sir William assured the Indians thereupon that he would represent their Grievance in a proper manner, and use all his Interest to have Justice done them, or any Indians who were really injured — Then acquainted them with his approbation of *Towanutta* & taking him by the hand told him that he now made him a Sachem, advised him to behave himself well in that Station, & to make it his Study to cultivate the Friendship of the English, & promote the welfare of his people

Then gave them some powder, & shot &ca with some provisions to carry them home, & orders to have their Arms, & working implements mended & also some Money as private presents to the Sachems, after which he dismissed them —

May 6th.

Sir William prepared the following Answer to the Speech delivered by the Caghnawaga's &ca to M^r. Croghan at Albany in June 1761, which Answer he gave Capt. Claus to deliver them at Montreal for Which place he was to proceed within a few days.

Brethren of Caghnawaga, Ganaghsadaga, & all others our Friends in Canada

I was last year prevented from Meeting you at Albany, by reason of my being then preparing to set out for the D'etroit, but M^r. Croghan who then spoke with you, having transmitted your Speech to me, I now take the opportunity of Capt. Claus, My Deputys return to Canada to Answer the same, having sometime ago acquainted you with the Good Success of My Negotiations, and the friendly State in which I left the Indians about the D'etroit last year —

Brethren

As I understand by Capt Claus that you have (since my leaving Canada) lost a great many of your people by sickness, for which I am sorry, I now take this opportunity by him of condoling your loss, & wiping away the Tears from your Eyes so that you may look up to the Divine being & crave his blessing, and a Continuance of health to those who have Survived, as well as to enable you to look chearfully at your Brethren, the English, and observe what they have done and still continue to do for you

3 Very long Strings

Brethren

At the Meeting which I held with you in Canada after the reduction of that Country to his Britannick Majestys Arms, I spoke to you with Sincerity, and meant what I said, and you may rest assured that Whatever promises the English make, or engagements they enter into with you, *or any other Nation* they will punctually observe, as long as you continue to behave well

Susquehanna with William Johnson at his home, concerning Susquehanna land being claimed by Connecticut people. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON PAPERS, 10: 442-449.

and friendly towards them and this I recommend to you to do, as the most certain means of making you an happy people —

A belt of 9 Rows, & 4 Ovals thereon

Brethren

I thank you for your gathering together and burying the bones of such of our people, as we have lost during the War, and as you have been imprudently led to act as an unnatural part against the English by the instigation of the French, whereby you have also lost several of your people, I now gather up all their bones, bury them, and level the graves wherein they are deposited, so as never more to be seen —

A belt of 10 Rows

Brethren

As you are now become one people with us, I chearfully Join in Strengthening and brightening the Covenant Chain of Peace and friendship, and you may depend upon it that no thing on Earth can break it, so long as you all strictly abide thereby, and as you have not the advantage of Records like us, I recommend it to you, often to repeat the purport thereof & of all our mutual Engagements, to your young people so as they may never be forgotten

A Covt. Chain belt of 8 Rows

Brethren

I am Glad to find your Warriors are so sensible of their own, and the Interest of your people, that they joyn you in Strengthening and maintaining the peace and friendship lately settled between us, and be assured our Warriors are equally well inclined to do the same —

A Belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

It is also very agreable to me to hear that your warriors are determined to behave in such a manner as to leave no room for any doubt of the sincerity of their professions, I recommend it to you and them to persevere in these good resolutions which cannot fail of rendering the present peace lasting —

A belt 9 Rows —

Brethren

The General was so sensible of the bad effects of spirituous liquors being brought to sell amongst the Indian Nations, that (in order to put a stop to its pernicious consequences) he has entirely prohibited any from being sent, or brought amongst you, and I am hopefull that by this means, there will be no further disputes, or Quarrells between you, and any of his Majestys subjects —

A belt of 8 Rows

Brethren

From what the Warriors said in your speech, I cannot in the least imagine that any thing evil can remain in their hearts which requires purging, if there should, I am at a loss to understand what was meant by the friendly declarations they made. By this belt of Wampum cleanse and purge your bodys and theirs of all ill humours which might have been lodged there, and wash you with that pure Water which your Ancestors made use of on all such occasions —

A belt of 8 Rows

Brethren

It is certain you have been in darkness for some time, of which I am glad you are now become sensible, and with this belt I dispel that dark Cloud which hung over you, that you, and yours may enjoy the pleasant and enlivening sunshine —

A belt of 10 Rows

Brethren

I am sorry to hear of your meeting with so many stumps in the Road hither; you must consider it is newly repaired, & cannot be so smooth, and even as when a little more used, I will assist you in making it level, smooth, & wide, so that you, and we may travel it with safety, and pleasure by night or day to all, or any of our Towns —

A belt of 9 Rows with a black Road thro' the Middle —

Susquehanna with William Johnson at his home, concerning Susquehanna land being claimed by Connecticut people. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON PAPERS, 10: 442-449.

Brethren

Agreable to my desire some time ago I find you have admonished your Cousins the *Abenaquis* to act a proper part, for which I thank you, and now tell you that they have settled that unhappy affair with the Stockbridge Indians to their satisfaction, & have in every thing else behaved very prudently, with all which I have acquainted the six Nations, and I hope you will take care to see that they act up to the promises they have made —

A belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

You have acted well and wisely in delivering up all our people who were Prisoners amongst you, as you know there could not be that strict friendship kept up which it is natural for Brothers, or Friends to bear each other, whilst the people of either side were detained prisoners, & I sho^{d}. be as ready to procure you any of your flesh & blood if I should hear of them

A belt

Brethren

I am much concerned at your having any cause of Complaint ag^{t}. Your Brethren who were posted at the *Cedars*, — I am certain that no ill treatment would be offered to any of your people with the approbation of any Officer, and, as you know that Soldiers are sometimes inconsiderate, especially when in liquor, & that your Young Men are so likewise there must be an allowance made; This I can assure you, that neither the General, nor any Officer will suffer you to be ill treated, knowingly and undeservedly, wherefore you must not look upon it as a thing intended, or blame a whole Nation for the behavior of a few individuals, who, if found out would be punished according to their deserts —

A belt

Brethren

I know it has been Customary for the French to give you many things for the support of your familys, but when you consider their motives for so doing, and the difference of the French's

scituation from that of ours, You will certainly think yourselves no way intitled to any thing from us, as yet, and can only hope for a friendly behaviour from us. I must therefore recommend it to you (as I have done to all Nations of Indians) to follow your hunting, planting and Trade, and not to depend upon others for what you may want, and can easily procure by your Industry, as you have now nothing to employ you otherwise —

A belt

Brethren

I have lately had a General Meeting of the Six Nations &ca at my House where every thing relative to peace, friendship, Trade &ca has been fully settled, and the Senecas whose heads were last Year somewhat turned as you have doubtless heard, have now made an honest Confession thereof, and in the presence of the rest of the Nations promised never to be guilty of the like again, of all which together with many other Transactions at the Meeting I have directed Capt Claus to acquaint you, and I expect to hear from you the result of the *Cadaraghqui* Meeting, & by whom it was called, as such Meetings without my knowledge don't carry a good appearance, And I expect that you, who are a sensible people who live regularly, and are instructed in, and profess the Christian Religion will not foolishly fall into, or suffer yourselves to be led away with any wild, or destructive schemes; Should any such be proposed to you, stop your Ears against them, & pay them no regard, but follow your Hunting, Planting, and Trade, which will be much more Essential to your happiness and true Interest than the Embracing of such measures, as must draw upon you, our wrath & your inevitable Ruin —

A belt

Sir William received a Letter from M^{r}. Peters acquainted him that he had forwarded his Letter to Teedyuscung, & *should himself attend at Easton.*

Also a Letter from Govr. Hamilton of the 12th. May approving of Sir Williams intentions to meet the Indians at Easton, & acquainting him that he had appointed Commissioners on behalf of the Proprietors to be present at the Meeting —

1762 (234)

May 6th Sir William prepared the following answer to the Speech delivered by the Cayhnawagas &c to Mr Croghan at Albany on their first arrival there he gave Capt Claus to deliver them at Montreal (a much shorter way) he was to proceed within a few days

Brethren of Cayhnawaga, Oyaughsadaga, Vale others our friends in Canada

I was last year prevented from Meeting you at Albany by reasons my being then preparing to set out for the Detroit, but Mr Croghan who then spoke with you, having communicated your Speech to me, I now take the opportunity of Capt Claus Way to Detroit to return to you my answer to the same, having sometime ago acquainted you with the good success of My Negotiations and the friendly State in which I left the Indians about the Detroit last year

Brethren

I do understand by Capt Claus that you have since my leaving Canada lost a great many of your people by sickness for which I am sorry, I now take this opportunity to wish you a continuance of your Health and Increase, and a Continuance of Health to those who have survived sickness as to enable you to cultivate cheerfully all your Brethren the English, and always to hold fast the Chain of Friendship which they have given you, and to continue to observe

Brethren

All the Nations which I have with you mentioned at the Reduction of that Country to his Britannick Majestys Arms, I hope to you will truly sincerely, and meant what I said, and you may rest assured that whatever promises the English make, in engagements they enter into with you, or any other Nations they will punctually observe, as long as you continue to behave well, and friendly towards them and this I recommend to you to do, as the most certain means of making you an happy people — Wabbosick Rows, Wampoles Wawam

Brethren

I thank you for your gathering together and burying the bones of such of our people as we have lost during the War, and as you have been imprudently led to take an unnatural part against the English by the

the instigation of the French whereby you have also lost several of your people, I now gather up all their bones, bury them, and level the grave wherein they are deposited, so as never more to be seen—

Brethren A Belt of 10 Rows

As you are now become one people with us, I chearfully join in strengthening and brightening the Covenant Chain of Peace and friendship, and you may depend upon it that nothing on Earth can break it, so long as you with thirdly abide thereby, and as you have seen the advantages of Peace above Warr, I recommend it to you, often to spread the purport thereof & all our mutual Engagements to your young people so as they may never be forgotten— A short Chain Belt of 8 Rows

Brethren

I am glad to find by your Warriors are so sensible of their own, and the interest of your people that they join you in strengthening and maintaining the peace and friendship lately settled between us, and be assured our Warriors are equally well inclined to do the same—

Brethren A Belt of 7 Rows

It is also very agreable to me to hear that your warriors are determined to be have in such a manner as to leave no room for any doubt of the sincerity of their professions. I recommend it to you and them to persevere in those good resolutions which cannot fail of rendering the present peace lasting— A belt 9 Rows

Brethren

The General was so sensible of the bad effects of Spirituous liquors being brought to sell amongst the Indian Nations, that (in order to put a stop to its pernicious consequences) he has entirely prohibited any from being sent, or brought amongst you, and I am hopefull that by this means, there will be no further disputes, or Quarrells between you, and any of his Majesties Subjects— A belt of 8 Rows

Brethren

From what the Warriors said in your speech, I cannot in the least imagine, that any thing evil can remain in their hearts which requires purging, if there should, I am at a loss to understand what is meant by the friendly declarations they made, By this belt of Wampum I declare and purge your bodys and theirs of all ill humours which might have been

Every Indian there, and to charge with that you take which you
Ancestors made use of on all such occasions—

Brethren Ubbelloh Row

It is certain you have been in darkness for sometime, which I
am glad you are now recovered, and with this Belt I dispel
that dark Cloud which hung over you that you, and your
Posterity may enjoy the pleasant and enlivening sunshine—

Brethren Ubbelloh Row

I am sorry to hear of your meeting with so many stumps in the
Road hither; you must consider it is newly replaced, & cannot be so
smooth, and even as when a little more used, I will clear you a
Path big & broad, smooth & wide; so that you, and we may travel
it with safety, and pleasure by night or day to all & any of our
Towns—

Ubbelloh Row with a black
Head the Middle—

Brethren

Agreable to my own sentiments I find you have admonished
your Cousins the Cherokees to act a proper part, for which I
thank you, and can now tell you that they have settled that
unhappy affair with the Shawanese Indians to their satisfaction,
& have in every thing else behaved very prudently, with all which
I have acquainted the six Nations, and I hope you will take care
to see that they act up to the promises they have made—

Brethren Ubbelloh Row

I am glad to be informed by you of the manly & resolute
behaviour of your people, in delivering up all our people,
who were prisoners amongst you, for you know there could not be
that friendship kept up which is natural for Brothers & friends
to bear each other, whilst the people of either side were detained
prisoners & should be ready to revenge upon any of your flesh & blood,
if I should hear of them—

Ubbelloh

Brethren

I am much concerned at your having any cause of Complaint agt
your Brethren who were posted at the Cedars, I am certain that no
ill treatment would be offered to any of your people with the
approbation of any Officer, and as you know that Soldiers are
sometimes inconsiderate, especially when in liquor, & that your
young Men are so likewise, there must be an allowance made;

This

Lastly I can assure you that neither the General, nor any Officer will suffer you to be ill treated, but strongly and undeservedly, wherefore you must not look upon it as any thing intended or blame a whole Nation for the behavior of a few individuals, who, if found out would be punished according to their desert —

Abbott

Brethren

I know it has been customary for the French to give you many things for the support of your families but when you consider their motives for doing, and the difference of the French situation from that of ours, you will certainly think yourselves no way intitled to any thing from us, as yet, and can only hope for a friendly behavior from us. I must therefore recommend it to you, as I have done to all Nations of Indians to follow your hunting, planting and Trade, and not to depend upon them for what you may want, and can easily procure by your Industry, as you have now nothing to employ you otherwise —

Brethren

Abbott

I have lately had a General Meeting of the Red Nations in my House where every thing relative to peace, friendship, Trade &c has been fully settled, and the Seneca whose heads were last Year turned bad as you have found their heads, have now made an honest Confession thereof and in the presence of the rest of the Nations promises never to be guilty of the like again, of all which together with many other Transactions at the Meeting I have directed Capt Lamb to acquaint you, and I expect to hear from you the result of the Cadaraghque Meeting, by whom it was called, as such Meetings without my knowledge don't carry a good appearance, and I expect that you, who are a sensible people, who live regularly, and are instructed in, and profess the Christian Religion, will not foolishly fall into, or suffer yourselves to be led away with any wild, or destructive schemes, Should any such be proposed to you, stop your ears against them, pay them no regard, but follow your Hunting, Planting, and Trade, which will be much more Essential to your happiness and true Interest, than the Embracing of such measures, as must draw upon you, our wrath & your inevitable Ruin —

Abbott

Teedyuscung to Penn. Gov. Hamilton, inviting him to council at Easton, 15 June. PENN.ARCH., SERIES 1, 4: 78.

Teedyuscung's Answer to Sir Wm. Johnson's Letter, 1762.

Of the 21st April, taken down by David Zeisberger, at Wyomink, May 14, 1762.

Brother Sir William Johnson:

I received your Letter yesterday, and am very glad and well satisfied that you have appointed a place for us to meet at, and I suppose that the Governor of Philadelphia hath nothing to say against it, and as we have appointed Easton in former times to be a place of Council, I and the rest of my people shall be ready to meet you at Easton the 15 June, such as are concerned in the Land Affair and my kins people. I also expect to meet the Governor, and all the Gentlemen from Philadelphia who are concerned in the affair. I shall bring no other Indians along with me but such as are necessary to be present, because the other Nations will not be obedient to me, but gets drunk and do a great deal of mischief, for which I cannot be answerable, but I can answer for my own people.

A String.

TEEDYUSCUNG,
Chief of the Delawares, at Wyomink.*

A Message from Teedyuskung to Gov. Hamilton, 1762.

To His Honor the Governor of Pensilvania, taken down by David Zeisberger, at Wyoming, May 14th, 1762.

Brother:

As Sir Wm. Johnson hath appointed a time to meet at Easton, I desire you, & all such of the Gentlemen as are concerned in the Land Affair, to meet us at the above mentioned place at the 15th of June next, & I shall make myself ready to set of from hence in 24 Days from this date.

Now, Brother, as it is a very hard time at present for provisions, I desire that you would provide some Victuals for us, to meet at Baumans against the time before mentioned, & as I shall bring a good many old men along with me who will get weary on the road, I begg also to appoint some small Beer or Cider at some houses where we shall stop on the road to refresh ourselves.

Brother, I desire further to bring an Interpreter along with you, perhaps Isaac Still, so that we may understand one another perfectly.

A String.

TEEDEYUSKUNG.

* See foregoing Letter, p. 77

TEEDYUSCUNG'S ANSWER TO SIR WM. JOHNSON'S LETTER, 1762.

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Brother, I desire further to bring an Interpreter along with you, perhaps Isaac Still, so that we may understand one another perfectly.

A String.

TEEDEYUSKUNG.

* See foregoing Letter, p. 77

William Johnson to Cadwallader Colden, informing him that he lately called five hundred men of the Six Nations to a meeting. THE CADWALLADER COLDEN PAPERS, COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 6: 174-175.

belonging to their respective Departments, ought certainly to be paid for; but I Conclude that it is the Duty of the Attorney General to give his Advice, on Such Occasions as these.

Captain Houlton being with Me when I Received Your Letter I Acquainted him with that part relating to the Examination of the Witnesses on board the *Dove;* And he Declares he never Mentioned it to any Person whatever, & was Surprized when he was told of it.

You Acquaint me that on Your Informing the Council that You had, at my Desire, stopt the Exportation of Provisions, they asked You, if You had an Instruction from the King for that purpose, to which You Answered in the Negative. I Have no Instruction neither, but I have thought it my Indispensible Duty to Desire this Measure, from the Discoverys Made of the Attempts to Supply the Enemy with Provisions, from this as well as other Ports on the Continent; and I have not failed to Report the Same to the King's Ministers, which I have not the least Doubt will meet with His Majesty's Approbation.

I am with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient Humble Servant
JEFF: AMHERST

Honble Lt Governor COLDEN.

From Sir William Johnson

FORT JOHNSON May 15th 1762

Dear Sir

It gives me great concern to hear by your favour of the 3^d Inst of the loss you have lately sustained by the death of your Daughter Mrs Willet, as also of her Sisters indisposition, which I heartily wish she may recover from, and I beg you will beleive me to be much affected with your late Misfortune, and verry sensible of what you must feel on such an occasion.

Mr Banyar has sometime ago transmitted me the order with respect to Klock, and the Conajohare Lands which I hope will prove effectual, I have not yet acquainted the Indians therewith, least it might have been premature as I understand it is become a point of Law, Klock & Fonda having ejected the Tenants on those Lands in the Winter, for an explanation of which, I have wrote to Mr Banyar, who I hope has communicated to you my letter thereon.

I have lately had a Meeting here of all the Six Nations &ca to the Number of near 500, who have declared themselves verry well thereat, I made them acquainted with his Majestys late Instructions to You, which seemed to give them great satisfaction with regard to their Lands in this part of the Country but they are all vastly uneasy at the late behaviour of the Connecticut People who are settleing, or about to settle to the Number of a thousand Familys on some Lands scituate on the Susquahana River, claimed by them in virtue of an Illegall purchase made some years ago by John Lyddius of Albany, the consequence whereof, these Settlers and his Majestys Subjects in generall I am apprehensive will fatally feel if not prevented from settleing thereon, & that imediately. The Senecas in particular have at the late Meeting cleared up, and explained the cause of what was laid to their charge last year, have renewed the Covenant Chain, and delivered up two Prisoners, promiseing to send down 10 others imediately, and to cause the *Monsies* &ca to deliver up all the English amongst them without delay.

In your last favour you mention my qualifieing as a Justice, in order to act as Such, with which circumstance I was before unacquainted and should therefore be glad to know whether such qualification may be made at Albany, & before whom. I am with all respect

Dear Sir
Your most Obedient & verry Humble Servant
Wm JOHNSON

The Honrb^le CADWALLADER COLDEN Esqr
Lieu^t Governour of New York

Brethren of the five Nations, —

I speak to you all & particularly to your great Men. I speak in the name of a thousand of your English Brethren. —

Six years ago, I advised you, to tell me some of your Susquehanna Lower your great men took it into consideration and at Albany they sold me a piece of Land which took the Land that is called Kaunuhdohwaunuh, a great piece of Land with it on both sides of Susquehanna River.

Your great men took a great deal of money of me. I put my money into [illegible] hands and he gave it to your great men. Your great Men [illegible] hundred thousand dollars of my money, and about twenty of your great men have put their hands, made their marks to a Deed to make the Land mine. Some of your great men have took my money that have not signed my deed, Kendrick has a great deal of my money, Logan of Conhaga has a good deal of my money [illegible] the Land and told me they would put their hands to my deed but they died [illegible] put their hands; & a great many of your great men do owe me money [illegible] Lydius now at Albany and there took my money

Brethren, I must not cheat me out of my money, you used to treat [illegible] [illegible] and respect you will now

Brethren, so again you must not cheat me, for the great God will punish you [illegible] knows what you have done & how you have took my money [illegible] there are [illegible] great many witnesses at Albany that you would me [illegible] took my money, if

Brethren, for to say you was a mark that I do not know what you do, [illegible] have [illegible] are [illegible] great many witnesses that you [illegible] you give me a deed —

Brethren, I should think a good token to see in the Land you would me, [illegible] you many times with your cheek parties now must not think hard of [illegible] have got [illegible] that [illegible] a great deal of your money for —

Brethren, I hear that Cnas[1] says that the Land you sold me is his what I [illegible] Land [illegible] to sell the Land to [illegible] and I will [illegible] you that I will sell the Land to [illegible] —

Brethren, I advise you you must not hearken to such stories from any body —

Brethren

1. The proprietor of Pensilvania

[illegible] matters upon [illegible]

the Wheeling mo several important heads, however, I hope that the five Nations are here as well as the rest of the Natives present will debate their sentiments ingeniously, and speak their minds with the utmost sincerity and truth at this Conference. —

I gave a belt

come to me in a friendly manner, for I am your friend, bear no ill in your heart, for such
Words are poison. If one says the land is his, let him say, the English have
a great, and good King, good Laws and good Courts, why should you quarrel
for him, he don't want the land for you but for himself
Brethren, I say if you hear, I am on the Lake let some of your wise men
come, and talk with me, and as friends we will settle all things and you shall
be well treated
Brethren, I send you my words by your brother, and my brother, Thomas,
and let me hear you speak as soon as you can, he knows where I am, so
can tell you where I am

Sa Ko hi ri ta ke was e' —

A true Copy of a Speech sent from Semoiky Goodrich
of Shekaroby, by Thomas of Onoghquaga to Sir William Johnson

Orig. Ms. in the Lib. of the Mass. Hist. Soc.
as his Secretary

Speech of Jam.s Woodbridge
of Hatfield, concerning Lands on
the Susquehanna a River
sent by Thomas King. Indian
to the five Nations
rec.d 18th Feb.y 1762.
Enclosed in Sir Wm. Johnson's of the
21st. May 1762. -

Proceedings at a Meeting and Treaty held with the Six Nations at Johnson Hall April 21st 1762

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart. Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secry
Wm Printup Interpreter

The Sachems & Chiefs of the several Nations—

Sir Williams opened the Conference by performing the Ceremony of Condolance usual on those occasions. then told them, that as he purposed to make to deliver them a Speech, & proceed upon business, he hoped they would be all in readyness to attend thereon after which they parted for that day

2d

They all assembled—

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Capt. Daniel Claus Dep. Agent
with several Gentlemen living
in the Neighbourhood
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secry
Wm Printup Interpreter
& the Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors amounting to about 400

The Onondaga Speaker in the name of the rest performed the Ceremony of Condolance on their parts— gave a String of Wampum—

after which on behalf of his Nation, he returned Sir William many thanks for condoling with them and renewing the Covenant Chain— Gave a belt

Then Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the Six Nations

Before I proceed upon business I cannot help expressing my surprize at the slowness of your coming down to attend the Conference which I long ago expected to have finished, as well as at the small Number of Sachems and Chiefs from the Senecas, as I did not doubt but there would have attended a considerable Number of them to represent their people and answer me at this Meeting on several important heads, however, I hope that the few of them who are here, as well as all the rest of the Nations present will debate their sentiments ingeniously, and speak their minds with the utmost Sincerity and truth at this Conference— Gave a belt

after our great success in the reductions of Montreals & all Canada
His Britannick Majesty was determined to render his Indian allies as happy
as possible and to make them sensible of his friendship by every reasonable
indulgence, with these assurances as also with intent to accomodate all matters
and make and establish a peace with all the Western and Northern Indians I
was last Year sent to the Detroit, when on my way I was greatly astonished to
hear that those very people, whom the English were then studying to render
happy were themselves busied in promoting a war with us and corrupting the
Nations about the Detroit to bring them over to their measures, which those
people neglected and made an honest discovery thereof, acknowledging that two
Deputys from Chickesaws had been amongst them for that purpose —
The Interpreter being then purposely sent to desire the attendance of the Senecas
at Niagara that I might speak with them thereon and know their motives for
such proceeding, but after waiting a considerable time for them, they
sent me a Belt and Strings and desired I would speak to Niagara who,
with a few Senecas was then at Niagara, accordingly I did in desiring
him to communicate what I had to the rest of the Senecas in order
to their sending a proper Deputation to the Detroit
in order to hear themselves of the charge against them, at the General
Meeting, which they neglected to do —
The behaviour has therefore a good manner confirmed me in the opinion
that the affair came first from them and that they were incapable of justifying
themselves. Therefore, I now desire that I may be informed from the Senecas
themselves of the particulars and cause of such behaviour which I am often
hearing, and that I may likewise be satisfied with regard to the daily reports
which I hear & begin to be disaffected in of the Indians, and their designs to
breed a rupture in the Country —
I expect you will answer me clearly and particularly concerning these
matters, and that you will not only make me acquainted with every
circumstance thereof but exert yourselves to the utmost of your power
in preventing the same, so that I may never hear of such reports for the
future, for be assured that should you attempt to disturb the publick
tranquillity from any vain hopes which you may entertain of success, you
will at last find yourselves woefully mistaken, & have cause forever to repent
your insensibility of the happiness & indulgences you at present enjoy —
If there are any amongst you who still persist in that weak design, for the
last time I advise you to drop all such vain thoughts, since if you persist therein
you will assuredly oblige us to a Quarrell, which must bring inevitable destruction
on you & all your adherents —

Gave a belt, and shewed them the belt sent by
the Senecas to the Indians at Detroit last year

It greatly astonishes me to hear constant reports of the Indians disaffection & intentions to quarrel with their brethren the English, & attack our outposts many particulars of which I have lately been informed off from Canada, as also that Kinderuntie the Chenussio is now out with 600. Warriors with design to commit hostilities on the English— I have likewise received certain advice that a party of Shawanese have lately taken four of our people prisoners at the back of Virginia & North Carolina— As we cannot longer pass over such behavior, I expect you will acquaint me with the designs of that party under Kinderuntie, as also with the reasons which have induced the Shawanese to offer such treatment to the English in a time of publick tranquility, and after the solemn engagements into which they entered before me last year— at this rate there can be no faith, nor peace kept with the Indians, neither can their most solemn promises, covenants, and treaties be depended upon, or have any weight with us in the future—

If you can clear your selves of being concerned, or of approving of such unaccountable attempts, I now expect you will immediately do it, and that a strict and immediate stop may be put to all future hostilities—

Signed Wm Weiser

Sir the Enclosed Letter I received a few days last week from Mr. Jeffery Canbert, and the Lieut Governor of this Province that they were many of this Britannick Majesty's subjects in the hands of your Nation & the Mowhawks which they have long delayed purchasing upon I was directed to apply to you for that purpose, and accordingly I did at the Meeting which I had with several of your Nations last January, whether put the same off until the present meeting should take place— Therefore I now desire you will without further delay send Messengers to those Indians requiring them immediately to set at liberty all the English prisoners remaining amongst them, and to let them know that we cannot consider them as Brethren while they detain our people in their Custody— Wm Weiser

Then the Mohocks addressed the rest of the Nations

Abraham spoke

Brethren of the Confederacy

Being now assembled at the Council fire, kindled by your Brother, we have something in our hearts to say to you; wherein, that we have been very uneasy in some time past at the many bad reports we have heard from your Country tending to create disturbances, and as you cannot but know the antient Agreement entered into between our Brethren the English and us, of holding fast by the Covenant Chain, and preserving it entire, so that no cause should

infringe that Agreement, the Sachems and Chiefs should put a stop to their proceedings, immediately accomodate matters (and prevent any trouble, that we should do every thing on our parts (and you on yours for the preservation of peace— Now as we hear so much badness from Chenussio, by your neighbourhood we cannot but be greatly alarmed thereat, and hope you will exert yourselves in the due observance of your promises—

Have you not seen that all the most distant Nations have made peace, and entered into an alliance with the English, shall we then who have been always considered as allies, forgetfull of our former promises and Engagements be the first people to commence war. If you do not regard your antient treaties & Agreements, we beg you will consider the dangerous consequences attendant on that, that you will reflect on the hazards to which our Wives and Children must be exposed thereby, and the blood which you will be the cause of spilling— We therefore earnestly desire (as the affair concerns you as well as) that by the belt you will think on what you may have been about, that you will call to mind your old alliance, and use your most vigorous efforts to put a stop to any evil designs which you may have formerly had in hand, and we cause also those concerned to repeat of their bad intentions—

Gave a large Belt

The Speaker of the Onondagas answered to the belt which he with had produced as order'd by the Senecas to Detroit, to request them, untill they should repeat the message which they had sent thither, to defer their answer to the Charge against them— which being complied with, the Chief of the Onondagas stood up and spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

I beg your attention to answer you concerning the belt which we are charged with having sent last year to the Detroit, and therefore I shall begin with informing you that after the reduction of Niagara, the Wiandots sent several verbal Messages amongst us, representing that now the English had taken that place and were establishing themselves throughout the Country, the six Nations would shortly be entirely hemmed in and surrounded, and whenever the Wiandots met with any of our People they made it their business to instill this notion into their heads by constantly alarming them thereon, and advising them to be upon their guard, to all which our station paid no manner of regard— The succeeding fall they likewise spoke with a string of Wampum to Ouwetharungwas (a Chief of Cayugas who with some families of Indians, then lived at Oghuréne[a] on Lake Erie) desiring him to observe how the English were surrounding them on every side, and would not fail cutting off the Indians within a very short time—

Early

a. i.e. Presqu'Isle

with eight strings of wampumpeach, to the six Nations, requesting them to
assemble at Sanundat at Sandoustky in order to hold a consultation. These
Messengers from the Détroit having left the message with the Senecas, they
sent persons with it through all the Nations as far as Oneida intending to
acquaint the Mohocks afterwards tho' they did not, but none of the Nations taking
notice of the first message the Senecas sent abroad which being likewise
misunderstood, they began to consult together what was to be done, and at
length agreed to send Deputys to the Westward and take with them some
Shawanese and Delawares. These Deputys were charged to know the real
sentiments and resolutions of the Wyandots whether they were for war as
formerly they expressed themselves, or would not rather incline to peace, and
thereby prevent the effusion of blood. The belt which was sent by them last
year to all the Indians when they had their last interview with our Nation,
was left at the Detroit to be represented to us and the other Indians which the Deputys
were charged to demand, in relation to the return of their power
in the presence of their Council and in discovery of the Wyandots intentions, they were
to return and report it to our Nation. They would then hold a Meeting with the
six Nations there before they returned any answer to the Wyandots —
Accordingly the Deputys with your former belt, the chief of whom were
a Chabert Joncaire, a French Gentleman,
Chadaserie and Sagachata, they accompanied them some days journey
on Tuesday when these Deputys arrived at Sandusky the Wyandots finding
by the belt the intentions of not come called them to their Town near the
Detroit where they came the Wyandots who speaks French made some
small preamble the River and without acquainting Kuyahota with it
sent the Interpreter on board him that the six Nations intended to be
here in three Weeks, and would fall upon the English and afterwards in
pursuance of the Wyandots the same was executed without the knowledge of the
rest, but the Wyandots having some apprehensions on account of the
commanding Officer being acquainted therewith and finding that the six
Nations would not come into such measures, endeavour to clear themselves
and sent up the belt to the Commanding Officer throwing the cause of the whole
upon the Senecas —
Sagachata together with the rest of the Deputys were entirely strangers to
Indian behavior, and the Senecas have met with the most injurious
treatment, as that Sagachata was accused there of in your presence at the
Meeting held at the Détroit last year —
Hearing we opened our hearts to you entirely on that affair according to your
desire, we hope you will not look on that Nation's behavior to have been either
agreeable to us, or with our knowledge, and that you will not charge our Nation
&c.

with a design to forego their intentions, especially, as we now declare it to be our sincere resolution to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, & preserve entire the friendship between us, and we beg you will consider these, as the real sentiments of our hearts —

We shall now take our leaves for the present, and shall assemble tomorrow to Answer the rest of your Speech —

23d

PM, The Indians sent to acquaint Sr William Johnson that they were ready to deliver their Answer, whereupon he went to the place of Meeting where they were all assembled — & present as before

The Chief of the Cheneysios addressed Sr William, as follows / first repeating what he had yesterday said to them /

Brother Warraghiyagey

The reason that you do not see many of our Brethren at present here is, that the Weather and Roads having been very bad, they were less able than we to travel, and therefore on the Chiefs & Warriors assembling & to attend you and transact business, and I beg you will consider that the greatest part of the people of Consequence & managing affairs are at home being generally a parcel of old people & young men but few men in their prime, so that we have left the power and ability to settle matters, we are determined to answer you honestly and from our hearts to declare the Matters fully to you, We therefore remove every bad thought from your heart and beg your attention to what we have to say —

Belt of 6 Rows —

Brother

I shall answer you ingenuously concerning Onderunty — It is true he is gone out to War with a much smaller party than you mentioned, consisting only of 50 Men, but he with the approbation of the English at that Fort last fall, marched against the Cherokees & he was then your Enemys, for which he was then supplied with provisions and ammunition both for himself and party; I therefore remove from you all bad thoughts on that head, and beg you will not entertain any thing ill concerning him, as that is the real truth with regard to the destination of him and his party

Belt of 6 Rows

Then Conoghquieson, Chief Sachem of Onneida arose & said —

Brother

The Seneca Speaker being a little indisposed begs your excuse, & has deputed the Speaker of Onondaga in his room —

The Onondaga Speaker then addressed Sr William

Brother

I am on the behalf of my Brother to answer you concerning the News you have heard about the Shawanese, of which the Senecas have not had any intelligence. As for my part I own we have heard such a report tho' we do not know as yet any of the particulars, but what the Bunts[a] Grandson informed us, that he was sometime ago in Company with some Shawanese who with two Horses loaded with Skins were going to trade at Fort Pitt, when they were met with and robbed by some of the English, we therefore conjecture, if the Shawanese have committed any hostilities they must have been exasperated thereto by what I have mentioned —

The Cayugas then told the Onondaga Speaker that they knew something concerning it which they communicated to him, whereupon he proceeded,

Brother

I am informed by the Cayugas that the Nephew of the Chief Man of the Huron, named Ughstaghrege, is lately killed at the Portage at Niagara in 1759 the Hurons had last Winter sent out a party towards Virginia to revenge his death, and the Cayugas have likewise been informed that three parties of Shawanese went out on the same Errand last Fall, but as we have Cayugas before us, I desire some may be sent to Niagara as soon as possible to Chenussio, with the Hurons, Ottawas, Twightwees Shawanese and others to promote peace, and for the preservation of the publick quiet, we shall then enquire into all the matters and acquaint you therewith —

Ubell of 9 Rows

Then he repeated what Sir William Johnson had said to them last Winter concerning prisoners, after which he proceeded,

Brother

On our being invited to the present Conference we were so desirous to obey your Calls and come down to hear what you might have brought last our Warriors and Sons as he could best have, should immediately set out to meet you, we have accordingly brought two prisoners which now we deliver up to you, and have sent to collect all the rest, who, tho' this with those who were not used to travel with Snow Shoes shall all be sent down to you as expeditiously as possible, and we shall also immediately send to our Nephews the Mohawks and cause them to deliver up all the English prisoners in their possession — We have likewise six English Deserters whom we found in the Woods almost dead with fatigue and hunger and having brought them home & maintained them for sometime, We should be glad you would inform us, what we are to do with them, or how they are to be disposed of —

Gave a belt of 6 Rows, and delivered a bundle of nine sticks being the number of prisoners which they had at Chenussio —

Brother

a. Christian of Onondaga

We have consulted lately amongst ourselves, and considered the bad effects of spirituous Liquor amongst us, and are thereby come to a resolution not to admit of, or use any more, as we discover it to be so destructive to all our People; We are very much obliged to the General in that we hear he has put a stop to the carrying of Rum amongst us, and as we have even tasted what Liquor was in our Castle, we beg he will continue to keep any more from us, & not permit it to be brought into our Country on any account whatsoever —

Gave a belt

Then the Speaker of the Oneidas addressed Sr William on behalf of their Alliance to the same purposes —

Gave a belt

After which the Onondaga Speaker addressed the Mohocks & after repeating what they had said yesterday to the Five Nations, he proceeded

Brethren of the Mohocks

We return you our hearty thanks for your Speech and advice to us — Yesterday, not having heard you speak for some time, and as you are the head of the Confederacy, your silence turned our Councils, & occasioned great uneasiness amongst us, believe therefore we are highly pleased with what you have said, and have taken great notice thereof — Anyone never attended our Conferences although you have not had two peaces, Meeting, Onondaga & Fort Johnson, we hope for the future you will agree to the antient Custom attend them more closely, so that you will not fail being present at that which we are shortly to have at Onondaga.

Brethren, We are very well satisfied with what you have said to us that we are resolved to fling away all bad thoughts, and agree to every thing desired of us; and now Brethren we desire you will drop all bad thoughts on your side, as we have been informed that you applied to the Hurons last Summer for a place of settlement there, as you had no lands left in these parts, We therefore desire you will not think on one of it, as it might prove of fatal Consequence should you, the heads of the 6 Nations remove from your present Dwellings; and as we have attended to, and shall follow your advice, We beg in return you will likewise take notice of what we have now said to you —

Gave a belt and a bunch of Wampum

After which they dissolved for this day

24th

AM. The Indians assembled again — Present as before

Sr William addressed them —

Brethren of the Six Nations

As you have now expressed your desire, & intentions to preserve peace, & have made

resolutions to maintain the same, and to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, which you declare to be your real sentiments and determination, and as I am hopefull your conduct will convince me of the sincerity of your profesions— I am now to offer his Majesty's protections and Royal Assurances of favour, to all of you who are desirous thereof, and may deserve the same, Who declare to you that he has lately been graciously pleased to send over Instructions to his Governor of this Province which will effectually secure you from being hereafter defrauded of your Lands upon pretences, having ordered no more grants to be made but by himself & one with your consents, declaring it to be his Royal intentions to support and protect you in your just rights and professions, and to keep inviolable the treatys and bargains which have been entered into with you—

Touch Indians therefore as are desirous of Embracing his Majesty's most gracious offers, I now make a tender of the antient Covenant Chain which I here and then in his part and behalf of the English, I promise that the same shall be kept entire and unbroken as we have always kept it so long as you continue not alone to profess but to act the parts of Brethren & faithfull Allies, and Expect you will be very carefull and punctual in the observance of your present promises and Engagements in which, if you fail the consequence therof must prove fatal to yourselves, and must prevent from paying the least regard to any treatys or Engagements made with you.

Brethren Gave the Belt of the Covenant Chain

Having strengthened and renewed the Covenant Chain, I in the next place open the road & pass and take the same, Clearing all small obstructions so that it may be clear and passable through all the Nations, Merely to enable us to travel without any impediment whatsoever and Expect you will make it your study on your parts to preserve the same free and open for ever Abell

Brethren

I give you thanks for the two prisoners you have now delivered up, and for the promises you have made of sending the other nine, as well as of sending to your Nephews the Mounsies for the delivery up of all those who are amongst them— all which I expect you will not fail of performing as soon as possible, which will greatly contribute to strengthen your present Engagements, and incline us to place some confidence in the professions you have now made—

And with regard to those deserters who are amongst you, on your bringing them to one of his Majesty's Garrisons, the Commanding Officer will receive them & satisfy you for your trouble, and I must desire you will not screen, protect or encourage any of them for the future— Abell

Brethren

which was done with no other design but to promote your welfare, and free you from what had proved of pernicious consequence to you, You may therefore be assured that the Generals orders on that head will be punctually observed, and that no spirituous liquor will be carried up, or permitted to be sold to you in your Country, or at the posts, so that any liquor which you may at any time see by the way, you may be assured is that belonging to Sutlers for the use of the Troops and to be sold to them only ——

And, as we have now removed the Sad from you, to which you so frequently attributed the disorders you committed, I hope you will shew your gratitude for the same, by using your influence in preventing all irregularities from being committed by your people for the time to come, so they can have no excuse or pleas for such behavior hereafter, and I expect that both you old, and young Men will treasure up, and preserve in remembrance, all that hath been said and transacted at this Meeting, and that they will adhere strongly to all the Ingagements into which they have now entered ——

As I am hopefull you are sincere in your promises and that you will be ready in the performance of them, I purpose to renew to confirm what I have said by delivering you a present, which I hope you will consider as an Instance of his Majesties bounty, and generosity to all those who shall strictly observe his favour ——

Then the Wyandot Orator for them: — Abraham Speaker

Brethren of the Confederacy

On our part I am now to answer what you have objected concerning our long silence, and want of attendance at your several Meetings ——

It is very true we have not been present at them as formerly, never having been invited, or called upon by you for that purpose; notwithstanding we are the head of the Confederacy; whenever our presence is required, we shall meet you, and therefore we shall not fail to attend your Meeting at Chenusio, or any other which may be calculated for the publick good and the promoting of peace which we hope to be your present intention — And with regard to what you say concerning our demanding Lands from the Hurons I am to tell you that understanding the Cause of our Brother Warraghiyageys Journey to Detroit last year to be for the advantage of us all, and for the promoting of peace friendship and Alliance between the English and all Indians, so that they might become one people, we accordingly sent Deputys with him to afford our Assistance towards perfecting so Laudable a work, neither did we declare ourselves in want of Lands, or habitations, we being no wandering people, but a Nation determined to leave our bones where those of our Ancestors have been deposited; therefore the whole is a groundless charge against us which the Dep.ties of your Nations who were present at the Detroit meeting must certainly have heard & made, & therefore cannot but be convinced of the falsehood thereof —— Abell:

Then

William thanks for what he had said, as he did also to the Mohocks — then told Sr William that they would say something in the morning in answer to what he had spoke to them, as also concerning the delivery of the present —

At Night three Sachems of each Nation came to Sr William and desired a private Conference with him, which being granted, the Onondaga Speaker stood up, and after desiring attention might be given to what he was going to say, proceeded with acquainting Sr Wm with what had passed between Thomas at Tagadenighoren in Oghquago Flatts and the Governor of Boston, as also with what had passed between him, & Mr Woodbridge of Stockbridge, by whom he said Woodbridge had sent a speech to be delivered by Thomas, in the name of a thousand English families to the Six Nations relative to Lands on the Susquehanna. After which he expressed their disapprobation, if any attempts being made to settle those Lands, least the good work & peace now happily established might thereby be overset, alledging that should any such number of people come to settle in their Country they must all move away to make room for them, whereby they must be ruined, it being their best Land & would be their Chief hunting Country; they therefore asked Sr William if he knew any thing thereof, begging he would let them know how it was, they being strangers to any right which the English had to those Lands. After Sr William had acquainted them with the nature of the purchase made by John Lydius of Albany on behalf of a number of people living in Connecticut and approved them for their forbearance manner of acting in such cases, as well as cautioned them against such improvident steps for the future, he concluded with explaining to them his Majesty's late Instructions concerning Indian Lands, assuring them that the King was determined to protect them in all their just Claims and hoped they would in every thing endeavour to act worthy of his Royal favour and indulgence — —

25th

The Indians remained in Council together until afternoon. At 4 PM they sent to request Sr William Johnson they were prepared to say something further, upon which he went to them.

Present as before

The Onondaga Chief Canadeohar spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

You recommended it to us to repent of what we had done, and I am now to answer you, that the Evil Spirit hath certainly had power over us, & the French had persuaded us to many things of which we now heartily and sincerely repent, and are sorry for, and we beg you will consider that our repentance is sincere, and from our hearts, and that we really and truly mean what we say — And we desire all the Six Nations here present may be witness thereof, & that we now bury every bad thought in a bottomless pit, and cover them with a large stone so that they never more arise to disturb either you, or us — Abeel of Albany

give you a Water which shall wash them all away, we likewise sweep away all evil things from about you, and clear the air by dispelling all clouds & Vapours, so that the Sun may shine brightly on you as formerly

Brother Abell Ohoro

As we have frequently requested us to Deliver up all the English prisoners who were amongst us we have attended to you attentively, and are now resolved to agree to your Desire, we assure you that whatever we the most Active and ruling people shall not fail to see that they are all delivered up to you immediately & that not one shall remain, Therefore you may depend upon it, and we hope that those people who have been at great Expence in Cloathing & maintaining them will not forget on their coming down, but that you will consider them by giving them something to make their hearts easy —

Then Conaghquieson Chief of Onondago spoke as follows —

Brother Canaraghaygey

I am now directed to speak to you on behalf of all our Confederacy & all matters are so amicably settled between you, and the Covenant Chain renewed so that it may last for ever, We cannot but express our great uneasiness at the ill treatment we generally met with at the Publick Houses such as the being debarred the liberty of fishing and our people for the most frivolous causes abused, threatned to be fired upon & often run at with Bayonets, this treatment we look upon as not only unjust but very unbrotherlike, besides if we were drove with hunger (which is often our Case) they will not give us one morsel of any thing — Things very different from what we had reason to expect & were promised, on these Acct we beg you will take the same into consideration, and put a stop to the like in the future. Neither can we see that you have any occasion for the Peace between the German State and Us, which we had been told was only to remain for a time) as the French are now entirely conquered —

Brother I have a very long list of Ills —

I am in the next place to speak to you at the request of the Women of the six Nations, who on your first coming were desirous to come down and assist in the good work which you had in hand, but afterwards were informed you did not desire their attendance, however, as it was always the Custom for them to be present on such occasions (being of much estimation among us in that we proceed from them) & they provide our Warriors with provisions — when they go abroad) they were therefore resolved to come down, and hear the good words which you had to say, which hath afforded them great satisfaction, they now therefore hope you will consider their fatigue in coming so far, and that the present Majesty will follow the same good steps of his Royal

Grandfather

them Cloathing, and petticoats to cover them, or our Warriors, for want of Ammunition cannot take care of them as formerly — Albt W Kays

Then the Speaker of the Onondagas spoke as follows -

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have carefully attended to your speech, and return you our sincere thanks for renewing and strengthening the Covenant Chain and we on our part promise to do the same, neither of us endeavouring to forget such good advice as you shall find that we will preserve them faithfully in our Memories, and take care to keep the Chain bright and lasting on our parts for ever.

Brother — Albt as W Kays with 4 strings

We return you many thanks for opening the road of peace, and we on our parts promise to keep the same free open, and clear so that we may both meet and pass thro' each others Country in safety for ever and that you and the Mohocks may be encouraged to attend our Meeting place at Onondaga without molestation whenever your presence may be required. Albt as W Kays

Brother

There is a belt which you delivered us at Oswego in 1756 when on your way to the siege of Niagara whereby you desired us that upon conquering the French army expected, that we should remove nearer than before and enable us to supply our Necessities cheaper than formerly, tho' as you have not forgot your promise, in the Article of Trade, so of the greatest consequence to us, therefore give you the belt to remind you thereof. Albt

Brother

We now deliver you a belt of the Covenant Chain which was formerly given us at Albany by one of the Governors, and to our Chiefs who were present at that time are mostly dead those who are at present alive, Unacquainted in affairs, would be very desirous (as you know all these matters) that you would remind them of the particulars of what was said thereon, as having no Records, great part thereof hath been forgot which we are desirous to know -

Vigilance — Gave a large Covenant Chain belt

Brother

I am Directed to speak to you on the behalf of the Warriors Women & the Seneca's who beg you will consider their wants, Indulge them as formerly with Permit to mend their Guns, & other working implements, & also to permit a Trader to carry Indian goods into their Country (but to return) and is so far for them to go to Oswego & Niagara for their necessaries — Gave 2 Strings

26th

PM. Sir William assembled all the Indians — Present as before

Being all seated he addressed them as follows,

Brethren

I am very glad to find you are at length become sensible of your error, which you have now publickly acknowledged in the presence of all the Nations, calling them to witness your sincere promises of amendment and Reformation which I hope you are unanimously determined in and that you will consider your Interest and welfare depends upon the sincerity of your present profession, from which, if you should be imprudently led to deviate, it must render you odious to the generality of the Indians as well as bring upon you the just indignation of your Brethren the English, which I hope you will study to avoid.

I thank you for removing any bad thoughts which I had entertained, by cleansing me with Water, sweeping away all evil from about me, & clearing the Air, all which I now perform on our parts for you & hope it may be the last time there shall be occasion for the same, and I expect you will for the future pay attention to nothing but what may tend to our Mutual welfare and advantage.

Brethren

I am glad to find you are determined to deliver up all the English prisoners yet amongst you, and will procure the discharge of those in the Shawnese possession, as a proof of your desire to preserve peace and fulfill your engagements with us. But at the same time I cannot but be surprised you should expect a gratuity for having joined with the Enemy, made our people prisoners & detained them along in your custody. This a request I can by no means agree to, especially after the many murders some of your people have committed without having made us any satisfaction for the same. I expect therefore if you hope for a continuance of our Friendship you will without fail deliver up all the English prisoners who are many of your Captives.

Brethren of the Six Nations—

I could have repeatedly spoke to me concerning threatenings which your people receive at the posts and I have often told you of the behaviour of your people when drunk, to which I am apprehensive much outrage may be in a great measure attributed.— The posts between the German flatts and Lowers would not have been erected if there had not been occasion for them, neither is it our Customs to erect them places of that kind even on a peace, as at these we should at all times be prepared against the worst which may happen, besides these posts afford a place of shelter and security to the Traders and their goods, & serve as checks, to prevent their defrauding you, as well as keep open the Communication into your Country.— I have already acquainted you with his Majesty's and the Generals resolutions to protect, and do you all manner of Justice, and shall lay your present Complaints before the General, who you may be assured will not permit you to be alienated so long as you behave yourselves well— With regard to your not having your wants

supplied

they having no more provisions than are necessary for the Subsistence of his Majesty Troops, as it is naturally concluded you must now be enable to help yourselves, and as Sir Jeffy Amherst has prohibited Rum from being carried up, or sold to you, I am convinced it will not only prove a means of putting a stop to your irregularities, but also incline you more to assist Yourselves, and to follow your hunting and Trade as formerly for your, and your familys Subsistence, which I earnestly recommend to you as absolutely necessary towards preserving our Esteem, and making yourselves happy ——— Belt

Brethren

When I called you to this meeting I really could not discover any necessity there was for the presence of Women and Children, Wherefore I called none but those who were qualified for, and authorized to proceed on business and altho' I am obliged to your Women for their zeal, and desire to promote a good work, and know it is their Custom to come down on such occasions, I could heartily wish that no more persons would attend any meeting than were necessary for the discharge of the business on which they were summoned, I have notwithstanding provided some cloathing for the Women, with some ammunition, and other Articles for the Warriors to enable them to subsist their familys as formerly, and hope it will be applied to a proper use ——— Belt

Brethren

I return you thanks for the hearty promises which you have made of strengthening and holding fast by the Covenant Chain for ever, and I heartily wish you may always have wisdom enough to consider it as necessary to your peace & welfare I likewise thank you for your promises of preserving the Road & peace open and free, so that we may pass and repass to and from each other without molestation, and I hope you will always continue to keep the same in good order ——— Belt

Brethren

I am surprised you imagine there was any occasion to remind me on the Article of Trade, which I regulated on the most advantagious terms for you last year, with which you must all be acquainted, but you must consider that altho' the War is at an end in these parts it still continues between the French & us, so as to occasion a dearness of goods for the Indian trade, Notwithstanding which I believe you can have little cause of complaint as I am convinced you must be sensible of the good effects of these Regulations apparently calculated for your advantage ——— Belt

Brethren

As the Volume of Indian Records containing the proceedings when the Belt of the Covenant Chain was formerly given you, is at my other House, I cannot at present repeat each particular to you, but, as I was then present, I can inform you that the purport there of was a Renewal of the Antient Covenant Chain of friendship, formerly established between your Ancestors, and ours, that we should be united in friendship and

time, nor the death of your Chiefs shall ever occasion you to forget—

Brethren

The Senecas having now made me so many fair promises of amendment, and of preserving peace and cultivating friendship with us, which I am hopefull it is their intention strictly to adhere to, has induced me to comply with their request of a Smith to reside in their Country as formerly, and shall procure one for that purpose, But as the Regulations which I made last Year past the Indian trade, under the Inspection of the Officers at the several Forts at which the Traders reside in order to prevent abuses and Injustice done you, I can by no means allow you any Trade in your Country, where you may be liable to be imposed upon without redress, which cannot be likely to be at any of his Majestys Garrisons where on a just Complaint you cannot fail of obtaining satisfaction.

Brethren

The present being now ready I desire you will make an equal and fair Distribution amongst you of the Said present of his Majestys Royal bounty—

Then Delivered them the present which they afterwards divided amongst one another—

17th

The Indians made several small demands, and applications to have their Guns, Tools &c mended, with which accordingly complyed

He likewise delivered out some private matter to a few of the Chief Sachems and principle people of each Nation—

20th—

The Cayugas on behalf of themselves and the Senekas Desired to let them have a Mill likewise to Saw up amongst them, which he promised to take into Consideration—

Shortly after the Chiefs of each Nation assembled when Little Abraham—Chief of the Mohocks spoke as follows—

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are now publickly to repeat to you what we had before said concerning our Lands on the Susquehanna River which Coll Lydius of Albany was employed by the New England people to procure for them and which he pretends he has bought, altho' the same was never fairly sold, he having made some of our people drunk, and then perswaded them to sign a Deed for it, and prevailed upon others who had no right to dispose thereof, to follow their Example; as to the Lands below those we speak of, which the Pensilvanians purchased, we do not claim them, but, we hope and expect you will protect the rest and not suffer us to be deprived of that tract which Lydius pretends he has bought,

as

which they have no right to do, neither can we by any means approve thereof ——

Abell of 7 Nations

Sir William answered them ——

Brethren

I have heard much concerning the Lands you speak of, and have always opposed the settling thereon

You may be assured I shall omit nothing in my power to secure to you the possessions of the Lands you speak of, and all other your just claims, concerning which you need be under no apprehensions after the publication of his Majestys Royall Instructions in that head, with which I have already acquainted you.

After which the greater part of the Indians took their leave & returned home. The remainder stayed in the Neighbourhood, or went to Schenectady & Albany to trade ——

A true copy from the Records of Indian Affairs

by

Wm Printz Clerk of his Majestys Indn Comp.ª as Secretary

Proceedings
at a Meeting & Treaty
held by Sir Wm Johnson with
the 6 Nations Apl 29th 1762

Proceedings at a
Meeting & Treaty held
by Sir Wm Johnson with
the Six Nations at
Fort Johnson
Beginning on Friday
21st May 1762 —

Present Sir William &c &c

CANADA, OTTAWA, MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION, CLAUS PAPERS, MG 19, SERIES F1, VOL. 1, 78-81.

Montreal 29th. May 1764

74

Honoured Sir

I arrived here last Sunday Evening ~~after having suffered much~~ by Head & Musketoes on the Lake in passing ~~the Lake~~ & saw the Vessels at Anchor with the 58th on Board. A Boat was sent after me to let me know that Genl Gage was ~~on Board~~ with them & if I had any Dispatches for him to send them having had the Letters & Papers by the York Boat for Canada I sent his together with yours, ~~that of the Lieut Gov.~~ ~~under Cover by the Bearer~~ That Genl Gage goes only to accompany Col. Burton to Cr. Point & then return to Montreal, ~~& the latter~~ tis said will return to his Government after this Campn. having left his Family there.

As Col. Haldimand ~~is~~ ~~[illegible]~~ him ~~[illegible]~~ first Opportunity with regard to my Disposal they say he says at present my Company, by all Appearance our Reg. will remain this Summer in ~~this~~ Town or ~~at Lent~~ the Cantonement ~~this Summer~~

I was surprized to understand by Capt. Etheridge that Young Delouagne and Certain the Interpreter obtained a Cart to trade at Toronto, who knows whether Trade is there only

The Honble Sir John Johnson Bt.

only Scheme, there are likewise several Traders gone to
trade on the west side of Lake Ontario who could not attend
your Excies; Col. Vanderheyden & Van Schaack are expected
to come with them. I dare say they carried such Stores of Liquor to
have some to spare to the Indrs. — I hear Gen. Gage cant
make any Discoveries concerning Maj. Rogers's Intelligence
& Ct. Pottridge tells me the Captn of the Boat from is a man
of a loose Character. The letter spoken of yesterday & which was wrote from
the Caghnawagas have sent Dept.
The Morning after I arrived that their People were chiefly
come from hunting & desired to know of Gen. Gage when
the Sentence of their Land Affr would be published. They were
glad to find me returned and told them that as soon as the
Gen. Gage was returned I would let them know the Day when
Mr. Tilley that as well as should have them to deliver your Answer
& other Matters I was charged
and at the same time told
them that they lived
sitting among
not any Body
of a Treaty
abt Cadaraghqui, but said they had a Message last Fall from
the 6 Nat: that they intended to hold a general Congress of
all Nations in the Confederacy at Caghnawagey, but having
heard nothing of it since they believed it must be a mistake in

the

the Name of the Clans & would have delivered their Wampum & the same Message. I make you report of what the 5 Belts they sent them at the same time of establishing a general Alliance with all the Indns in Canada, I suppose it is now transferred to the Clans they appointed at the last Congress with you.

When I was at Albany last I heard Mr Duncan say that Capt. Rutherfurd was abt getting a Licence from England for Tyonnegga Patent & I did not doubt of success, I told him that you had an Ind. Deed of said Land by the Secretarys Office at N. York, but he seemed not to any Notice of it but was confident of getting it.

Jam. Sr Wm Johnson

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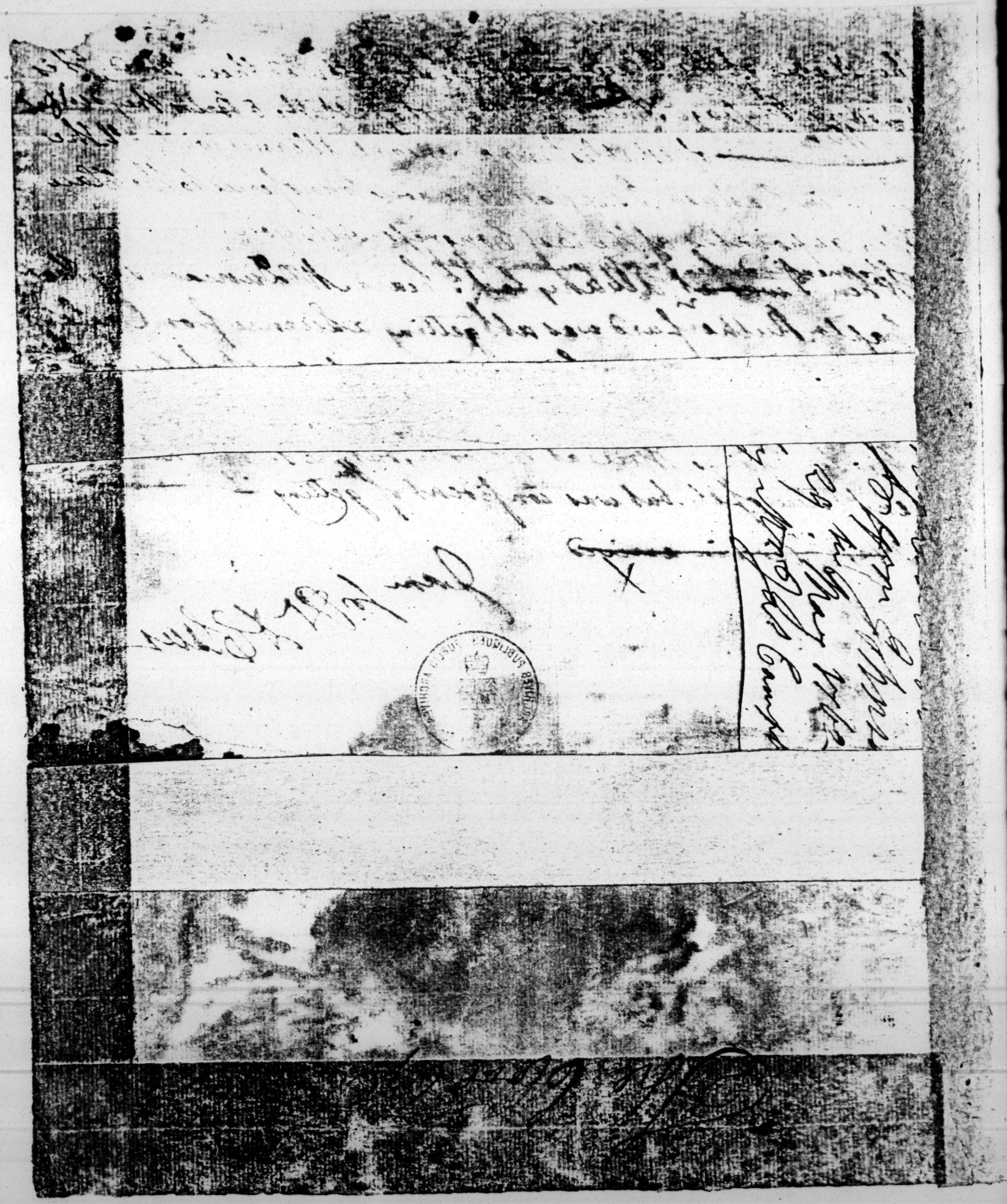

Letter from Daniel Claus to William Johnson. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON PAPERS, 3: 751-754.

The first fifteen are of the Quorum.
In the Commission of the Pleas
The first three Names in the above List are the Judges: and the next Ten are the Assistant Justices. Dated. May 1762.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 2d June 1762

HONOURED SIR

Genl. Gage arrived here last evening from Crown Point. I waited upon him this morning and he acknowledged to me the Receipt of your Favour, then enquired of me the present Sentiments of the Six Nations and their Allies. I gave him a brief Detail of the Transactions you had with them at the last Congress in Kingsborough and my private opinion of their Sentiments as well as I could judge. He then acquainted me with what Major Gladwin informed him regarding the Swegachy Indians and those of the St. Francis & Schachkok Tribes that kept thereabouts since the Reduction of this Place, and what Discoveries he made a few Days before he came from thence vizt. that Otquandageghte revealed to him every Scheme projected to the Indns. by the French here and confirming all the Accots. he hitherto had of Messages being sent among the French friendly Indians, and that an attempt was intended last Winter upon Fort Wm. Augs. declaring at the same time his sincere Repentence & Contrition for having had a hand in it and assured the Major that his future Behaviour should prove his Uprightness & Sincerity to the English giving up at the same Time a Commission he had from the French; and then told the Names of the Swegachy chiefs who recd the Belts you heard off, from the French Emissaries, also the Indns. Name that for-

[1] Destroyed by fire.

2 June

Letter from Daniel Claus to William Johnson. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON PAPERS, 3: 751-754.

warded & carried the Belt to Onontago & delivered to those chiefs with his own hands: (which List I hereby inclose you).

All that Gen[l]. Gage now aims at is to have an undoubted proof of the affair in order to deal properly with the Traitors, and as the Discovering of the Message sent to Onontago would give some Light in the thing, he desired me to acquaint you therewith as perhaps you might have an Opportunity of finding out something from the Onondagos the Belt was delivered to the head Warr[r]. of that Nation a tall Ind[n]. whose Name Maj[r]. Gladwin forgot; it seems Otquandageghte & the other chiefs of Swegachy are backward in confronting the Persons they informed against w[ch]. makes it difficult for Gen[l]. Gage to prosecute the thing properly; The former assured Maj[r]. Gladwin that between 7 or 800 of the Western Ind[ns]. had been assembled near Cataraghqui this Spring upon s[d]. messages, w[ch]. Gen[l]. Gage thinks the five Nations could not be ignorant of.

I at the same time hinted to him the Impropriety of Pertuis or Ohoa's [1] being allowed to go to Toronto. He was surprised to hear it and imediately went to ask his Secretary, & finding it to be fact expressed his Displeasure to him directing him at the same time to tell De Couagne that if he heard in the least of his sons or Pertuis tempering with the Indians he would send for them and punish them with the utmost Severity.

Tara (properly Tarongoa) the Ind[n]. whom Maj[r]. has mentioned to you is a Arundax chief of Caneghsadagey who I hear is a Boaster and pretends to have great Influence with the western Ind[ns]. I shall take an opportunity of sounding him. I have sent an invitation to the Caneghsadageys to come to the Meeting at Caghnawago w[ch] I shall hold in a few days, as at present Gen[l] Gage is very busy its thought with changing & relieving the Garrisons & Cantonements of his Government our Reg[t]. they say goes into Cantonem[ts] & the 44. or L[t]. Inf[ry]. comes to Town. Things in this Country seem to be quiet & easy. The Inhabitants

[1] Ohoa was Pertuis.

here promise themselves great things from the Spanish Alliance but dont half like the present lucky Scituation of y[e] King of Prussia & y[e] Vigorous measures taken by us in the West Indies. I have had an offer by Lieut. James Stevenson, of Lasellses Reg[t]. to purchase my Company but as it is Contrary to custom & what Gen[l]. Amherst would perhaps not allow of to agree with him before the Command[s]. officer of y[e] Reg[t]. was acquainted with in order to give the first Refusal to the Corps; besides as there are some in it that want to purchase and M[r]. Herring has already Gen[l]. Amhersts Leave, I could not pretend to settle with him tho I am persuaded he would be the highest and best paymaster. However, I shall not agree a farthing less than I paid, together with the Exchange, with whoever is the Purchaser. M[r]. Stevenson nevertheless thinks he could make it out with Gen[l]. Amherst if countenanced or recommended by you.

I have wrote and sent you a Viol with Clove Oil by one M[r]. Jas. Campbell Merch[t]. Sunday last, which hope came safe to hand.

I am with highest Respect Hon. Sir,

Your most Dutyfull and Obedient Servant,

DAN. CLAUS

P. S. Should you Choose to write Gen[l]. Amherst in M[r]. Stevenson's behalf, I think your assuring him from me of my Intention to sell out may serve for a Resignation as likewise I leave the Settlement of the Price of the Comp[y]. to you. I paid £1100 Sterl. at 85. p. Cent & was offered the same here, and by an officer of the 58 Reg[t]. £1200 Sterl.

To the Hon[ble] SIR W[M]. JOHNSON Bar[t].

List of the chiefs of Swegachy who rec[d] the French Belts from Mons[r]. Roger in Jan[ry]. last.

Saghwangaris, rec[d] the Belts generally.

Letter from Daniel Claus to William Johnson. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON PAPERS, 3: 751-754.

A young Ind^n^. of the same Name carried it to Onontago
Catsistund'ye
Sahikta
Taghrightane
Tsiivanthis, carried the Message to the Western Ind^ns^.

Missisages, Ottawawas, Renards & Sioux, were the Nations assembled at Cataracqui.

Translation of Otquandageghte's Testimony from Govr. Vaudreuil By Pierre Rigaud Vaudreuil, Govr. & Lieut. Genl. for the King of all New France & the Country of Louisiana &^ca^.

We upon the good Testimony given us of the Religion & zealous Attachment to the French & Affection to the Kings Service of the hereby named Otquandageghte of the Village of Presentation alias Oswegachy, Have hereby Named and rise him to be head Warrior of s^d^. Village, to be & to have in said Capacity, all Authority & Command over the Warr^rs^. of s^d^. Village. In Testimony whereof we have granted him this Commission wch. we have sealed with our Court of Arms.

Montreal the 29th. March 1757.

(Seal) Signed, Vaudreuil.

A PASS FOR TRADERS TO TORONTO.

Copy [1]

June 5, 1762

By the Honourable Thomas Gage

Colonel of his Majestys Regiment of Light Arms foot Major General Governour of Montreal and its Dependencies and Commanding his Majestys forces in that Government.

Permitt the Bearer Lucas Van Vachten & Comp^y^. 4 English

[1] Destroyed by fire.

June 2d Sr William reads the following Letter from the Commissioners at Lancaster —

Sir Philadelphia May the 26th 1762.

By a Message from Tagaweany at Lycoming to our Interpreter we imagine that you have appointed a Meeting at Lancaster with the Chief of the Indians to speak about the Peace & settle with you, in order to a hearing of their Complaints in regard to Goods or this Country for which they applied after the Treaty at Easton & Remained have been duly attended —

As this is a matter of some importance, in which the Province of Pennsylvania is principally concerned, We Commissioners thought proper carefully to take upon them the Trouble of attending you, and with the Governors concurrence for the Expence of such provision for the Indians as may be necessary and, but that a General Treaty for renewing the Chain of Friendship between this Government and the Northern Indian Nations is shortly expected to be held at the Borough of Lancaster, where the greater part of the Tribes interested in the new Claim may be present many of whom cannot be fully attended at Easton at the time appointed for want of proper notice; We have therefore thought it necessary to acquaint your Excellency, that as your appointment with the said Indians can be postponed for a few days, as we apprehend the good purpose thereof

may

May be better answered by your being present at the General Meeting at Lancaster, besides that the Trouble and Charge that must otherwise arise to the Province of Pennsylvania will be much lessened by this Expedient which I beg Leave to recommend to your Consideration Care, with great Regard

Sir Your most obedient humble Servt

P.S.

If your Excellency should approve of the above measure, & acquaint me therewith by the Bearer, I shall take particular care to give you notice by Special Messenger of the Time at which the Lancaster Treaty begins.

Signed by order of the Commissioners

Wm Chas Moore Clk

Sir William Johnson's Answer to the foregoing

Gentlemen / Johnson Hall June 2d 1762

I have received with your Letter of the 26th ult. to answer to which I am to inform you that having received the Orders of his late Majesty in Council bearing date Augt 29th 1761 Directing me to examine thoroughly into the Complaints made by the Delaware Indians concerning their Lands, & for that purpose as soon as possible to hold a Meeting with them, I accordingly gave the earliest Notice to Teedyuscung and all concerned that they might attend the same which there some means was notwithstanding delayed, until on a second application Teedyuscung & Jacob Chief of the Delawares agreed to meet at Easton the 15th of this instant together with

1762
June

with his Gentlemen Commissioners on behalf of the Proprietors of which I have had notice the other day from Governor Hamilton.

I am rather to the occasion as properly of the Meeting which yesterday is likely to take place at Lancaster for enquiry [illegible] Proceedings relative to the Government of Pennsylvania. In Lieu Sheldon Indeed, became having been personally on behalf of the English interest, are all matters settled with Teedyuscung at the Treaty held by me last year at the Wyoming, all which has been since confirmed at a Meeting lately held at my House and at the time & now appointed Deputies to lay Necessary new Improvements by Letter that he will at the before mentioned time attend with such Evidence as are necessary for shewing their Claim to the Lands in question. I cannot by any means consistent with his Sacred Majesty's Order, the good of the Service & the duty of my Office postpone an Affair of that importance, which hath already been too long depended — I am Gentlemen &c.

(To the Comrs for the Province of Pensilvania.)

In consequence of the foregoing Letter I [illegible] was held at Easton as ordered by Governor Hamilton, & he [illegible] that from the [illegible] and ended then the 15th but as prevented from seeing any Material Business till the 18th the Indians being daily in Liquor.

R. Peters to Sir Wm. Johnson, 1762.

Philadelphia, 20th May, 1762.

Sir,

The Messenger did but return this morning from Teedyuscung, and delivered to me his Answer to your last Letter, taken down in Writing from his own mouth by the Express, & as it is Post day I have an opportunity of forwarding it to you without loss of time.

The Governor has appointed Mr. Chew and myself to attend the hearing on the part of the Proprietaries, and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at Easton on the 15th of the next month.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Directed.

On His Majesties Service.

To Sr. William Johnson, Baronet, at Fort Johnson, New York:

Mr. Fox to Teedyuscung, 1762,

June 9, 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung:

We find the Allegheny Indians are not likely to come so soon as we expected, and that the time & place you have appointed Sr Wm. Johnson to meet at Easton, will not be so suitable as to meet him when all the Indians are together. We have, therefore, informed Sir Wm. Johnson that it will be better to put off the intended meeting till that time, and to meet you all together; And as we think, Brother, you will be willing to have the Business well done, we desire you not to come from Wyoming till you hear the Western Indians are come to Shamokin, and then to come down with them to the same place they do, where we shall order provisions to be ready for you.

Mr. Fox's letter to Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung to Gov. Hamiilton, 1762.

Brother:

You have put me to a great Stand to think that the thing that was made by Sr William Johnson & me, that you have put a Stand to it, and calls the Treaty to wait for the Indians that come from Allegheny; them people has nothing to say to the Lands, they are coming to talk about Life Affairs, therefore, let me know as soon as you can what you think.

A String.

R. Peters to Sir Wm. Johnson, 1762.

Philadelphia, 20th May, 1762.

Sir,

The Messenger did but return this morning from Teedyuscung, and delivered to me his Answer to your last Letter, taken down in Writing from his own mouth by the Express, & as it is Post day I have an opportunity of forwarding it to you without loss of time.

The Governor has appointed Mr. Chew and myself to attend the hearing on the part of the Proprietaries, and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at Easton on the 15th of the next month.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,

Directed.

On His Majesties Service.

To Sr. William Johnson, Baronet, at Fort Johnson, New York:

Mr. Fox to Teedyuscung, 1762,

June 9, 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung:

We find the Allegheny Indians are not likely to come so soon as we expected, and that the time & place you have appointed Sr Wm. Johnson to meet at Easton, will not be so suitable as to meet him when all the Indians are together. We have, therefore, informed Sir Wm. Johnson that it will be better to put off the intended meeting till that time, and to meet you all together; And as we think, Brother, you will be willing to have the Business well done, we desire you not to come from Wyoming till you hear the Western Indians are come to Shamokin, and then to come down with them to the same place they do, where we shall order provisions to be ready for you.

Mr. Fox's letter to Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung to Gov. Hamiilton, 1762.

Brother:

You have put me to a great Stand to think that the thing that was made by Sr William Johnson & me, that you have put a Stand to it, and calls the Treaty to wait for the Indians that come from Allegheny; them people has nothing to say to the Lands, they are coming to talk about Life Affairs, therefore, let me know as soon as you can what you think.

A String.

I was just in readiness to go down, all my people but waiting. I received your Letter, it put a stop to.

This is a true Copy of a letter received from Teedyuscung, delivered to me by Mr. Joseph Fox, on the 9th of June, 1762, in the Evening.

Copy of Letter (Gov. H.,) to Teedyuscung, 1762.

In answer to one I received from him by Mr. Joseph Fox, on Wednesday evening the 9th June, 1762.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung,

I last night received your letter and String of wampum from Wyoming, which were delivered to me by Mr. Joseph Fox.

Brother,

I very much wonder that you should send such a letter to me, as if I had been the means of putting you to a stand, or endeavoured to prevent your coming to meet Sir William Johnson according to your agreement with him.

Brother,

I let you know by this String, that I was no ways concerned in writing the letter you received, to prevent your coming down to Easton at the time appointed. And I now further inform you that Sir Wm. Johnson is now on his Journey, and will be at Easton on next Tuesday the 15th of this month, being the time agreed upon between him and you, in order to hear your complaint against the proprietors, about the Lands you say you have not been paid for.

And I desire that as soon as you receive this Letter, you will immediately come away to Easton, with such of your people as are necessary to bring with you to lay your complaint before Sir Wm. Johnson, whom, the Great King George hath ordered to hear your Grievances. And I further tell you, that it will be exceedingly wrong in you, to disapoint Sir William Johnson by not meeting him according to your agreement, after he hath made so long a Journey on your account, and to hear what you have to say.

I shall send persons on the part of the Proprietors, who will be at Easton on Tuesday next, the day you appointed, and will wait there for your coming, which I again desire, may be as soon as possible after this comes to your hands.

I am your loving Brother,

JAMES HAMILTON.

[L. S.] Sealed with my Seal, the mark of every letter that comes from me.

Gov. Hamilton to Teedyuscung, 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung,

I received your letter two days ago from Mr. Fox, in which you tell me I have put you to a stand, and desire me to let you know as soon as I can, what I think.

Brother,

I was no ways concerned in writing the letter which you say was sent to you, and which put you to a stand. And as Sir William Johnson will be at Easton on Tuesday next the 15th of this month, according to his appointment with you, in order to hear your complaint against the proprietors about Lands which you say the Indians have not been paid for. I desire by the string that you will immediately on receipt hereof set off for Easton, with such of your people as you think necessary, to make good your complaint against the proprietors, which Sir William Johnson is ordered by our Great King George to hear.

A String.

I am your Loving Brother,

J. H.

Friday, June 11th, 1762.

Delivered the original to Mr. Fox, to be sent to Teedyuscung this Day, at 7 o'clock, Friday.

Sealed with my seal.

Gov. Hamilton to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1762.

Sir,

The Intelligence I have lately received from the Indian Country has made it necessary for me to reinforce the Garrison at Fort Augusta with men & Provisions, &c., and that no time may be lost, I desire you will proceed into Lancaster County in order to forward that Service. I have furnished you with blank Recruiting Orders & Commissions which you will fill up with the names of such Persons as you shall judge best capable of speedily raising a number of Voluntiers & commanding them as Officers; and you will give them such Orders with respect to the Rendezvous & March of their Recruits, as shall appear to you best (from the Circumstance of the Intelligence you may receive) to answer the Design of raising them.

You will also proceed to Harris's Ferry, and collect together at that Place or at Fort Hunter as many Battoes & Canoes as will be wanted for the transportation of the Provisions & Ammunition, &c.,

Hotel Dieu 28th June 1762

Dear Sir

I take this opportunity to acquaint you
that by my last from Dieppe I was engaged
to go to Paris, but I hope I soon shall
get you made clear between us which I am sorry
for, but hope in great hopes you will never say more
about us, for I assure you I do not find any thing
could give me more pleasure than to hear that you
were safely arrived in good spirits and health. As to
my self I cannot be displeased that I should get well so
quickly, but by all that I can see in a few days, when
I am entirely free of it, and hope he will continue to health
& strength daily.

I wish you all happiness & hope Miss Nicholson &
Lord & you and I have taken the practice of dancing
is

...and Twenty of them, and the Indians Friendly
...and Conducted them to your Fathers, and Brothers Tents
...thank the Great Spirit, he adores your Kindness and the
...taking Notice of Commanders Words of Peace
...and Compliments of Esteem passing the pipe of Peace
...will be glad when you return Home and would give Presents
...Family a Feast. Check on that Head.

Then a Number of Indians came for the Medicine
...Chief Commanders Tent, the Interpreter
...Major Hall sat in Council with
...Yesterday & when the Calumet of Peace was smoked
...and the Chiefs had Conferred, they produced
...Chart of Lakes and Rivers
...Geo Croghan and Andrew Montour with
...Names Marks of Persons & Towns, they desired
...Hall that they and their whole
...they did and that they and their whole
...Lakes are very poor and desire some Presents which I have
refused

Sentence rendue par le Conseil de son Excellence Monsieur le Comte de Frontenac Gouverneur de Canada en faveur des R.R. P.P. Jesuites et des François du Sault S. Louis.

Veüe par Nous, Conseillers qui composent le Conseil de Sa Majesté, les deux Concessions dont il est question, l'une scize au lieu dit le Sault, et même Concession, l'autre scize à la Concession des François du Sault, bornée d'un côté par la ligne de la Seigneurie de la Magdelaine et de l'autre par celle de Chateauguay, et tout ouï et examiné avec attention le Procez de la dite Concession et tout ce qui a été mis par les R.R. P.P. Jesuites agent et Procureur du dit Sault Seigneurs de la dite Concession; Nous nous sommes en conseil assemblez pour les dires et prétentions faites dans le dit Acte, que ou Monsieur son Excellence ne s'a jamais disposé que les

[illegible]

regnicoles du Conseil des Indes établi de toute antiquité de Montreal, c'est pourquoi nous trouvons les dits R.R. P.P. Jesuites dans tous les Droits honorifiques, qu'ils pouvoient avoir acquis sur la dite Terre, soit par la considération des Gouverneurs ou Intendants, dont elles par la quelle ils se sont trouvez les plus de Terres en Canada, qu'ils ont obtenus dans différents temps, soit par Droit de Possession ou autres Raisons qu'ils pouvoient alleguer. Ordonnons que les dits François du Sault soient mis en Possession et demeurent paisiblement avec eux leurs Heritiers et les autres Sauvages, qui voudront se joindre à eux de toute la Terre et de tous les Bois qui sont dans la dite Concession sont bruslez; Et persuadé que rien ne contribue plus efficacement à civiliser et retirer les Nations sauvages, qu'en tenant religieusement les Engagements que l'on fait avec eux, et en nommant tout Chef de Village entre eux et les Habitants établis dans leur Voisinage. Nous Ordonnons que les Limites de la Concession des François du Sault soient bien et le plutôt possible bornez par des Arpentieurs Jurez et qu'elle soit bornée avec des Pierres, aux quelles

en leur mauvais vœux dans de semblables circonstances ne soit
pas convenable et soit même nuisible. A CES CAUSES
nous ordonnons que l'Eglise et Presbitère d'Isle la Maison Neu-
ve mentionnée avec tous les autres Bâtimens dépendans des N.N.
S.S. Jésuites sur la dite concession par eux laissés seront
vendus et aménagement à l'encan public, le consideration
tant à cet Regard, comme celle concernant les
Ornemens et Meubles servant pour la célébration de l'Office
Divin qui resteront pour la célébrité au Maintien de dits
Bâtimens, qui resteront aussi pour être destinés à l'usage des
Missionnaires qui viendront avec notre Congé et la Sanc-
tion de la N.T.S. Eglise qui de droit, et
sera sous la même condition et charge par les N-
veaux acquéreurs à l'égard des Habitans qu'ils
ont obligés envers les dits Habitans. II° de la valeur des biens que
les Habitans ont abandonné à la Régie et Mandataires
de la Succession et S.S. Jésuites, suivant le rapport des Habitans
de la Seigneurie sur et lundi au matin. III° comme nous
sommes obligés devoir les Missionnaires Sauvages de Sault, jouir
du Bâtiment et du Clos des Récollets à nos accor-
dés de la Haute ville de Québec, nous ordonnons que tous
les Habitans qui ont eu des concessions particulières avec le Fer
mier de concession des Terres du Sault seront tenus de retirer les
Ordonnances de leur concession entre les mains de l'Huissier Saint
Aubin dans cette ville devant le jour de Juillet de la présente
année, afin qu'il soit ordonné comme il devra. IV° Toutes
les Concessions accordé par les N.N. P.P. Jésuits jusqu'à ce
jour et sur lesquelles les Habitans n'auront point fait feu et
lieu, seront annullé et de nulle valeur. V° Toutes les Con
cessions accordé depuis le 8me Sept.bre 1761. dans cette état que la
Terre concédé jouira toutes impositions seront annullé, et
les Habitans obligé de les abandonner avant le premier de
Juin 1762. condamnons par le présent les N.N. P.P. Jé-
suites à rembourser aux dits Habitans les lentes ou autres Dro-
its Seigneuriaux qu'ils pourroient avoir de dites Concession. 3°
En Consideration du temps des Semences et travaux que les
Habitans établis sur la dite Concession avant le 8me Sept.bre 1760.
pourroient avoir faits, et voulant pourvoir qu'une et une Fami-
lles ne souffrent de l'Orage qui s'est commis à cet Egard.
NOUS ORDONNONS qu'ils continuent à jouir habituellement des Terres
qu'ils occupent aujourd'hui par les Concession qu'ils ont obtenu

des R: R: P: P: Jesuits, sans ajoutant qu'ils puissent la
grandir aux dépens des Sauvages, ou autres Particuliers, leurs
accordant au dit nouveau pouvoir d'autres actes de
Concession à notre usage le 16e. de Juillet courant, Et à ce
que les dits Habitans soient tenus de leurs dettes, à raison
[illegible] de chacun Arpent de Terre en superficie, ainsi
que le Terrain des Côtes et à tous droits Seigneuriaux qui
pourront leur être dus et payables sur et dessus et pour obligeons
[illegible] de leurs dettes dits Habitans de leurs tous
les 1er. de Juin de chacune année pour de la Chandelle
en Cire et de Rentes en argent ainsi que de droit des Vaisseaux
qui auront passé par Lachine, à proportion de dits droits dû en
pareil au Maître de l'Eglise et autres Bâtimens du
Haut, et de Juillet prochain entre les mains des Sieurs Gds
et ce dit en cas de contestation. Et comme la
Concession des Grands du Sault en général nécessite
à du Projet lorsqu'ils abandonneront, et que les droits
de Seigneurie sur quelque autres que les Sauvages qui y
sont établis sur icelles ne pourront appartenir qu'à Elle.
Nous maintenons le dit Sieur des Ordres et Pouvoirs Nécessaires pour
faire maintenir les droits et de Seigneurie
susdit, de même que des Réglements qui nous trouverons
convenables au sujet du Terrain et de la Traite de St. Pierre.
Ordonnons que les dits Habitans contribuent
à une rente de leur grain au Moulin des R: R: P: P:
Jesuites établi sur le Terrain de la Pointe jusqu'à ce qu'il
nous plaise d'en ordonner autrement. &c.

Signé G: Mathurin

L'an Mil sept cents soixante dix le
quatorze Juin de Mon le Soussigné
Sergeant de Milice de Montreal, certifie
avoir Signifié la présente requête, aux
Révérends Pères Jesuites Missionnaires des
Sault St. Louis et parlant à leurs Personnes
au quel nous ignorons aujourd'hui le
jour et an susdit

Signé Lecerf.

(87)

Isle de Sable

1764

Grec

Sentence rendue par le Conseil de Son Excellence Monseigr le général Comte Gouverneur de Montreal & Conseils entre les R. R. P. P. Jesuits et les Sieurs Procureurs du Seminaire de St Sulpice. &c &c &c

Vûs par nous, Ordonnateur, Commissaire Subdelegué des Intendans, les deux avis des Conseils dont il est fait mention ci dessus seront remis dans une boete à trois clefs, dont le Sr de Beauvais Procureur du Roy aura une clef pour le Roy, le Sr de Beauvais comme Procureur du Seminaire de St Sulpice une autre clef pour le Seminaire de la Congregation, et comme après avoir examiné avec attention les titres de la dite concession et avoir comparé la mesure mesurée, nous ne voyons point que les R. R. P. P. Jesuits ayent obtenu aucun Droits Seigneuriaux sur le Sault; Ordonnons que les Sieurs Procureurs du Seminaire Ecclesiastique de St Sulpice, par les sages Precautions prises dans la Concession que Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu faire aux R. R. P. P. Jesuits ayent les Seigneurs temporels des Sauvages, que la Necessité des temps obligeoit de rassembler auprès de Montreal, C'est pourquoi nous prions les R. R. P. P. Jesuits de tous les Droits temporels qui pourroient être acquis sur la Terre, soit par Concession des Gouverneurs, ou Subordonnés, (sauf toutefois la grande lie du Sault St Louis) les Isles de Reunion au Domaine, qu'ils ont obtenus dans différents Temps; soit par Droit de Reception, ou autres Raisons qui pourroient allegués Ordonnons que les dits Sauvages du Sault Saint mis en Reception et Reçoivent pareillement pour eux tous Heritiers et les autres Sauvages, qui viendront se joindre à eux à Jouyr et de tous les Revenus que la dite Concession pourra produire; Et persuadé que rien ne Contribue plus efficacement à civiliser et retenir les Nations Sauvages, en tenant religieusement les Engagements que l'on prend avec eux, et en prenant tout Sujet de Mesintelligence entre eux et les Habitants établis dans leur Voisinage, Ordonnons que les Familles de la Concession des Iroquois du Sault Saint Louis le plus tôt possible pour un Arpentage Juré, et qu'elle soit bornée avec des Pierres, Assujettis un Trait Marqué aux armes de Sa Majesté Britannique, et que le plan figuratif en soit remis à notre Greffe, Ordonnons en outre que l'Eglise le Presbitaire Appelle la Maison Seigneuriale avec tous les autres Batiments pour[illegible] R. R. P. P. Jesuits [illegible] de Concession (ou [illegible] ecrits) soient Regardés [illegible] appartenants [illegible] aux Sauvages, les Consi[illegible] et a été Recond

S'ils forment une Paroisse, lui ils abandonnent le batiment par la charge au Maintien de dits Batiments, qui resteront neanmoins destinés à l'usage des Missionnaires qui viendront une fois; et à l'egard de la part des dimes que les R: R: P.P: Jesuites ont disposée, a cet Egard Nous les croyons suffisamment dedommagé l'un par les Revenus qu'ils ont tiré jusqu'a present des Habitants qu'ils ont établi sur la dite Concession 18me par la valeur des Terres que les Sauvages ont abandonné a la Paroisse de la Magdelaine et que les R: R: P.P: Jesuites pouvoient concéder a des Habitans dès que les Sauvages seront au Sault. Et comme Nous sommes obligé de veiller aux Progrès Sauvages du Sault, jusqu'a ce qu'ils jouissent pleinement et entier des Bienfaits a eux accordé par Sa Majesté très Chrétienne, Nous Ordonnons que tous les Habitants qui ont reçu des Concessions particulières sur le Terrein de Concession des Progrès du Sault ayent a apporter les Originaux de leur Concession entre les Mains de Maitre David Sylvain dans cette Ville avant le premier de Juillet de la présente année, afin qu'il soit ordonné comme cy dessous. 1mo Toutes les Concessions accordé par les R: R: P.P: Jesuits jusqu'a ce Jours et sous le quelle les Habitans n'ont point tenu feu et Lieu, seront et demeurent nulles. 2do Toutes les Concessions accordé depuis le 8me Sept. 1760. dans quels état que le Terrein Concédé puisse [illegible] aujourd'hui soient annullés, et les Habitans obligé de les abandonner avant le premier de Juin 1762. Condamnons par la présente les R: R: P.P: Jesuits a rembourser aux dits Habitans les Rentes ou autres Droits Seigneuriaux qu'ils pourroient dite Concession. 3me En Consideration des temps, mis Depenses et Travaux que les Habitans établis sur la dite Concession avant le 8me Sept. 1760. pourroient avoir fait, voulant pourvoir qu'eux et leur familles ne souffre de l'Ennui qui si est commise a cet Egard, Nous Ordonnons qu'ils Continuent a jouir paisiblement du Terrein qu'ils occupent aujourd'hui par la Concession qu'ils ont obtenu des R: R: P.P: Jesuits, sans cependant qu'ils puissent l'agrandir par echaps des Sauvages, ou autres Pretexte, leurs Ordonnant qu'ils viennent se pourvoir d'autres Actes de Concession a notre Greffe le 15me de Juillet prochain; Et afin que les Sauvages puissent Jouir de leur Rentes, le Gouvernement sera tenu de nommer et établir une personne pour etre le Receveur de Rentes et autres Droits Seigneuriaux qui pourront provenir des Concession cy dessus et Nous Obligeons le dit Receveur d'en rendre Compte aux dits Sauvages tous

les 2me de Février de chaque année Lieu de la chambre en présence du Sr Gouverneur ou de celle des Officiers Commis par lui autorisé pour cet effet, le Traitement de Mr Gentil sera employé au Maintien de l'Eglise et autres Batiments du Sault, et le Surplus remis entre les mains des Sauvages, afin qu'ils en fassent ce qu'ils trouveront bon, Et comme la Concession des Seigneuries du Sault en general est Comptable de Sa Majesté toutes les abandonnement, et que les Droits de Juridiction Civile et autres que les Sauvages qui y sont établis sont absolument inconnus, Ordonne, Mandons le Sr Receveur des Droits et Revenus susdits pour y maintenir les Droits de Sa Majesté à cet egard, de même que des Reglemens que nous trouverons necessaires au sujet du Canal, et de la Paroisse de St Pierre, Ordonnons dès à présent que les Habitans continuent à faire Moudre leur Grain au Moulin des R: R: P: P: Jesuites établi sur le Terrein de la Seigneurie jusqu'à ce qu'il nous plaise d'en ordonner autrement. —

Signé

G. Mathieu

Et [illegible] Le Jean le Coup-Seigneur Seigneur de Notre de Montreal, Certifie avoir Signifié la présente Requête, aux Reverends Peres Jesuites, Missionnaires du Sault St Louis et parlant à leurs Personnes au dit lieu, non ignorez, Requerant ledit le Sous et au Sensuit.

Signé

Lecuyer.

Copie (91)

Sentence rendue par le Conseil de son Excellence Mons.r le General Gage Gouverneur de Montreal &.a &.a &.a entre les R. R. P. P. Jesuites et les Iroquois du fauxbourg St Louis.

11.e Juin 1762.

autorisé dans cet endroit de Mr. Verreau
employé au Rapatriement de l'Eglise et autres Batimens
du haut, et de Sauvages remis entre les mains des Sauvages
ainsi qu'il en jugeoit à propos lesquels Sauvages ont
Comme la Conversion des Sauvages du haut
en general et inviolable à Sa Majesté lorsqu'ils se
rendront, et que un Prêtre de chaque Nation ou
autre que les Sauvages ne jugent établis par
eux, se joindront à notre ville. Nous nommerons
à cet nouveau district et pourvoirons aux frais pour
y maintenir le Culte de Sa Majesté à cet Egard,
de même que des Reglemens au nouveau
nouveau Curé de la Paroisse de
St Pierre — Ordonnons aussi que tous les
Sauvages contenus en cette
Ville en Nombre des R.R. P.P. Jesuites établis sur le
Terrain de la Plaine jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit
Plaise des ordonner autrement. — — —

Signé

G. Mabarin.

L'an mil sept cent soixante deux
le quatorze Juin St Jean le Cerf consigné Sergeant
de Milice de Montreal, certifie avoir signifié la
Ordonnance ci dessus, aux Révérends Pères Jesuites
Missionaires du haut St. Lawrence.
et parlant à leurs Personnes en leur Residence
susdite ici et ce jour et an susdits.

Signé St Cerf.

Sentence rendu par le Conseil de son Excellence Monseigr le General Gage, Gouverneur de Montreal &c. Prononcé entre les RR. PP. Jesuits et les Sauvages du Sault St. Louis.

Veu par nous, Conseillers du Roy en son Conseil, les deux Concessions dont il est parlé cy dessus, reunies dans une seule et même Concession sous le nom de Concession des Sauvages du Sault, bornée d'un côté par la ligne de la Prairie de la Magdeleine, et de l'autre par celle de Chateaukay. Et ayant aprés avoir examiné avec attention les Termes de la dite Concession et l'avoir comparé à plusieurs autres, Nous ne voyons point que les RR. PP. Jesuits ayent obtenu aucuns droits Seigneuriaux sur le dit Terrein. Nous sommes au contraire Unanimement convaincus par les sages Precautions prises dans le dit acte, que Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne n'a jamais entendu que les RR. PP. Jesuits dussent être Seigneurs Temporels des Sauvages, que la Nécessité des Temps obligeoit de rassembler autour de Montreal, c'est pourquoi nous nous trouvons dans le cas de leur refuser les droits temporels, qu'ils pourroient prétendre arrogés sur la dite Terre soit par les Concessions des Gouverneurs ou Intendants, seul Titre par la quelle ils se sont procuré ces dites Reunions ou Domaines, qu'ils ont obtenus dans differents temps; soit par droit de Possession, ou autres raisons qui pourroient alléguer. Ordonnons que les dits Sauvages du Sault soient mis en Possession et Jouissent paisiblement pour eux leurs Familiers et les autres Sauvages et de tous les Revenus que la dite Concession peut produire. Et persuadé que rien ne

contribue d'un différent à vivre et retenir les Habitans
Sauvages, qu'en tenant religieusement les Engagements
que l'on fera avec eux, et en prevenant tout sujet de
Mésintelligence entre eux et les Habitants établis dans leur
Voisinage. — Nous Ordonnons que les limittes de la
Concession des Frères du Sault soient tracé le
plutôt possible par un arpenteur juré, et qu'elle soit
borné avec des pieces assujettis en Terre marqué aux armes
de sa Majesté Britannique, et que le plan figuratif en
soit remis à notre Greffe. — Ordonnons en outre que
l'Eglise et Residence appellé la Maison Seigneurial
avec tous les autres Batimens faits par les R. R. P. P.
Jesuites sur le d.t Concession ou qui auroient échués)
soient regardé et appartiennent directement aux Sauvages
ils consistent à cet Egard comme ils formoient une Paroisse
des d.ts Sauvages et servent par la Rétiré au Maintien
et d.ts Batimens, qui resteront maintenant destiné à
l'usage des Missionaires qui viront avec eux, et à
l'égard de la part des plaits que les R. R. P. P. Jesuites
ont supporté, a cet Egard nous les croyons suffisamment
dédomagé par les revenus qu'ils ont retiré jusqu'à
présent des Habitants qu'ils ont établi sur la d.te Concession
No. par la valeur des Terres que les Sauvages ont abandonné à la Prairie de la Magdelaine et que les R. R. P. P.
Jesuites seront censé à les Habitants dès que les
Sauvages seront transporté au Sault. — Et comme
nous sommes obligé de voir les Iroquois Sauvages
du Sault, jouissent paisiblement de tous les
Biens fonds à eux accordé par sa Majesté très Chré-
tienne. — Nous Ordonnons que tous les Habitants, qui
ont reçu des concessions particulieres sur les Terrein
de Concession des Iroquois du Sault ayent à apporter
les Originaux de leurs Concessions entre les mains de

Notre Bureau à Québec dans cette Ville avant le premier Juillet de la présente année afin qu'il soit ordonné ce que de raison. 1°. Toutes les Concessions accordées par les R. R. P. P. Jésuites jusqu'à la paix sur les quelles les Habitants n'ont point fait feu et lieu, seront annullées, et de nulle valeur. 2°. Toutes les Concessions accordées depuis le 8me Sept. 1760. dans quel état que le Terrein concedé puisse se trouver aujourd'hui seront annullées et les Habitants obligés de les abandonner avant le premier de Juin 1762. Condamnons par les présentes les R. R. P. P. Jésuites à remettre aux dits Habitants les Rentes ou autres droits Seigneuriaux qu'ils pourroient avoir sur les dites Concessions. 3°. En considération du tems des dépences et hazards que les Habitants établis sur la dite Concession avant le 8me Sept. 1760. pourroient avoir faits, et voulant prévenir qu'eux et leur Famille ne soufrent de l'ennui qui doit être causé à cet égard. — Nous Ordonnons qu'ils continuent à jouir paisiblement des Terres qu'ils occupent aujourd'hui par les Concessions qu'ils ont obtenu des R. R. P. P. Jésuites dans le tems qu'ils puissent l'agrandir par rapport des Sauvages, ou autrement de leurs ordonnant qu'ils viennent se pourvoir d'autres actes de Concession à notre Bureau le 15me de Juillet prochain et afin que les Sauvages puissent jouir de leurs rentes, le Gouverneur sera tenu de nommer et établir une Personne pour être le receveur des Rentes et autres droits Seigneuriaux qui pourront provenir des Concessions ci-dessus et nous obligeons le dit Receveur d'rendre compte aux dits Sauvages tous les 2me de Février de chaque année pour de la Chandeleur, en Presence du dit Gouverneur ou de celles des Personnes par lui

At a Meeting at Easton in Pennsylvania on the 18th of June 1762, with the Chiefs of the Delaware Tribes pursuant to the Order of His late Majesty in Council, directed to the Honble Sir Wm Johnson, Baronet, dated the 29th day of August 1759.

Present,

The Honble Sir Wm Johnson, Bart, Chief Agent for Indian Affairs &c. &c.

The Honble James Hamilton Esq. Lieut Govr of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

Richard Peters Esq. } Commissioners for the
Benjamin Chew } Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.
George Croghan Esq. Deputy agent for Ind. Affairs.

Joseph Shaw } Edward Pennington }
John Hughes } Wm. Morton } Esqrs. a Committee
Sam. Rhoads } Isaac Dickenson } of the Members of Assembly.

Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delaware Tribes, with several Sachems & Warriors;

Isaac Still, Interpreter: and a great many Gentlemen, Inhabitants of Philadelphia, and other parts of the Province of Pennsylvania

William Marsh, Secretary.

Sir William Johnson made the following Speeches of Condolence usual in the like Cases.

Brethren of the Delaware Tribe, Sachems and Warriors;

I am glad to see you; and of having this opportunity with these Strings of Wampum to wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, also the Sweat and Dust, that you may look

(chearful

hearful and friendly as your Brethren as heretofore: also that you may clearly see what Justice the Great King is resolv'd to do you.

Brethren;

In the next place I shall cleanse and open the passage to your Hearts, that nothing evil may remain lurking there. With these Strings I desire you will, at this Meeting, speak to me freely and candidly.

Brethren; With these Strings I take away the blood from your Council Seats, and Wigwams, and cover them with green Leaves, that it never more to be seen, or thought of:

A Bunch of Strings delivered.

Brethren;

As you have lost several of your old and young People, by Sickness and otherwise, I do now, agreable to the Customs of your Forefathers, with this Belt of Wampum, cover their Graves, so that they may no more be seen, or give their Friends uneasiness.

A Belt.

Brethren;

As I have now finish'd the Ceremony usual on these like occasions, I propose to begin upon the Business I am come here for, as soon as you let me know you are ready: and I must recommend it to you to keep sober during the Meeting.

At a meeting in the Afternoon at the Bower in Easton on the 12th. of June;

Present as before.

Tedyuscung shaking hands with Sir William Johnson, and the Governor, said,

Brethren;

We are glad to see you here in Council, as your Grandfathers and ours used to meet.

Brethren

Brethren; I desire to be heard.

We the Delawares, Mohiccons and Opings, all speak to you as one Man.

Brethren; I am glad that we who are yet living, are met here. Brethren;

By this Belt I wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, and the Blood from off your Bodies: you did not look so in former Days: - The French made you look so bloody.

A Belt and String.

Brother; (addressing himself to Sir Wm. Johnson)

In former Treaties here, we receiv'd a friendship Belt, and were desired to Hollow loud, and shew it to all Nations to the Sun-setting. We took hold of it, and shew'd it as far as the Twightwees, and told them that no hurt should come to them, - because We had a firm hold of you: and the Twightwees have - given us a Pipe to Smoak, saying, "if you see any Clouds, "you must sit down and Smoak this Pipe of Peace, and then - "the Clouds will disappear."

Brother;

I shall speak to you to morrow. - This is all I have to say at present. When I do speak to you, I shall put the largest Buck Horns on your Head, that all the world may know I have spoken to you. (Meaning that they would - acknowledge Sir William Johnson to be one of the chief Counsellors of their Nations, as He was of the six Nations.

Sir William Johnson then desired to know if Teedyuscung would hear him before He spoke to morrows morning. Teedyuscung left that matter to Sir William, who thereupon spoke as follows.

Brethren of the Delaware Tribe, Sachems & Warriors;

In conformity to his late Majesty's Orders to me - directed, I now attend you to hear, and examine into the par- = ticulars of your Complaint to Him concerning your having been deprived of some Lands in this Province: and that you may

&c

be the better acquainted with His Majesty's royal Intentions to do you Justice therein, I desire your attention till the order is read, and explain'd to you.

Here the order was read and Explained.

A String.

Brethren;

By the Steps which I took immediately on receipt of His late Majesty's order, you may easily percieve my desire, and Inclination, to enquire into your Complaints; which I am sorry to find have hither to met with Delay: and, as I am fully empower'd and authorized to hear the same, I expect you will now give me a circumstantial and clear Detail of the Affair, which gave rise to your Complaints, and His Majesty's order; with the best description, in your Power, of the Lands you alledge to have been taken from you without Satisfaction being made to you for the same: and I must recommend it to you, to make no claims to any Lands, but such as you have the most just pretentions to; in which case, I shall not only be ready to serve you, but enabled to take and Transmit your Grievance to London, with the Answers of the Gentlemen Commissioners (here present) to the same, on Behalf of the Proprietaries, and to lay the whole before His Majesty, for His royal Determination thereon.

A Belt.

It is with pleasure I inform you of His present Majesty's friendly Disposition towards all his faithful Indian Allies expressed as well in His Instructions lately transmitted to the Governor of New York, as in some orders lately received by his Excellency Sir Jeffry Amherst; in all which, He expresses His Inclination of doing them all possible Justice, and of Strictly adhering to the several Engagements, and Treaties, formerly entered into with the Indians: which Protection, and Indulgence, I hope you will study to merit. And as you can have no Doubt of obtaining redress, if your case shall appear to deserve it, you may likewise be assured, that as well from the Nature of my Employment, as my

desire

Desire to live all good and honest Indians, nothing shall be wanting on my Part to secure to you the possession of your just Rights, and promote your real Interest and welfare. A Belt.

Governor Hamilton's Commission to Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew, Esquires, appointing them to be Commissioners on the behalf of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania was read by the Secretary openly, by order of Sir Wm Johnson; after which He adjourn'd the Meeting till to morrow morning at ten o'Clock.

Saturday, June 19th in the Bower at Easton,

Present as yesterday.

Sir Wm Johnson desired the Interpreter to acquaint the Indians that He was going to say Something to them in answer to their last Belt Spoke with yesterday; then proceeded,

Brethren;

I am well acquainted with all that has been Transacted at the several Treaties and Conferences held with your, and other Nations of Indians at this Place, for several years past: and I now take this opportunity of thanking you for the Pains you latterly took in promoting the Peace, which has been happily establish'd here three years ago; and I have only to Recommend to You, a strict observance thereof, as that will be the surest means of making you once more a happy People. A Belt.

Tedyuscung reply'd,

Brother;

I wou'd speak a word, and desire you'll Listen to what I say. ... About five years ago, or thereabouts, you told me about your Flesh and Blood, which we were to bring in. It was not our old Counsellors Fault that things happen'd so. It was the French who deceiv'd our young men by telling them Lies, and that was the occasion of your Flesh and Blood being

made

Made Prisoners. I have held our Friendship ever since: wherever I come across your Flesh and Blood, I will take care of them.

Presented a Belt, it also a young Iroman, who had been a Prisoner amongst the Indians beyond Pittsburg.

Sir Wm Johnson thanked Tedyuscung for the Delivery of the Prisoner. Then Tedyuscung continued & said,

Brothers; I can't talk now a great deal now, for I want a Clerk to take down what I may have occasion to say.

Sir Wm Johnson said; Here is the Secretary, who is appointed by the King, and who will write every thing fairly down. It would be unprecedented to allow a Clerk, as no person writes but the Secretary, in all Treaties and Conferences with the Six Nations &c. upon which Tedyuscung persisted for some time to have a Clerk, on account of his Grandchildren, who ought to have something to shew in writing as well as the English: but Sir Wm told him he was surprised at his shewing any Diffidence of the Secretary, who was a sworn Officer: and then ordered the Secretary only, to take the Minutes, and read them aloud to all the Auditors as he took them; which was done. Then Tedyuscung proceeded in his Speech, and said

Brother;

You may remember when you sent a Letter about two years ago by my own Nation: that you told me you would come to this Province to hear my Complaint: likewise you let me know you had Authority from the King to come here to do Justice done; and you and I are now come here for that Purpose. You likewise told me, if there was any wrong done to me, you would assist me in causing Justice to be done. You also told me what Steps you would take in writing to London, and that all proceedings should be laid before the King. — I do not want to say any more at present; but if you have any Deeds for the Lands, you may shew them.

Sir Wm Johnson said, where do these Lands lye? Let them be described: Tedyuscung answered: The Lands I complain about

"About" Lye from this Place up the River Delaware to Lamuel
" Dupuy's at the Gap to the Kittatinny Hills, or blue Mountains,
" and along the Top of those Mountains to Allimingey; from thence
" to Hatchcungee, from thence to Shamony, and from thence across to
" Delaware River at Pitrock's Creek, and from thence to Easton: also
" four several Islands within the above described Limits." Some years
ago, Nevtymas (then Chief of the Delawares) made some Complaint
to Mr. James Logan, now deceas'd, who told Newtymas, it would
not be worth his while to trouble himself about the Lands; "if
" you do, said he, you'll make the big Trees and Logs, and great
" Rocks and Stones tumble down into our Fort: and added, "He did
" not value Newtymas, but look'd upon him as the little Finger
" of his left Hand, but that He himself was a great, big Man";
at the same time stretching out his Arms. Mr. Logan added,
that "no body dared to write any thing wrong, for if any one
" writes any thing out of his own Head, we hang him". Teedyuscung
now says, Some body must have wrote wrong, and that makes the
Land so bloody! — Sir Wm Johnson ask'd what Lands did Mr.
Logan mean?

Teedyuscung said; The same Lands as above described.

Sir Wm Johnson. How long is it ago, since Mr. Logan mentioned
this Affair?

Teedyuscung. About twenty six years ago, in my Presence.

Sir Wm Johnson. Where was the Meeting with Mr. Logan & Newtymas?

Teedyuscung. — At Tinnsbury. — What Mr. Logan said to
Newtymas has made me travel greatly, and take much pains
for six years (and I am almost tired) in order to make up the
Breach occasioned by Mr. Logan's words.

Sir Wm Johnson then desired to know of Teedyuscung
Whether this was the whole of his Charge about the Lands?
Teedyuscung said it was all at present, but desired Sir Willm
to Consider of what He had said; and when He had Consider'd it,
to bring out the Deeds.

Teedyuscung was again ask'd by Sir Wm. If this was

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If this was the whole of his Charge against the Proprietaries. To which Tedyuscung replyd, it was the Whole of his Complaint.

Then Sir Wm ordered the Interpreter to let Tedyuscung, &c the rest know, that as soon as he had thoroughly examined into the nature of their Complaint, and was ready to meet them again, he would give them Notice. Then the meeting broke up for this time.

Saturday, 5. p. m. in the Bower at Easton.

Sir Wm Johnson sent his Interpreter Capt Henry Montour, to acquaint Tedyuscung and the rest of the Indians, that as the next day was the Sabbath, or Lords Day, he must defer meeting them until Monday at ten A the Clock, at which time the Proprietaries Commissioners would be ready to answer to the Charge relative to the Lands which they had this Day in Council made, and desired they would be ready to attend accordingly.

Monday June 21st. In the Bower at Easton, 10, A. M.

Present as before.

Sir Wm Johnson addressing himself to the Indians, spoke as follows:

Brethren of the Delaware Tribe;

We are now met agreeable to the Notice I gave you last Saturday Evening, by Henry Montour, in order to hear what the Gentlemen, Commissioners for the Proprietaries, have to answer to the Charge made by you against the Proprietaries. And, in order to hear their Defence fully, and clearly, I did last Saturday desire they would please to commit it to writing, which I presume they have done. - Here asked the Gentn if they were provided with their Defence, who then delivered it to Sir William. Then Sir Wm addressing the Indians, desired their Attention while the Secretary was reading it. - The Defence was read; also several Deeds, original Letters, Affidavits, Affirmations and other papers were openly read, in the hearing, and in the presence of Tedyuscung, and a great Number of Auditors, both Whites and Indians.

Sir Wm desired Capt Montour to let Tedyuscung know, as

well

well as the other Indians, what had been read on Behalf of the Proprietaries: also, that the Commissioners had deliver'd the several Proofs and Papers to Him (Sir William) which He would carefully peruse, and duly Consider.

Teedyuscung reply'd, that what had been read, was very Satisfactory to Him, and the Indians, for they very well understood the Purport, or meaning of what had been read.

Tuesday, June the 22 - 1762, in the Bower at Easton. p.m.

Present as before.

Sir Wm. Johnson opened the Meeting with the following Speech.

Brethren of the Delaware Tribe;

Yesterday the Commissioners on the Behalf of the Proprietaries of this Province, deliver'd in their Defence, in Support of their Right to the Lands you claim; which Defence was openly, and distinctly read to you; as were, at the same time, several original Deeds and Papers, relating to the Title of Messieurs Penn.

I now meet you with chearfulness, and can assure you, with the utmost willingness to hear what you can further say to Establish your Right to the Lands in Dispute, or object to what has been yesterday offer'd by the Proprietaries Commissioners; and whatever you offer on that head shall be faithfully Transmitted by me to the Great King, as well as the rest of the Proceedings of this Meeting.

Brethren;

If you have any thing to say, which you apprehend may be material to make good your Right, I would recommend it to you, to have it put into writing by the Secretary, and deliver it here, that it may be publickly read. This will prevent any Mistakes which might happen in taking down your Reply, or Objections, from the Interpreter, and put what you have to say in the clearest Light.

Afterwards Sir William Johnson added;

That Teedyuscung, and any of his Counsellors might peruse —

(such —

such Lands, papers, &c. as were delivered to Sr Wm by the Proprs Commissioners with the Secretary. Mr Croghan the Indian Agent, the Chiefs present, and any two indifferent persons, to make the best use of them they could.

A String. —

After Sir William had finish'd his speech, & Tedyuscung stood up and replyd,

Brother; I have to hear me what I am going to say. What hath been yesterday, neither I nor my People understood it, as no one interpreted what was said.

Brother, I saw you told me, you have orders from the King to see Justice done me.

Brother, About five years ago, when Mr Croghan was here, he had orders to see Justice done me: now I desire you won't do as he did, go Secretary away and did nothing at all.

Brother;

I desire you'd let me have the writings which were read yesterday, that I may have time to consider of them, as We did not understand what was read. I told you another thing, which was, to let me have a Clerk to write down what I have to say. This is the Request of us all.

A String. —

Brother;

I desire all my Brethren to attend to what I say. I do not speak this only from my Mouth, but from my Heart.

A String.

Sir As Sir William was delivering a Paper which is as follows. "Brother Johnson.

"You promised to see Justice done, but when "You refused to let me have a Clerk, I began to fear you intended "to do as George Croghan did when we were here five years "since. Since George has ordered you to hear me and take the "Indians fully. But how do you think I can make an Answer

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" at once to as many Papers as your Clerk was four hours reading in
" a Language I do not understand, and which have not been interpreted
" to me? I expect to have all those papers delivered to me that I
" may have time to Consider them; and if you refuse this, I, and all the
" Indians shall see you do not intend to do Justice, and we shall
" Complain to King George, Who, we are sure, is our Friend; and
" from what orders you told us he had given the Governor of New
" York, we know the King will do us Justice.

Signed with the Marks of

Teedyuscung.	Manwaluna.	Veneham.
Abram.	Opelanwathun.	Mackenwas.
Augustus.	Moses.	Tepisscoung.

The above Paper Sir William read to himself, and then addressing himself to Teedyuscung told Him, that He was very sorry, that after the repeated Declarations He had made, He should find by that Paper that He (Teedyuscung) was suspicious of Him, as if He did not intend to do Him justice; but He did not believe what was contained in that Paper came from his own Heart, and therefore desired He would tell, who put it in his Head, or who it came from? Teedyuscung answered, that it did come from his own heart, and was the Sentiment of all his People, but added, that He did not Entertain any Suspicions that He would do Him Injustice; which Declaration of Teedyuscungs, Sir William Johnson observed, and told Him, was directly repugnant to the Paper which He had just before delivered to Him. Sir Wm Johnson said farther, that He was sorry to find that what He, Teedyuscung, now said, was so different from what He said yesterday, and also so different from the Sentiments of the rest of the Indians, for that He Teedyuscung, had, after the Belts and papers were read, and Henry Montour, by his order had told Him what they had been doing, and asked him if he understood what had been read, then declared that He understood it well, and was very well satisfied with what had been done, as every one who was present must remember, and could Evidence: and moreover that He told him so again in the afternoon, in the hearing of seven or eight Gentlemen: whereupon Israel Pemberton, one of

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the Heads of the Quakers Society, stood up, and speaking aloud with great warmth & indecency, contradicted Sir William, saying, "that "since Sir William had appeal'd to the By-Standers for the Truth of "this matter, He thought himself oblig'd to Declare that Teedyuscung "said no such thing, and that the Minutes were not fairly taken: that "many material things which Teedyuscung had said were altogether "omitted, and other things mis-recited. that it was unjust, and "unreasonable to call on Teedyuscung to answer a number of Title "Deeds and Drafts produced yesterday on the part of the Proprietaries "which took up three hours and an half in reading, especially as they were wrote "in English, not one Sentence of which Teedyuscung understood to his certain "knowledge, and He had known him for many years: that the Lives of the "Inhabitants and the Peace and welfare of the Province, were concern'd "in having this matter fully heard and that if Sir William would not do "them Justice, they would not suffer the matter to rest here, but would "complain Home, where He did not doubt of being heard & redressed"; with a good deal more to the same Purpose.

Sir William then ask'd Israel Pemberton "what right He "had to interpose in this matter?" and said that He was, by the royal "order to hear the Complaint of the Indians, and the Proprietaries "Defence, and that no other person had any right to intermeddle. That "the Governor, and the Secretary Commissioners who were by, did not "at all interfere. Israel insolently answer'd that, "He was a Freeman, "and had as much right to speak as the Governor. That, it was "unjust to deny Teedyuscung a right which was his natural right. "That He had as much right to appoint a Clerk as Sir William"; upon which Mr. Peters said "that He was not appointed Secretary by Sir "William but by the King". Sir William then observed, that He plainly saw that what Hannah Teedyuscung conducted his Business and had taken notice that He was constantly nursed & entertain'd at Pemberton's, or at the Lodgings of the Committee of Assembly: to which Israel reply'd that, "Teedyuscung was as much with Sir "William as with Him". As soon as Israel had done, Messieurs

(Peters

Fox, Galloway, and Hughes, made another Attack upon Sir William.

Mr. Fox warmly said, "that Tedyuscung did not understand a word
" of what was read yesterday, nor did He say, that He understood it:
to which Sir Wm. replyd, that he did not at the time imagine "that
" Tedyuscung understood all that was read to Him; & therefore
" was going to tell Him what He intended to do with respect to
" having the Deeds explained to Him, but was prevented in so doing by
" his, Tedyuscung's, repeating when askd by Manour, that He did
" well understand what had been read to Him". Joseph Galloway
Esqr. said that "the Assembly had appointed him, and some others, a
" Committee to attend this Treaty, and see Justice done, in which the
" Peace and welfare of the Province was concernd: that they had
" requested by a Letter to Sir William, that He would furnish them
" with a Copy of the State of the Proprietaries Title, which was
" presented him by their Commissioners, and which He had not (thinks
" them, but they should have been glad of an Answer from him in
" writing. To this Sir William answerd that He had been applyd to
by other persons on the same Head before, and that his reason for refusing
them was ... "that He did not think it right to give any Copy of the
" Proceedings, least they should be in every Body's hands before He could
" make his Report to His Majesty. Whereupon Joseph Fox,
another Quaker, (one another of the Committee said "yes, I and Mr.
" Hughes apply'd to you, and thought it our Duty, as we were appointed
" by the Assembly to attend, and see Justice done". and then spoke
" what the others had said about the peace of the Province. John Hughes
mutter'd, and said, "He was not afraid of asking Sir William what He had
" said to any Man". Sir William then told them that matters would
go on quietly, and He would do Justice, if they would let Business go on in
it's proper Channel, and desired they would not interrupt him, for He would
not suffer, or put up with such Treatment.

Israel Pemberton again insisted on their Right as Freemen,
and pulled out of his Pocket a paper, which He said was the King's
Proclamation, lately published in the New York paper; and that His

Majesty

Majesty therein shewed his paternal Regard and Affection for the Indians, and called them His Allies.

Sir William said "He knew what was contain'd in the proclamation, adding that He had the opinion of the King's Ministers as to the Mischiefs of any Person interposing, but the King's Agent, in Indian Affair." Israel said "He had the opinion of the ablest Man in America on that Point."

Sir William repeatedly requested that they would be silent. But they still continuing their Interruption, He rose up, and desired the Interpreter to tell Tedyuscung, and the rest, that He could do no more at that time, and so broke up the Conference.

As Sir William was going off the Bench, Joseph Galloway gave him a Bundle of Papers, which, he said, were submitted to his consideration by the Committee of Assembly, and would enable him to represent the dispute between the Proprietaries and the Indians in a proper light. Sir William answer'd that that was not a proper place. He would do Business in a Hall: on which Joseph Galloway said that the Committee would wait upon him at his Lodgings. Israel Pemberton said that was the proper Place, and Business should not be done in a Corner. Mr. Chew took that opportunity in presence of Joseph Galloway, Mr. Hopkinson, Tho.s. McLean, and several others, of speaking to Sir William with respect to what He had said to Tedyuscung about the Secretary's meeting Him, and the Indians in Council, to take down their Answer in writing; and ask'd him whether He did not intend that as Tedyuscung was now heard to say, "that He did not understand the Deed Yesterday, it should be again laid before and interpreted to them, previous to their answering": to which He reply'd, that this was what He intended.

Note, after Sir William came from his Closet the Quakers delivered him two written Sheets of Paper at his Lodgings about the Indian Affairs which are inserted at the End of the Proceedings, as his Answer of the 28th by the Proprietaries Commissioners.

Wednesday, 23d. June, at Easton.

This Evening Sir William Johnson sent a written Message, and a String of Wampum to the Indians, by Mr. McGee & Daniel Braidhead, but as Teedyuscung could not be found, they brought back the same to Sir Willm.

Thursday, 24th June, at Easton.

Sir William's Message in writing, but dated yesterday, was deliver'd this morning by Capt. Montour, in the presence of Mr. Allen, Mr. McGee, & Daniel Broadhead, to Teedyuscung, and the Indians; and after the same was interpreted to them by Capt. Montour, they greatly approv'd of it. Sir Willm's Message was as follows.

Easton, June the 23d. 1762.

"Brethren of the Delaware Tribe

"I met you yesterday at the Bower in this Place, with the warmest "affection, in order to hear what you could say to the Defence made by "the Proprietaries Commissioners. I was in hopes what I then said "would have been listen'd to with the decent Attention, but Teedyuscung "gave me no Direct Answer, and only made Complaints which were not "to the purpose for which we met. I now repeat it to you, & think "be glad to see you, and hear every thing you can offer, by your Interpre= "ters to do you Justice, and the Secretary shall attend you and them, "(with any two indifferent Persons) to write down what you have to "offer, which will prevent any Interruption like to that which happend "yesterday by busy People interfering in this Matter, which they had no "right to do; for I am the only person appointed to hear your Complaint, "and to Send it to the Great King. — I will likewise order to be laid "before you, such Deeds and Papers, as you judge proper to have "perus'd, and interpreted to you, whereby you may be Enabled to make "such use of them as may Conduce to making your Right more clear; "and to give you every Advantage you your Selves can Desire.

A String.

In answer to the above, Capt. Bull, (Son of Teedyuscung) waited on Sir William with a String of Wampum, and brought a Message

A Message from the Indians, requesting He would meet them after dinner, at the Tower, to which Sir William agreed.

At a Meeting, p. m. in the Tower at Easton.

Present as before.

Tedyuscung rose up, and said

"Brother; (meaning Sir William, and Brethren (addressing himself to the Auditors)
"I give Notice of what I am going to say.
"You have come here in order to make my Troubles easy; therefore
"I shall give you no Trouble, for I want to behave and act in such a
"manner as two Friends ought to do. I deliver up the Lands to you,
"(meaning he submitted the whole dispute about them to Sir William) for I
"really desire to be Friends with you all.

Then Tedyuscung delivered a long, deductive Paper to Sir
William, which He desired might be publickly read. Sir William
perused part of the Paper, and said, Tedyuscung had not pursued the
Instructions mentioned in his Message sent to the Indians this morning,
but had delivered him a writing reflecting upon Himself, and the worth
Friend meaning Mr. Deputy Croghan, the Secretary, Capt. Hamilton,
the Interpreter: however after making some Observations on the
Calumnies contain'd in the Paper, Sir William ordered it to be read, and it
was follows.

"Brother Johnson,

You told me the day before yesterday, that I might have
"the Paper which was read the day before, if I would look them over in
"some private place with Croghan, Hamilton, and your Self.

"You know it would take a great deal of time to make me ac-
"quainted with what is contained in so many Papers, which have not been
"interpreted to me; and I cannot trust Croghan, Hamilton, and the
"rest of your People; so that if you will not let me have Copies of them,
"and time, with the help of such men as I have, to consider them, I can
"never give the King a true State of the matter.

"Besides when you spoke to me, you asked me many questions,
"which made me forget what I was saying; so I cannot write my

Ships,

" self, I have therefore employ'd a Clerk the other day, to write what I then
" delivered to you, which I observed you did not read in Publick, and I now
" by the same way, lay you my whole mind.

" When I spoke to you five days since, I knew there was some
" part of the Land claimed, which the Proprietors had a Deed for: but I
" thought it best to make them lay all they could about all the Lands above
" Neshaminey. This I can assure you, from my heart, I did without the
" knowledge, or advice, of any white man. Nutimus told me to do so,
" when he gave me his place of chief man of the Delawares. I, and
" many of our old Men know that our Fathers told us they were never
" paid for the Lands they agreed to sell at the Treaty held at Pensbury more
" than 70 years since, and therefore they thought it was no Bargain.

" When I was here, five years since, many of my old men were
" here, who are now dead. All of them said that the Agreement they made,
" was to walk to the River Side; and in order that William Penn might
" know what he bought, they walked the Land before they agreed to sell
" it, and they walk'd indeed in Cushe-hoppen, which they knew to be no
" farther than belonged to the Indians that made the Agreement: But
" the year William Penn died, several of the Chiefs who lived below
" the Lehigh Hills, that we might live in peace, gave a Deed, by which
" those Hills were placed as a Boundary, and I now give you a Copy of
" that Deed. Eight, or nine years afterwards, Nutimus told James
" Logan, and some other Gentleman, 4 miles square of Land, where
" Durham Iron-Works is built. About seven years afterwards
" Nutimus, and some other Indians, were invited to meet the two
" young Proprietors at Durham. I was then there; and in the next
" Spring they met again at Pensbury, where a Paper was shewn to
" Nutimus, and other Chief-men, who were there, which they were told
" was the deed our Fathers had signed, but they knew it was not, and
" therefore said so; upon which they were threatened in the manner I
" told you before. I was there present, and heard it with my own
" Ears. After this, the Minquas threatned us; so Manakakickon, and

(some

" Some more Chief men came to Philadelphia and Lived a Year, from ther
" Which, two men walkt over the Forks of Delaware, & beyond the Skypatten
" Mountains, in the Space of a Compass different from what our men
" inhabited; and thus they took up our Lands, which made us very uneasy:
" and soon afterwards our People threatned to Drive the whit People away from,
" the Forks, and sent Letters to the Governor, and Conrad Lanthorne, Son
" after which, the Minguas came at Philadelphia, the Governor Showed
" them the same Paper, which they said was the Deed Given by our Fathers,
" but tho it was not, the Minguas believed them - and Shame us for we were
" Women, they took us by the Hair of the head, and removed us off of the
" Land: upon which, many of our People went to Allegheny, and others
" took up Susquehanna, very uneasy and displeased. About 12 years afterwards,
" when the war with the French was over, and the Minguas came down to the Govr
" nor Hamilton, they agreed to Sell some of their Land on Susquehanna, Below
" Shamokin and were persuaded, with it, to Sell some of our Land on Delaware to
" which they had no right, as Papunehang, Sichimes, & Nutimus
" Signed the Deed with them, they did not know what they Signed, for it was only
" interpreted to the Minguas by some Indian, who could not speak nor
" understand English, Papunehang owned no part of them Lands, and what he Lived on
" had been before taken away by the Minsi, & the other two had no right at all
" to any of them Lands, nor the Consent of the Owners to Sell them. I never
" knew that Nutimus received any money in for the Land; but once He
" came here, 4 years since, an Indian then told, He had out of it 44 dollars,
" which He declared to me, He received as a present from our Uncles the
" Minguas, and that He does not yet remember he Signed any deed; tho' I did
" not now insist on the Claim I had before made for them Lands, but I must
" tell you, that the chief Owners of them now live at Wihalosing, and are
" peaceable good People, & several of them are now here. They say they
" will give their Brethren no Trouble; if the Governor will not pay them
" for their Lands, nor help them to get other Land for them from the Minguas,
" but if ever the Proprietors have bought, they will have their right to be
" Called when they both appear before that Judge where that Cause then are

(wrongfully

" Wrong'd. Hearken to me Brother! did you never know any Nations
" of Indians who had sold their Lands, and receiv'd the money, or Goods
" for it, ever go from their Bargain? I never did. — The Copy of this last
" deed, I also now deliver to you.

" Before we struck our Brethren, and tried to Drive them
" off these Lands, We heard many bad Stories from the French, and were
" told that our Brethren intended to Strike us. — We sent a Messenger
" to them for News, and waited for some time for his Return; but He not
" coming, some of our young men Struck some of our Brethren who
" lived on the Land next to us. — Our old men were sorry for it; and as
" soon as We heard our Brethren desire to keep hold of the Covenant Chain,
" and Brighten it, We came to them in this Place. We Brightened the
" Chain, made a great Fire which they helped us to do much Wood: —
" when that the Light has been since seen to the Indians near the
" Sun set.

" We desire to live in peace with our Brethren, and to let our
" good Brother the Great King George know this, We are ready, as
" many of us that are here, to make a Bargain with the Governor
" immediately, and Sign a Deed for all the Lands We have been disputing
" about: and as there will be some others, who have a Right in these
" Lands, in a short time at Lancaster, we will let them have some
" part of the Money, and do all we can to persuade them to Sign the
" Deed; or if the Governor will not pay us now, let King George,
" who we know is just, say whether We shall have any thing for
" these Lands, or not and how much. But that the King may have a
" right Knowledge of the Affair, I desire now, as I did six years
" since, that the Speaker, and Assembly of this Province, may take
" care to send the King Copies of all the Deeds, and of all they can
" find about it: and if you intend to act like a Friend to the
" Indians, you will let them see all the Papers which were read
" here.

Brother;

" This is all I have to say to you, unless you will let
me

"We have Copies of the Papers, which you know is no Sight, and if you can have them, I will, with the Assistance of the Assembly men, who are now here, give you such further Answer, as I may think proper: but do not think your wanting to do things in the dark, looks well."

Dated, 24th June 1762.

Signed by Tedyuscung. Opelowahend. Abraham Smalley.
Anisecamin. Mackuose. Tenquakamo.
Philip Tompy. Joseph Peuhymus. Tepelanguamand.
who made their several Marks.

Together with the foremention'd Paper, Tedyuscung presented to Sir William Johnson a Belt from Capanaklego & other Indians to Mesquitos Town, dated August 22 1760; and also the Copy of another Belt from Chiloonan and other Indians to Wm Penn dated 1st Oct. 1718, which were read, and transmitted with a Copy of these Proceedings to the Lords Commissrs of Trade & Plantations.

The Commissioner then, after the same Belts were read, made some cursory Observations upon them, and desired time to get the matters contain'd in them, in their true Light.

As Tedyuscung had intimated a Suspicion that Sir William Johnson would not do him Justice, to which he must have been instigated by the false Insinuations of some evil-minded persons; and tho' Tedyuscung, was convinc'd, as it will afterwards appear, that the Aspersions cast by him on Sir William, and the Officers, were without Foundation, yet there was no further Meeting till the Sunday following, being

June the 27th when were present at the Court as before.

Sir William order'd the Interpreter to ask the Indians whether they were ready to hear what he had to say to them.

Tedyuscung reply'd, "We are ready to hear you."

Then Sir William taking three Strings of Wampum, & holding them in his hand, said,

"Brethren of the Delaware Tribe;

"With these Strings of Wampum, I desire you will listen, and hear (with

" with your own Ears what I am going to say; and also desire that when you
" speak to me, it may be from your own Hearts.

" When assembled in the Bower, I told you I met you with the
" warmest Affection to do all in my Power for your Service, and to hear every
" thing you could object against the defence made by the Proprietaries Commis-
" sioners the day before. With this view I met you on Thursday in the
" Bower, and waited for your Replication to what the Commissioners said,
" expecting you would particularly confine your selves to your Claim:
" But to my great Surprise, and, I believe to that of the greatest part
" of the Audience, Teedyuscung delivered me a most abusive and scurrilous
" Paper, which at his desire was publickly read, reflecting upon my
" self, as if I wanted to settle your Business in the dark; calum-
" niating my Deputy Mr. Croghan, and the Interpreter Capt. Henry
" Montour; at the same time insinuating a Suspicion of the Secretary
" for Indian Affairs (whom you are pleased to call my Clerk) and that
" only because you did not know Him.

" I must observe to you, that by abusing me, and the sworn
" Officers now with me, you shew a Contempt to the Appointment of the
" Great King, to whom you have appealed for a Decision in the
" Dispute between you and the Proprietaries; and with which Appoint-
" ment, by your Letters to me, as well as by your Declarations here, you
" seemed well pleased.

" I must add, that as I have been many years employed in
" Indian Affairs, and never had any Objections that I have yet heard, made
" to my Conduct in all my Transactions with any Indians before, it now
" gives me great cause of wonder that you, who are only Cousins to, and
" Dependents on the Six united Nations, should so peremptorily charge
" me, and the Officers, with Injustice, when I have proceeded so candidly,
" and openly, in your Disputes with the Proprietaries of this Province.

" In the last part of Teedyuscung's Paper, he desires that the
" Speaker, and Assembly of this Province, may take care (as they are
" said to have done five years ago) to send the King copies of all the

(Deeds

"Deeds, and all they can find about the Lands.

"To this Answer, that no Speaker or Member of Assembly of "this Province, or any other person whatever, has any thing to do with "sending Deeds, or Papers to His Majesty, relative to this Affair, but "my self; as the whole Enquiry into the dispute between you and the "Proprietaries, is solely delegated to me; and consequently I am the "proper person to lay every thing before the King.

"As to giving Copies of Papers, which Tedyuscung says is his "right to have, I must tell you again, you have already had my Sentiments. "Tedyuscung also tells me, that if he can have Copies of the Deeds, Papers, &c. "he could, with the Assistance of the Assembly-men, who were then present, "give me such further Answer, as he might think proper. — I must again "Repeat, that no Assembly man, or any other, is to be a Judge of, or "interfere in the Business for which I meet you, but my self; and I "will not suffer the Royal Appointment, and the Power arising from "it, to be further invaded or lessen'd by any person whatever, as I think "too great a Contempt has been cast upon it already by certain persons "who have too officiously interfered, notwithstanding they heard the Royal "Authority read to a numerous Audience.

"To conclude, Lastly, He does not think my coming to "Town in the dark, looks well.

"To which malicious Aspersion, I refer you to my Speech, "of the 28th instant where no mention is made that a Clandestine Meeting "was desired by me. — I scorn to mean a thing, as I disavow to the "most Insinuation; yet to Convince the Sincerity of my heart and for the "sake of doing you Justice I am ready to hear every thing you can "say for your own Advantage, and will faithfully transmit the same to "the Great King; but I will permit no partial Views nor any thing in- "Diminution of the Royal Authority. A large Belt.

"Brethren;

"I shall Conclude with saying, that as we have been here "a long time, I must desire you to hasten to a Conclusion of the Business, "We are not upon as even as you possibly can.

A String.

(after

After the above Speech, Sir William added,

"The Gentlemen Commissioners have been so busy, that they
"cannot give in their Replication to what the Indians delivered last
"Thursday, but will be able to give it in to morrow morning; and hope
the Indians will stick closer to Business for the future.

Then Tedyuscung told his People to observe what Sir William
had said in his Speech, as it was for the Benefit of them all.

Sir William asked Tedyuscung if he knew the Contents of
the Paper which He delivered to him on Thursday last. Tedyuscung
replied, "My Cousin wrote it. He did not come to have any difference,
"but to settle matters upon a good Footing. He did not come to put
"my hand into your Purse, or to get Cloathing. He give up all the
"Land to you and the White People."

At Norriton June 28th 1762, in the Court at Easton.

Present as before.

Sir William Johnson ordered the Interpreter to tell Tedyuscung, He was
ready to hear what He had to say to him, agreeable to his Message received
this Morning to meet him at Ten o'Clock.

Tedyuscung then said to Sir William,

"Brother, [and to the Audience Brethren;]

"I do notice of what I am going to say:

"Brother, (Speaking to Sir William and the Governor)

"The Governor and We have been six years in some Trouble about
"Land Affairs. You Brother, (to Sir William) have been sent by the great
"King, and We look upon you as if the King was present; and We are
"very thankful to the great King for his Appointment."

Then Tedyuscung shewed a Paper to Sir William, and said "that
"was contained therein, came from his Heart, and desired it might take
"out the Lines from his Brothers Heart."

Two Belts.

Then Sir William ordered the Secretary to read the Paper aloud, which
was accordingly done, and is as follows.

"Brother;

Brother,

"What I am now about to say, I had determined and intended
"to say yesterday before you spoke to me.

"When we last here about six years ago, I made a Complaint
"against the Proprietaries, and charged them with depriving us of our Lands
"by Forgery and Fraud; which We did at a time when We were just
"come from the French, by whom we were very much incensed against our
"Brethren the English. This matter was afterwards, by our mutual Friend,
"referr'd to the Great King over the Water who directed us, Brother,
"to enquire into the Circumstances of the Case, and make a Report to Him,
"that He might do what was just therein.

"You have taken the Trouble to come here for this Purpose, and
"many days have been spent in this Affair. Now appears by undeniable
"Writings, and Papers, which have been shewn to the Proprietaries Commissio-
"ners, and read at this Conference, that the said Charge of Forgery was a
"Mistake: into which Mistake we were led by the Accounts We had
"received from our Ancestors concerning the Lands of Pastfarrick-hill, Tu-
"cahoppy, and Tuck-hauahieu, to old William Penn in the year 1686.

"As to the Walk, the Proprietary Commissioners insist that it
"was reasonably performed; but We think otherwise; which difference in
"Opinion may happen without either of us being bad men: and this is a
"Matter that Brethren ought not to differ about. Therefore, being desirous
"of living in Peace and Friendship with our Brethren the Proprietaries, and
"the good People of Pennsylvania We bury under ground, all Grievances
"of the past Land, and are ready thereon at the time here to sign a Release
"for all the Lands in Dispute, and will endeavour to persuade the rest of
"our Brethren, who are concerned, to join the same.

A Belt.

Tedyuscung Answers.

After the above Paper was read by the Secretary, he Willm ordered the
Interpreter to ask Tedyuscung whether he understood the Meaning of it:
who reply'd, "yes." all the Counsellors acknowledged the same, "for it had
"been interpreted to them, by Time & Time, before they came to the House."

(Tedyuscung

Teedyuscung added, that the paper was his Cousin's Writing; then He pointed to a young Indian Man and told Sir William, that was the "person who wrote it".

Then the Governor said to Sir William, that He should be glad to speak to the Indians within an hour or two, in answer to what was mentioned in the above Paper. Sir William reply'd, He would be ready to attend the Governor and Indians at the time desired, and should then say a few words to them Himself.

Monday June 23d. 1762, in the Court at Easton.
At 12. Sir William Johnson met the Indians.
Present as this morning.

Governor Hamilton Order'd the Interpreter to tell Teedyuscung, that he some part of his Speech to Sir William this morning, related to himself, therefore He was going to speak to the Indians; which was done, and then the Governor began.

"Brother Teedyuscung, and all our Indian Brethren now present, "take notice of what I am going to say.

"It gives me great Pleasure to hear that you are now satisfied that the "Charge you made against the Proprietaries of Forgery, at a time "when you were incens'd by the French against your Brethren the "English, was founded on a Mistake, and owing to your being misinformed "by your Ancestors.

"The Proprietors knowing their own Innocence, and that their "Father William Penn had fairly Bought, and paid for the Lands convey'd "in the Deed of 1686, were pricked to their Hearts, when they heard "that their Brethren, with whom they sincerely desired to live in Friend="ship, had charged them with Forgery; and it will give them much "Pleasure to be informed that you did them the Justice to acquit them "of the Charge, as soon as you were made sensible of your Error.

"Brother; "As to the Walk, you say, you think it was not "reasonably performed, and the Proprietary Commissioners on the con="trary contend, that it was. Whether it was, or was not, is mere matter

(of

" of Judgment & Opinion, it being an uncertain thing, at best how far a
" Man can, or should go in one day and an half's Walk.

It is no uncommon thing for the wisest Men to differ
" in Judgment; but this ought not to cause ill blood especially among
" Brethren; wherefore I heartily join with you, and Bury all disputes
" about Land under Ground so deep that neither We nor our Children
" shall ever hear of them again.

" You know our last Proposition in offering to buy a Release for
" the Lands your Sons, and to endeavour to persuade the rest of your Brethren
" to join it also. However prudent it might be to take a Release, in order
" to shew your Children that this matter was fully settled & cleared up
" at this time; yet I do not think a Release shall necessary to confirm
" the Proprietaries Title, as they have already two Deeds for the Land executed
" at different times: & one what further Assurance we could be improper
" at any rate to accept such a Release as you offer, is that you have told,
" many of the People who are supposed our Owners of the Land
" about which you have complained, were absent, and are not now here.

" Brother,

" When I first returned from England, I did it in charge from
" the Proprietors to send to you & to give you Proofs of their
" Regard & even at their Breaches were all right, and cleared from
" the same charges made against them. This our Joint Care was happily
" attained & Peace, as a mark of it in Reconciliation with you and a
" Token of their Affection for you, to give you a Present to apply the
" Use of it to your Wives and Children.

" I expect shortly to meet at Lancaster the rest of your
" Brethren the Delawares, who live near the Ohio, and shall then give
" them the like marks of the good Disposition of the Proprietors
" towards them. And now, Brethren, I hope that all Heart-burnings
" and Animosities are at an End, and will be Buried so deep in the Earth,
" as never to rise again, and that we, and our Children may live in
" perfect Peace and Friendship together as Brethren, as long as the

Sun

" Sun shines, and the Rivers run. In confirmation whereof I give you this
" Belt."

A Belt of 12 Rows.

When the Governor had finish'd his speech (which was receiv'd with great
Appreciation by the Chiefs) Sir William order'd Isaac still the Interpre=
=ter, to tell the Indians, he had a small matter more to say to them, in
addition to what he had spoken this morning. Isaac being interpreted, Sir
William said

" Brethren of the Delaware Nation;

" I am glad that the Business of this Meeting is so happily con=
=cluded: and tho' some warm Expressions have been made use of here, yet
" I shall part with you with a sincere and brotherly Affection.

" Brethren;

" You may assure your Chiefs, as I think I have now a fair
" Sake of the case, with all necessary Proofs, I will faithfully transmit
" the same to the Great King my Master, for his royal Determination.

" Brethren;

The Speech of Heart you have shewn in the Paper deliver'd
" in this Morning, since the Great Alteration.

" Brethren;

" I have now only to recommend to you to preserve
" a strict and good friendship with your Brethren the English, who will
" never do you any injury unless you behave as Brethren ought to do:
" and you may rest assured, We have so good a Opinion, that We will never
" offer any Injury to you, but the faithful Indian Allies, and is determined
" to treat them with the same Humanity, as Subjects born on this Island."

A Belt.

Here in the Speech it was greatly approved by the Indians.

Then the Commissioners then said

" When Sachemeeno desired the Favour of Thursday to intend to have
" Answer'd the Speech and the reason Desired was partly then given it.
" If Sachemeeno will have it, We is willing and sign it, and it shall
" be read in publick". Which being interpreted, Sachemeeno said

" then was no need but to read the Paper, as He was well
" satisfy'd in every thing and at an End."

&c

To this Sir William Johnson added That he was very glad every thing was so amicably ended which was very much approved by the Indians.

Afterwards Tedeuscung taking a String of Wampum said,

"Brother; (meaning Sir William and the Governor)

"I desire to let you know something about some few Englanders, who "We hear are coming to Wyoming. You both have a power to do Good — if "these People should come there, neither I nor my People, will stop them: "But as you are in Authority, I desire you will Endeavour to prevent their "Coming for that may Breed Mischief between Us and them." (Side pfo. 314.

A String.

To this Sir William answered

"Brother;

"I am going to New York, I shall speak of this matter to "General Amherst, the Governor of Canada, and do every thing in my "Power to make you easy."

Governor Hamilton said "Brother; You will write not only to General "Amherst, but to the Governor of New England: And in the mean time "I desire the Indians would not stirr the people who are coming. If" added the Governor, "they Settle should come, I desire your People may let them go away "peaceably, and not sit down on your Lands."

A String.

Then Wine was brought in, and the Governor drank to Sir William, and then to the Indians, wishing them a good Journey Home. Sir William returned the compliment to the Governor, and wished the Indians well: And then the Meeting was Finished.

William Marshy

Secr.

Here follows the Copy of a Paper delivered by the Speaker to Sir William Johnson mentioned in the preceding Minute page 256.

"Sir, Easton, 22d. June 1762.

"In our Letter to you last Evening, we informed you, by what

Authority

" Authority We attend this Conference with the Natives. And now We beg leave
" to assure you that We have no other Motive in adding to what We then offered,
" but the future Peace and Tranquility of the Province which will greatly depend
" on the fairness and impartiality of the Representation of the Indian complaints
" and the Justice that shall be done in consequence thereof by the Crown. We
" should have been glad if the Trust reposed in Us would have excused Us
" from giving you any further Trouble on this Occasion. But as We could
" not help observing yesterday, that Numbers of Facts very material to a
" just Determination of the Dispute depending before you, were omitted, and
" some misrepresented, that from the Ignorance of the Indians it was impos-
" sible you should procure such Evidence on their Parts as are necessary to
" Enable you to represent their Case to the Crown with Justice, We are obliged
" by the Trust reposed in Us to point out to You the following Facts necessary
" to be laid by You before His most Gracious Majesty.

1 " The Deed made by the Natives on the 19th September 1718 herewith
" delivered to You, by which it will appear that the several Grants for the
" Lands from Duck Creek to near the Forks of Delaware made by the
" Ancestors of the Delawares were then taken into Consideration, and that that
" Deed was intended as a Just and final Settlement of the Bounds of all the
" Lands between the Rivers Susquehannah & Delaware, from Duck Creek to the
" Mountains on the South Side of the Lehigh, and of Consequence of the purchase
" of 25th August 1686, even admitting there was such a purchase.

2. " The Treaty of June 1728 at Philadelphia should also be laid before the
" Crown, from which it will appear that the said Indians complained of the
" Settlement of their Lands at Tulpehocken, situate on the North Side of the
" Lehigh Mountains, which were established as the northern Boundaries
" of the former Indian Purchases between them and the Proprietaries by the said
" Deed of 1718. Upon which the same Deed was produced by the then proprietary
" Agent, as a final Settlement of the Bounds between the Proprietors and
" Natives; and it is there declared to have been made upon mature Considera-
" tion of the Indian Purchases, and in full Council: And no Pretence of Claim
" was mentioned or set up either in 1718, or in 1728, to the Lands in the
" Forks, or to the westward of the said Mountains, which undoubtedly
" would have been done by the Proprietary Agents, had it ever been the intent

(of —

" of the Purchase in 1686 to have extended over the said Mountains.

" It may not be amiss to observe for your further Information, that the
" Deed of 1686 either was or was not considered at that time, and made part of
" the Consideration of that Release. If it was not, then the Indians must
" have been grossly imposed on, as it is not alledged that there ever was any
" other Deed for the Lands in Dispute between Fitzwater's Falls, and the Mountains
" aforesaid. If it was, as it seems to be positively confessed and declared by the
" Preamble and granting part of the same Deed, then certainly that Deed ought
" and must operate as a full Settlement of the Northern Boundaries of the
" Purchase of 1686 as well as the other Purchases to the Westward, which are
" expressly confined to the South side of the said Mountains.

3. " The Deed of 1732, not recorded, but in the hands of the Proprie-
" tary Commissioners, should be produced, as it is apprehended it will fully
" demonstrate that the Lands now claimed by the Indians to the Eastward of
" that Purchase, were not, at that time, included in any Deed of Sale, but
" deemed and taken to be not purchased from the Natives. By this Deed, We
" expect it will appear, that the Lehigh Mountains were held by the Pro-
" prietaries to be the northern Bounds of the Lands theretofore purchased,
" otherwise, he would not have made the Purchase of the said Tulpehocken Lands.

4. " To confirm what we have already offered, We also lay before you a Copy
" of a Letter compared with the original now in our Hands, wrote by James
" Logan Esq.r formerly President of the Council of this Province, Secretary to
" the Governor, and near 40 years Commissioner of Property under the Proprie-
" taries, directed to Thomas Watson declaring that the Lands four Miles above
" Durham on the Lehigh Mountains and to the South of the Forks of Delaware,
" were not on the 20th November 1727 nine years after the Deed of 1718, and
" 41 years after the Deed of 1686 purchased from the Indians, & therefore
" advised the said Watson who was then the Proprietary Surveyor for Bucks
" County, to survey the same for one Joseph Wheeler. This Letter from a
" Gentleman who had the principal Direction of the Indian Affairs, & one
" who in Behalf of the Proprietors and as their Agent in 1718 settled the
" Boundaries of the former Purchases & was present at the Treaty of 1728,
" where said Bounds were again determined, certainly Demonstrates that
" the Lands conveyed by the Deed of 1686, were taken into Consideration at
" those Times and their Boundaries settled and ascertained to be the South

(side.

" side of the Lehigh Mountains. To which may be pertinently added, that the
" same Gentleman, conscious that the Durham Lands situate on the said Mountains,
" were not included in any former Purchase, or about the year 1727, bought the
" said Lands, of which He was a part Owner under the Proprietary Thereof, of
" certain Indians to whom it belonged, & had been great Dissatisfaction at its
" being settled.

5. "From the Course of the Deed 1686, when rightly considered, it seems
" clear that the Lands thereby sold, were not understood by the Indians to
" extend over Delaware River, or either Branch thereof, otherwise it would
" have certainly been mentioned. Can it be presumed that so material a
" land mark as the River, would not have been inserted by the Parties, as
" intended to be crossed, if such was the Design of the Contract? But so far
" from it that the Bounds are to Run to it, and not over, or across it: and
" that the western Branch into which the small Creek, called the Lehigh
" empties it self, has been ever known by the Name of Delaware, will
" appear from all the Draughts of that part of the Country, & particularly
" from the Draught produced in Evidence to you, as made at the time of the
" Release in 1737.

6. "We cannot think it necessary to make many Remarks on the extrava-
" gance of the Walk, and the manner of performing it. However, we must
" observe that 55 Statute Miles (supposing the Proprietary Account thereof,
" to be true) never could be what the Indians, in those early times, meant and
" understood by a Day & an half's Journey on foot, through a very Mountainous
" Country, over Creeks, Swamps, & every other Impediment to be met with in a
" Wilderness; and that when the Distance between Wright's Town, and the
" Lehigh Mountains, where the Bounds were settled by the Deed of 1718, is
" rightly considered, it will be judged not too much for a Day & an half's Journey
" on foot, in the Indian Sense if not in the Sense of the other Party. This will
" appear manifest when it is compared with the Deeds for the Lands between
" Upland and Pechamincy, dated 30th July 1685 & 5th July 1697, herewith
" produced: for by these Deeds the Proprietor purchased of the Natives, 2
" Summer Days Journey on Horse-back from Delaware, back into the Woods,
" the northern Boundary whereof, hath ever been acknowledged, & is settled by
" the Deed of 1718, to be the South Side of the Lehigh Mountains, not more
" than 45 Miles distant from Delaware. If then 45 Miles have been allowed,
" and received by the Proprietary, in former purchases, as two Summer Days

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"[illegible] 35 Years, the Distance between Wright's Town
" & the Same Land as Surveyed is more than one & half days Journey on Foot.
" by the Deed it will appear to be how very unreasonable, must 55
" Gallons Strike measure be, but Dear Sirs, These Facts appear to the very
" meanest Capacity before you, & We know of no better Construction of the Deed
" of June 1686 than is the same Rule which has prevailed between the
" Parties ever since, viz. in 1685 and 1697.

7. "We shall conclude these Remarks with observing that, the Fact on which
" they depend as to run the Boundaries settled between the Proprietary & Indians by
" the Deed of 1718 and how that the Land on the North side of the Lehigh
" Hills was never intended to be included in the Purchase 1686 and that
" together with the Deed of confirmation procured from the Delawares in 1737,
" without any Consideration for the same Lands, to be measured according to the
" Directions of the first Deed cannot bind the Proprietaries with a Right to Lands
" they did not hold before, and that the Indians had good reason to make those
" Heavy Complaints which appear in the several Treaties, & particularly that of
" 1742, respecting the Settlement of their Lands in the Forks of Delaware, without
" their having ever received any Consideration for them.

"Thus We have given you such an Account of the Facts necessary to be
" laid before the Crown in behalf of the Indians as the Shortness of the Time will
" admit, many other material Proofs might, & ought to have been exhibited had
" We been furnished with Copies of such Papers as We wanted, &
" some of the Proprietary Agents Likewise of their Acts, the former whereof have
" been refused by the Governor, & this Province, and the latter by Yourselves.

"Lastly We are perfectly sensible of the Disadvantages We cannot
" doubt you will think it necessary to lay it with the Facts therein referred to before
" His Majesty, & they in Fact which are not here mentioned by the
" Proprietary Agents and are of the utmost Importance to a right Decision of
" the present Controversy.

"But if from this View of the Facts, you should be of Opinion that the
" present Dispute may be amicably accommodated either now, or at the approaching
" Treaty at Lancaster, We shall chearfully contribute all that is in our Power,
" towards so necessary & salutary a Work.

John Morton. Samuel Rhoads. Chr. Hughes.
Jsa. Pearson. Edw. Penington. Jos. Galloway.
Giles Knight. Jos. Fox.

Sir William Johnson's Report to the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade, and Plantations, on the foregoing Proceedings at Easton, and with them, Transmitted to their Lordships.

To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

My Lords,

His late Majesty having been pleased by his order in Council of the 20th Day of August 1759, on the Petition of Benjamin Franklin Esqr Agent appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, relating to the differences subsisting between His Majesty's Subjects and the Indians bordering upon the said Province, concerning large Quantities of Land which the said Indians allege they have been deprived of, without their Consent, or Satisfaction made them for the same, particularly of the Lands included within the Forks of the River Delaware, and also of other Lands on both sides the said River, to Direct his Agent for Indian affairs to examine thoroughly into the Complaints of the Delaware Indians with respect to Lands which they allege they have been defrauded of by the Proprietaries, and that for this purpose he to take the earliest opportunity of signifying to them, that he has in Consequence of what passed at the Conferences in July & August 1757, received his Majesty's Orders to enquire into their Grievances,

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and press them to appoint such time and Place as shall be most convenient to them for that Purpose. That He do likewise give timely Notice of such Meeting to the Commiss.rs appointed by the Proprietaries to act on their Part, to the end they may come properly instructed and prepare to support the Claims of their Constituents, and that when He shall have made Full & particular Enquiry into the Circumstances of the Case, & heard what all Parties may have to offer, He do Transmit his Proceedings in this Business to your Lordships, in order to be laid before His Majesty, together with his Opinion of what may be proper to be done thereupon.

In Pursuance of the above Order, I have the Honour to represent to your Lordships that having Signified to Teedyuscung, who stiles himself Chief of the Delawares at Wyoming, his Majesty's Orders, He nevertheless thought proper to put off the Meeting until I shou'd again applied to him for that purpose, when He by Letter dated the 25th of April last, after expressing his Satisfaction thereat, appointed to meet me at Easton on this Subject, on the 15th day of June then next, and to bring with him all such of his People as were concerned in the Lands in Question. Of this Appointment I gave notice to the Governor of Pennsylvania that he might appoint Commissioners on behalf of the Proprietaries agreeable to His Majesty's Orders. On the thirteenth of June I arrived at Easton, but could not proceed on Business before the sixteenth, the Indians being, until that day drunk. &c. I do my self the Honour to Transmit Copies of the whole Proceedings at this Meeting, containing the Demands of the Indians at large in their own words, and also Copies of the Proprietaries Defence, and of the Deeds and Evidences produced to me in Support of the Claims of both Parties, I have accompanied my Self with Stating, in a concise Manner, the Claim of the Indians, and the Defence of the Proprietaries, with such other matter as I conceive necessary to lay before your Lordships.

It appears by the Minutes of this Meeting on the 19th June, that Teedyuscung describes the Lands about which He complains as "laying from Easton up the River Delaware to Lamans Diggins at the "Gap of the Kittatinny Hills, or Blue Mountains, and along the Top "of those Mountains to Allemingey from thence to Mackchunake, from "thence to Shamony, and from thence across to Delaware River at "Pitcch Pock, and from thence to Easton also four Several Islands within

"within the above described Limits."

These Lands the Indians formerly insisted were never purchased from them, or their Forefathers: that if the Proprietaries have any Deed for these Lands it is fraudulent, and a Forgery: and that neither they, nor their Forefathers have ever been paid for the same.

On the twenty first of June the Proprietaries Commissrs delivered in their Defence in writing, from which, and the Deeds and Evidences therein referred to, they insist it clearly appears that the first Proprietor of Pennsylvania, by himself, and Agents, did fairly Purchase from the Indian Proprietors, among other Lands, a Tract in the year 1682, and in the year 1686 other Lands, in part bounded on those purchased in 1682, which last purchased Tract was, by deed, dated 25th August 1686, Conveyed to William Penn by Wauckeriekisho, Sayhoppy, and Saughsmaksey, Indian Kings or Chiefs, the Proprietor thereof, whose right to these Lands as to any I find has been Denied by the Indians, none claiming them. This original Deed being lost, or mislaid, has occasioned the Proprietaries much trouble to Prove the reality of this Purchase, and the Truth of a Copy of that Deed produced before me in Support of their Right to the Lands in Controversy. The Proofs of this your Lordships will observe, are Sundry extracts from ancient Letters mentioning at that time a Treaty to be set on foot for purchasing Lands above the Forks of Delaware, from the Indians and an account of Goods paid them 21st April 1688, which in quality agree with the Consideration mentioned in the Deed of the 25th August 1686, tho in quantity not in many Articles: and as the Deed agrees not with the Goods mentioned in any precedent Indian Deed, and also, as the Letter, mentioning this payment says, "We have another Payment to make to the "Indians of Christina, then shall be out of the Indians Debt," the Proprietaries Commissioners infer it was the Residue of the Goods paid for the purchase of these Lands.

That this was really to seem to be confirmed by contradiction by the Affidavit of the Honble Wm Allen Esquire Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania marked G, to which I beg leave to refer your Lordships.

This Tract of Land is in the said Deed described as follows. "All "that Tract, and those Tracts of Land, lying and being in the said Province "of Pennsylvania aforesaid, Beginning upon a Line formerly laid out, "or to be laid out from a corner marked Spruce Tree by the River Delaware

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"several Lines of Marked Trees to the Mouth of a Creek called Pechamin
"Creek, & from thence up the said Creek to the Mouth of the first Branch
"on the South East Side thereof, & from thence up the said Branch to the
"Head thereof, & from thence by a Line to the Head of the first Branch
"of Pechamin Creek aforesaid, & from thence by a Line to the River Delaware
"aforesaid, & from thence down the several Courses of the said River to the first mentioned Place
"of Beginning, together with all the Islands in the said River lying over against the
"said Tract of Land, & also all other Grounds &c.

I do not find, by any proofs before me, there were any complaints made by the Indians relating to this Tract until the year 1734, forty eight years after the Purchase, when at a Meeting between Thomas Penn & John Penn Esqrs the two Proprietors at Durham with Tishcohunk, one of the Delaware Chiefs, and some other Indians of some People having settled above the West Branch of Delaware, which they claimed as their Land, tho at the same time, they said that the Purchase formerly made of their Ancestors, long before their time, they could not certainly know the Bounds of the same, but if it appeared there, our Proprietors were reasonable Men, they must be honest, and content themselves with the Land and Limits thereof, and appointed to meet the Proprietors at Easton next Spring to Treat with them on that occasion, as your Lordships will see by the Minutes of that Treaty, marked F.

Pursuant to that Appointment, a Treaty was held with them at Easton in the year 1735, when the Copy of the Deed of 1686, was shown them, the Witnesses examined before them, who proved the Purchase, & the Consideration paid & Execution of the Deed for that Purchase, and that Joseph Wood, one of the Witnesses examined, was a Witness thereto, and subscribed his Name to the Deed as a Witness, and Tishcohunk a Delaware Chief, then there, acknowledged himself to be present at the Execution of the said Deed, and that he had satisfied and paid for what Lands then concluded on, by reason of the Absence of some of their Chiefs, that concluded to go Home, and consult their Old Men, & that if the Council found what had been said respecting the said Purchase, to be true, they would return and confirm it. This will more fully appear by

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the Affidavit of William Allen Esq.r before referred to.

Accordingly, after two years, Nonocka hicken, and other Chiefs and Indians of the Delaware Tribe, came to Philadelphia, where a Treaty was held with them on the Twenty fourth day of August 1737, to settle & adjust this matter: the Result of which was, that after the said Deed of 1686, and the Depositions of the said Joseph Wood & William Biles were read, & explained to the Indians, and a Map or Plan, shewing in what manner the Lines in the said Deed mentioned, were to Run, had been laid before, & fully Explained to them, they did with great Deliberation declare, that they were Sufficiently convinced of the Truth thereof, and that the Lands mentioned therein, were Sold by their Ancestors to Wm. Penn, and that they had no Objection, but were willing to join in a full and absolute Confirmation of the said Sale. And accordingly on the 25th of August, 1737, Nonocka hicken, Lappawinzoe, Sekeerecomen (alias Tishecunck) and Netamis, alias Nutimus, Chiefs, & Sachems of the said Delaware Indians, and a great Number of other Indians of inferior Rank, executed a Deed, reciting the said Deed of 1686, made by Wayherrick-kisho, Sayhoppy and Taughhausey, the Chiefs, or Kings of the Northern Indians or Delaware, for large quantities of Lands, delivered by the Agents of William Penn to those Indian Chiefs for the Lands therein mentioned, and also reciting the several before mentioned Treaties respecting the said Lands of Durham & Ormsbury; and also that their Adversaries not being at the said Treaties, they had taken time to advise with them, and reciting that the said Purchase appeared by the Depositions of Joseph Wood and William Biles, and declaring themselves fully Satisfied that the said Tract, or Tracts were truly granted to Wm. Penn and his Heirs by Wayherrick-kisho, Sayhoppy, and Taughhausey, did Release, quit claim and confirm the said Lands to the then Proprietors, by the same Bounds, Limits, and Courses, and in the very words by which the same are described in the said Deed of 1686.

And the Extent of the said Lands not being then settled, so far as respected the Bay and Navy Walk, it was agreed by them it should be marked out by proper Persons to be appointed for that Purpose, as by the said Deed, the Minutes of that Treaty, and the Affidavit marked C. H. before referred to, will appear.

It may not be improper to remark here to your Lordships, that it appears by that Affidavit that Tedyuscung, the person now claiming to be Chief

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" creek Lechawick called from thence running along the edge of
" creek to the mouth thereof North West to a certain white Oak marked
" with the letter P. standing by the Indian Path that leadeth to an Indian
" town called Playwickey and from thence extending northward to Neshaminey
" Creek, from which said line the said tract hereby granted doth extend it
" self back into the Woods as far as a man can go in one day and an half, &
" is bounded on the westerly side with the Creek called Neshaminey, or the most
" westerly Branch thereof so far as the said Branch doth extend, and from
" thence by a line [illegible] to be drawn at right of the said one day and an half's
" course aforesaid from thence by a line [illegible] to the River Delaware and from
" thence down the several courses of the said River to the first mentioned Station
" there together with all the Islands in the said River lying over against the
" said Tract of Land and also all other grounds &c.

I do not find, by any proofs before me, there were any complaints made by the Indians relating to this Tract untill the year 1734. Forty eight years after the Purchase, when at a Meeting between Thomas Penn & John Penn Esqrs the two Proprietors at Durham with Tishcohunk, one of the Delaware Chiefs, and some other Indians of some People having settled above the west Branch of Delaware, which they claimed as their Land, tho at the same time, they said that the Purchase formerly made of their Ancestors, long before their time, they could not certainly know the Bounds of the same, but if it appeared there was [illegible] made, they must be honest, and content themselves with the Lands and Limits thereof, and appointed to meet the Proprietors at Philadelphia next Spring to Treat with them on that occasion, as your Lordships will see by the Minutes of that Treaty, marked F.

Pursuant to that Appointment, a Treaty was held with them at Philadelphia in the year 1735, when the Copy of the Deed of 1680, was shewn them the Witnesses examined before them, who proved the Purchase, & the Consideration and the Execution of the Deed for that Purchase, and that Joseph Wasbe, one of the Persons examined, was a Witness thereto, and subscribed his name to the Deed as a Witness, and Tishcohunk a Delaware Chief, then there, acknowledged himself to be present at the Execution of the said Deed, and that it was explained to him nothing was then concluded on, by reason of the Absence of a Gentleman from England, but concluded to go Home, and consult their Friends and bring what had been said respecting the said Purchase, to be true, that would return and confirm it. This will more fully appear by

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the Affidavit of William Allen Esq.r before referred to.

Accordingly, after two years, Nanockahicken, and other Chiefs and Indians of the Delaware Tribe, came to Philadelphia, where a Treaty was held with them on the Twenty fourth day of August 1737, to settle & adjust this matter: the Result of which was, that after the said Deed of 1686, and the Depositions of the said Joseph Wood, & William Biles were read, & explained to the Indians, and a Map or Plan, shewing in what manner the Lines in the said Deed mentioned, were to run, had been laid before, & fully Explained to them, they did, with great Deliberation declare, that they were fully convinced of the Truth thereof, and that the Lands mentioned therein, were Sold by their Ancestors to Wm. Penn, and that they had no Objection, but were willing to join in a full and absolute Confirmation of the said Sale. And accordingly, on the 25th of August, 1737. Nanockahicken, Tapawingoe, Sekeerecomen alias Tisheekunk, and Nutimus, alias Nutimus, Chiefs of Cachome of the said Delaware Indians, and a great Number of other Indians of inferior Rank, executed a Deed, reciting the said Deed of 1686, made by Mayhkerrickhisno, Sayhoppy and Taughhauney, the Chiefs or Kings of the northern Indians or Delaware, for large quantities of Lands, delivered by the Agents of William Penn to those Indian Chiefs for the Lands therein mentioned, and also reciting the several before mentioned Treaties respecting the said Lands of Durham & Conestoga; and also that their old men not being at the said Treaties, they had taken time to advise with them, and reciting that the said Purchase appeared by the Depositions of Joseph Wood and William Biles, and declaring themselves fully Satisfied that the said Tract, or Tracts were truly granted to Wm. Penn and his Heirs by Mayhkerrickhisho, Sayhoppy, and Taughhauney, did Release, quit claim and confirm the said Lands to the then Proprietors, by the same Bounds Limits, and Courses, and in the very words by which the same are described in the said Deed of 1686.

And the Extent of the said Lands not being then settled, so far as respected the Bay and Navy Walk, it was agreed by them it should be marked out by proper Persons to be appointed for that Purpose, as by the said Deed, the Minutes of that Treaty, and the Affidavit marked G, before referred to, will appear.

It may not be improper to remark here to your Lordships, that it appears by that Affidavit that Sayenqueraqua, the person now claiming to be Chief

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of the Delawares and principally concerned in this Complaint, acknowledged Nutimus and Salimus the two Chiefs that among other records this last did shew were shewn to be the original Deeds of the Land in dispute called the Forks of Delaware, or the Forks Land above Tohiccon.

Pursuant to the agreement before mentioned for the Walking the Course of the Line and that it appears by the Affidavits of Timothy Smith, a Person employd to superintend the Walkers Edward Marshall one of the Walkers (the other being dead) by the Affidavits of John Hyet, Ephraim Spoodwin and Nicholas Scull, present at the performing the said Walk, that the same was fairly performed in the month of Sept.r 1737, in the presence of several Indians appointed for that purpose by the Chiefs of the Delawares, and terminated some miles beyond the Kittatinny Mountains: to which Affidavits, I also beg leave to refer your Lordships.

About the latter End of the year 1740, and in the beginning of the year 1740/1, it appears by the Minutes of Council held at Philadelphia 26.th March 1741, the Indians got discontented, had sent a Letter directed to Jermiah Langhorn, and other Magistrates of the Province of Pennsylvania, and another to the Governor, complaining of certain Lands in Bucks County, being taken and held from them, without their having received Satisfaction for the same. The Proprietaries Commiss.rs alluding to this as I understand them) say they cannot help observing that after the said Indians had, in a solemn manner ratified and confirmed by their Deed, in 1737, the Lands which had been purchased of and conveyed by their Ancestors above 50 years before, the Proprietors might reasonably have expected they would suffer them, and the rest to whom they might grant any of the said Lands, to remain in quiet the undisturbed possession thereof, but to their great surprize, after the Bounds of the said Land to the northward had been ascertained by the walk of one Day and an half, which was performed in the Month of Sept.r 1737. in the presence of the Deputies of the said Delaware Indians for that purpose appointed, according to the Terms of the said Deeds, some few disaffected persons amongst the said Indians, who resided in the Forks of Delaware in the year 1741, expressed some Uneasiness that the said Lands should be granted by the Proprietors to the Persons who about that time were desirous to settle and improve them. Several Messages passed between them, and Governor Thomas, on this Subject: the Result of which, in the End was,

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that it was mutually agreed that the whole matter should be submitted to their Uncles the Six Nations who were soon expected at Philadelphia.

It appears by the said Minutes of Council of 26th March 1741, that on the reading the said Indian Letter and other papers therein mentioned, particularly a Letter from the Six Nations wherein they declare that their Cousins the Delawares have no Right to dispose of Lands, and pray the Proprietor not to buy or accept of any Grant of Lands from them, it was the Opinion of that Board, that a Letter from the Governor be sent to the Delaware Indians, setting forth the former Purchases and Releases of the said Lands and the Request of the Six Nations aforesaid, and exhorting, and requiring them to live peaceably and friendly with the English Inhabitants as heretofore, and at the same time to Inform them, that as the Chiefs of the Six Nations were to be at Philadelphia in May next, and to whom this whole affair was to be made known, the Delawares may if they please, at their own expence, come down at the same time, and be present.

In the year 1742 in July, at a Treaty held with the Six Nations and Delawares at the Proprietors, Governor Thomas, in Council, laid this matter before the Six Nations, who after perusing the Proprietors writings, with a Draught of the Land in Dispute, declared the Delawares to be a very unruly People, and absolutely in the wrong, and after severely rebuking them, peremptorily ordered them to remove instantly off the Lands. - The whole of these Transactions will appear to your Lordships by the Minutes of Council of 26th March 1741, and the 9th & 12th of July 1742, transmitted to your Lordships. With this, the Proprietors Commissary the Delawares acquiesced, and never renewed their Claim, till the said Tedyuscung, in the year 1756 made his first Complaint against the Proprietors of Forgery.

In the year 1761, in August, it will appear to your Lordships, that at a Conference held by Governor Hamilton at Black Hill, with the said Tedyuscung & his Tribe, that Tedyuscung declared of himself knew nothing of any Fraud or Cheating, the Proprietors had been guilty of..... That the French put it into the Minds of their foolish young Men, and they forced him to mention it, and was sorry he had troubled them so much; and owned that Nutimus told Him, that the Delawares had sold old Mr. Penn as much Land as a Man could walk over in a Day, and an half, to Begin at Pitcock's Creek, and go up the River according to the Course; therefore had complained that all the Consideration for the same was not paid, and that the Walk was not performed

performed along the River according to the Bargain, but upon a Shift Course, by which they had got more Land than the Indians intended, and that on Complaining about it, they were threaten'd, and forbore at that time to say any more about it. To these Minutes at large, I beg leave also to refer your Lordships.

Having stated to your Lordships the Facts and Transactions relating to this Controversy, antecedent to this present Meeting, collected from the Proprietors Defence of 21st June, and supported by the Indian Deeds, Affidavits, & other Proofs, herewith transmitted, I proceed to acquaint your Lordships with the farther Proceedings at this Meeting.

The Proprietors Defence of 21st June, to Teedyuscung's Complaint on the 19th being read, together with the Deeds, and Papers therein referred to, Teedyuscung declared that He, and all the Indians well understood the purport, or meaning of them.

And yet my Lords, on the next day, at a Continuance of this Conference Teedyuscung, denied that He, or any of his People, understood what passed the day before, and in a Speech, and written Paper, by him delivered, such Your Lordships will find at large in the Minutes of the 22d June, reflected on my Deputy Mr. Croghan, and on me, as not intending to do them Justice:

This Behaviour, so extraordinary, gave me great Reason to imagine the Indians were excited to this, and that some People present were so bad as to Endeavour to prevent this Controversy from being brought to a Conclusion, to create farther Dissatisfaction in the Indians, and to lessen their Confidence in me. Permit me, my Lords to lay before you such Proofs, as I have been able to collect, shewing that my Surmise on that occasion, was not ill founded.

In the first place my Lords, it was endeavoured to prevent these Indians from coming to this Meeting for proof of which, I transmit to your Lordships a Copy of an anonymous Letter sent to Teedyuscung, the original of which his Son shewed me, and is as follows.

"Brother Teedyuscung, We find the Alleghany Indians are not likely to "come so soon as We expected, and that the time and place you have appointed Sr "William Johnson to meet at Easton will not be so suitable as to meet him "when all the Indians are together; We have therefore informed Sr William "Johnson that it will be better to put off the intended meeting til that time, and "to meet you all together and as We think Brother you will be willing to

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"have the Business well done we desire you not to come from Wyoming till "you hear the western Indians are come to Shamokin and then to come down "with them to the same Place they do where we shall order provisions to be ready "for you".

This letter was sent by one Willis a Messenger to Teedyuscung, and Joseph Fox (who together with Sam.l Rhoads, Edward Pennington, Joseph Galloway, John Morton, Isaac Pearson, Giles Knight, and John Hughes, were appointed as they say by the Assembly of Pennsylvania to attend this Treaty and see Justice done,) paid ten Pounds for a Horse to send Willis with this Letter.

That Teedyuscung was stimulated to these Jealousies, & instigated to this Behaviour will appear to your Lordships by the Affidavits of Sam.l Dupuis, John Hall and James Hillman, John Biddle, William Craig, and Henry Montour, which I lay before your Lordships, by which it appears that all that Teedyuscung said on the 22d June was by the directions of Israel Pemberton, a principal Person among the Quakers, who, with several others of that Denomination, attended at this Treaty, and by the last affidavit it further appears that Teedyuscung declared that the Quakers, and Nutimus, a Chief of the Delaware Indians, had made him a great man, and persuaded him to say what he had heretofore said respecting the Proprietors of Pennsylvania cheating the Indians: and, My Lords, Teedyuscung himself hath since declared to me, that he never should have troubled the Proprietors about these Lands, had he not been instigated so to do by the Quakers.

I am sorry to observe that the Behaviour of Israel Pemberton, and some of the Committee of the Assembly of Pennsylvania this day was such as too much tended to excite the worst Suspicions in the Minds, jealous as Indians, and to promote the worst consequences from persons so irascible, & such as seemed calculated to destroy all the good Consequences to be expected from my future Interpositions with them as Agent for Indian Affairs, by instilling in their Minds prejudices against my Integrity, they openly supported Teedyuscung in the Denial of what he had said the day before, charged me with Untruths, that the Minutes were not fairly taken, of omitting many material things said by Teedyuscung, and misrepresenting others, and insinuated that I would not do the Indians justice, and this in publick before the Indians, with so much Noise and Clamour, that I was

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compelled to break up the Conference for that Day. This whole Transaction at large is entred in the Minutes, from which your Lordships will more fully see the indecent manner in which I was treated. I need not make any Remarks to your Lordships on the ill Consequences that naturally must be expected from such Proceedings as I have the Satisfaction to find from several Papers now before me, and particularly from a Letter of yours Dated in 1757, that your Lordships are not only well acquainted with, but disapprove of their intermedling in these matters, but think I cannot omit observing to your Lordships, that if Provincial Commissioners, or any others, continue to interfere in Indian Affairs, by calling Meetings, and distributing the Publick money in presents amongst them, as they have done, it will be impossible for me, or any other Superintendant of Indian Affairs, to preserve that weight with them necessary for His Majesty's Interest, or to Discharge the duty of that Office, by conducting our Concerns with them, with any Uniformity, or Regularity: the different views and Interests of each Government, the general publick Good, and the private advantage of self-interested Individuals, frequently clashing, must produce nothing but parties and Confusion amongst the Indians, to the prejudice of His Majesty's Interest, and that of the Colonies in General. I therefore humbly submit to your Lordships consideration the great Impropriety of any of His Majesty's Subjects, holding meetings with the Indians, or intermedling in Indian Affairs without the Royal Authority for so doing.

After the breaking up of the Conference of this Day, I received from the Committee of the Assembly a Letter, Dated 22d June 1762, containing several things alledged by them as material and necessary in this Controversy to be represented in Behalf of the Indians. A Copy of this I have transmitted to your Lordships, entered at Large at the end of the Minutes: And I transmit also the Answer of the Proprietary Commissioners thereto of the 24th June, wherein your Lordships may observe they have explained, & stated several matters, on which those of the Assembly laid much stress.

On the 24th June, I met the Indians again in pursuance of a Message I sent them, when Teedyuscung seemed to be in a good Disposition by his Speech, entred in the Minutes; and at the same time delivered a written Paper containing his Account of the Transactions relating to this Controversy in support of his Charge against the Proprietors, and also a Copy of

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Two Deeds, the one dated the 17th day of Septem.r 1718, and executed by Sassoonan and other Chiefs of the Delawares, the other dated 22d August 1749, executed by Canasatego, and other Chiefs of the Six Nations, together with some Chiefs of the Delawares, and other Nations, which I also transmit, begging leave to refer your Lordships to Teedyuscung's Remarks thereon, together with his other Observations, and assertions, as contained in the Paper entered at large in the Minutes of 23d June: but think it proper to remark to your Lordships, that some Passages in that Paper seem not to have been dictated with the same good Disposition, as Teedyuscung's Speech. - The Proprietary Commissioners on the 28th June delivered me their Answer thereto, which is likewise transmitted, and to which I also beg leave to refer your Lordships.

I met not the Indians again untill the 27th June, when I Spoke to them on the Proceedings of the 24th, as far as I conceived was proper, as your Lordships will see by the Minutes of that Day.

On the 28th June I met the Indians again, in pursuance of a request from Teedyuscung, and found them in a very friendly Disposition.

After a short Speech by Teedyuscung, he delivered me a Paper, saying, it came from his heart, and he hoped would wipe out the Stings from his Brothers Hearts. This Paper is entred at large in the Minutes of that day, and is in substance, that they had charged the Proprietaries with Fraud and Forgery, at a time when they were just come from the French, and incensed against the English by them: that it appears by sundry old writings and Papers read at this Conference, that this Charge was a mistake, into which they were led by the Accounts received from their Ancestors concerning the Lands sold to William Penn in the year 1686.... That as to the Walk, the Proprietary Commiss.rs think it was reasonably performed, that they think otherwise: That this Difference in opinion, may happen, without either being bad men: that it is a matter about which, Brethren ought not to differ: that being desirous of living in peace and friendship, they Bury under Ground all controversies about Land, and offer to sign a Release for the Lands in Dispute.

The Governor of Pennsylvania thanked them on Behalf of the Proprietaries, but thought the Release not necessary to Confirm the Proprietaries Title, and had promised them a Present, and recommended Peace & Friendship.

Thus, my Lords, this Dispute is at length brought to a Conclusion. The Indians appear Satisfied that the Charge of Fraud, and Forgery, ascribed to the

(Proprietors -

Proprietors to the Indians, and nothing seems to remain of the Title, and Claime, of which the Indians do not acknowledge except the Walk of the Land as half Land as they, for the sake of peace and friendship, have hitherto given up that point, and as the Proprietaries have obtained this Tract of Land for a trifling Consideration, in respect of the Worth of the Lands, and as this Tribe of Indians being very poor, I could be have to recommend that the Proprietors make them a handsome Present, as a token of their friendship for them, and this, I conceive, will make them effectually easy, touch this their Concession.

Permit me, my Lords, to close this Report without mentioning Lt Governor Hardy's Complaint, that the People of the Colony of Connecticut were coming to settle at Wyoming, on the River Susquehanna. Of this I have had notice some time ago, that one hundred Families were first to settle there, to be followed by a considerable number and that they had appointed an Agent to negociate the same in England; falsely giving out that, this at the Indians request they came to settle those Lands: A thing of the utmost Consequence to prevent any such attempt, as in all probability, the effects will be very fatal. The Lands of Wyoming do not belong to the Iroquois, these Indians, but to the Six Nations, who have only permitted them to settle there, as they have no Lands of their own. The Six Nations are already greatly alarmed thereat, having made their Complaint to me on this Subject last Spring, as will appear to your Lordships from the Transactions of my Office, herewith transmitted. To put a stop thereto, the Governor of Connecticut hath lately issued a Proclamation, forbidding any Persons from that Province to settle there; But should the New Englanders persist in their Design, which I am very apprehensive they may, the Indians are resolved to defend their Lands, against their Encroachments, which have with so much Difficulty been quieted, and again revive the Six Nations, and their numerous Allies & Dependants, who are thereby irritated to fall upon our Settlements, and it is not improbable that other Nations, not knowing how soon they may meet with the like Treatment, will unite with them, as in a common Cause, and thereby involve the American States in an Indian War.

I am &c.

arlier

Easton June 19. 1762
Saturday Evening

the I sent a few lines on ye 17th instant late at night and then told You that
new Mowtour was not come, though Sr Willm Johnson opend the Ceremonies
thomagu on ye like occasions without him, Isaac Stille being present as an
ipreter, last night Mowtour arrived and this day the Conference began
ween Sr Willm and Teedyuscung who has laid all matters of complaint
a ye former, and like a true shifting Sock has laid all the blame on
Mr Logan who died long since and cannot answer for himself, but
fortunately has told Andrew Mowtour that ye Quakers Sett him on
ck Sr William will take especial Notice by a Deposition and send it
e, and I hope will be able to come at ye Names of ye particular persons
e have acted so cruel and unjust a part by the Proprietors, I am glad
. freed my coming up, on this occasion, though I still think one Duty
ld not interfere with another yet without vanity I may say it has
its use of which I shall more particularly inform You when I have
pleasure of seeing You, and can with great truth assure You that I am most
visibly affected (though silently) with ye base intention and design agt
Proprietors Character as I know they have nothing but good Will and
ight intentions towards these People who treat them so injuriously,
ou^r other Land am elated to think and hope that their Designs will
intirely frustrated to their Shame and confusion, which must be the case
roperly represented and of which I make not ye least Doubt, in what

Easton Wednesday Morn.g 5 o'Clock
June 23d 1762

Dear Sir

I wrote You on y.e 17. and 19. inst.t and then informd You in what way our affairs appeard to us which are not worse notwithstanding yesterday in y.e afternoon Sir Wm. met us Indians after receiving all our Proofs on behalf of y.e Proprietors with which all seemd to be convinced of y.e Justness of their cause, and y.e Bystanders of the town and Country were displeased that they had been amused so long with fraud and Forgery in a few Words y.e Comm.rs for y.e Assembly were convinced themselves, except Mr. Lamberton and y.e Consequence was a Mutiny arose and S.r Will.m was most grossly abused so that he broke up the treaty and swore he would do nothing more in such a Mob and such treatment he never met w.th before he is taking several Depositions relating to the Quakers setting Lodyuscung on, We have been and still are making out Copys of all y.e Accts. Papers and Proofs with a State of y.e case for Sir Will.m and what remains with us Sir William will Authenticate, he has observed that our People are ripe for Rebellion and want neither a King or Gov.r or in short to be Reign over them, they are fairly thrown on their Backs and I assure You will be properly represented by Sir Will.m Johnson. Christian Snyder is now present and waiting for my Letter so that I must cut short and fall to Copying in which business five of us are employd w.ch will soon dispatch it, excuse me to Mr. Physick I have not time to write him one line and am in haste Dr Sir

Yours Affectionately

Rich.d Hockley

Sir William will answer their complaint is yet unknown but no Doubt in a proper Manner as Teedyuscung had been taught to ask for his Secretary to a Priest to take down the Minutes, which he very prudently and with convincing reasons absolutely refused in y.e most becoming manner, after a strong effort on y.e side of Teedyuscung if Sir William should have all y.e Proofs copyed in behalf of the Proprietors which I believe he intends, it will take up several Days to get them ready and properly Authenticated but as Affairs go on, and I have an opportunity shall inform You from time to time, our Friend Mr. Peters grows fatt, very chearfull and gay, which I now and then endeavour to moderate, it is now a different part I have to Act, with and indeed every one of Us as y.e other side seem entirely prompt and would feign throw it on y.e French, but I am with all my might endeavouring to put y.e right Saddle upon the Horse, and hope with proper assistance that will be effected, You may communicate this to Mr. Physick if you please, and you are both Dumb, till y.e Affair is intirely compleated, It gives me unspeakable pleasure that I can inform you of so much, and I even forget my Lameness at times so as to occasion very Sacred, though upon y.e whole I am vastly better, but had rather continue a Cripple than not carry the point in behalf of such a Just Cause with regard to our best Friends and most injured Friends, Adieu I am very Affectionately Yours &c

Rich.d Hockley

To

Lyn.ford Lardner Esquire

In Philadelphia

In favour of Mr. Christ.r Snyder

Mr. Rich.d Hockley 23 June
at 20.d 1762 at Sight.

Dear Sir Easton 21 June 1762

I left the Deeds executed to Lord Sterling in my Parlor. I wish you would take them & give them to Mr Physick to be carefully laid up till the money be paid.

We have a numerous host of very bitter adversaries to contend with, all united, & determined to support Teedyuscungs complaint which he gave in on Saturday. He extends his Claim much beyond the Forks — he begins at the mouth of Pidcocks Creek & so up the River Delaware to the blue Mountains then all along the s.d Mountains to Allemingles, thence to Maccungy — thence to the head of Nescopeeky Creek — thence down the Course thereof to the Spruce Tree thence to the place of beginning

All your Lands are included in this demand & a great Part of County besides.

Our Defence is put down in writing & is to be delivered this morning at the public

Bouquet. We all think the Defence clear and full and what will satisfy all reasonable persons of the injustice of the Accusation against the Proprietaries, & that they have a just title to the Lands in dispute. But alas! what will this signify?— The Indians will do just as these infatuated people put into their heads and they multiply like Hydras Heads & grow more & more exasperated. I see no End of this troublesome affair. At Lancaster we shall have the same Game play'd with the Western Indians.

Sr William acts a fair & kind part. He sees, he is perfectly convinced that matters are carried on, & will, I am certain, for many reasons report their Conduct truly.

I think the Repr will never get thro their difficulties, especially as Mr Franklin will add fuse to fire when he comes, and it is now said that some of the Connecticut Assembly express a dependance on the Favour of Mr Franklin.

Some of the Proprietary Family ought to be
here or matters cannot have long together.

The Proprietor or the Secretary, but his
Agents cannot, nor Things in the Road, or
make an End of them on critical Occasions
happen.

I hope to get time to write a full Letter
to you before you go, or one of us will overtake
you on London or Island not be able to find an
opportunity.

We have Letters by Express from
New York, that they are at a Stand, &
cannot proceed without fresh Instructions,
which will require a Meeting of the
Commissioners that cannot now take
place these two Weeks. The Letters
are sent to Mr Coleman where you may
read and peruse, confer with him fully on this
Subject, that Mr Penn may be told by you
his Sentiments.

I hope if you sell for Mr Penns Land
that you will pay the my Bond which his
Son can give you up. I am
Sir Your obedient humble Servant
Richard Peters

R: Peters 21: June 1762

Easton — — —

N° 10

Copy of a Letter from
the Committee of Observation
to Fr. Jos. Johnson
Dated June 22d 1762

( )

Easton 22 June 1762

Sir

In our Letter to you of last Evening we informed you that shortly we attend this Conference with the Indians: And now we beg leave to assure you that we have no other Motive in adding to what we then offered for the future Ease and Tranquility of the Province, which was wholly depend on the Terms that may reasonably be expected by the Indians complained of, and the Satisfaction that shall be done in Consequence thereof to them. We should have been glad if the Facts relative to us could have existed as then given you, but as we could not help observing Yesterday, that Numbers of Facts, very material to a just Determination of the Dispute depending before you, were omitted, and some misrepresented, that from the Appearance of the Indians it was improbable we should procure such Evidences on their Part as are necessary to enable you to represent this Case to the Crown with Justice we are obliged by the Trust reposed in us to point out the following Facts, necessary to be laid before your Majesty.

First, The Deed made by

by the Courses & Compass different from what was even intended and thus they

17th Sept. 1718, herewith delivered to you, by which it will appear that the several Grants for the Lands from Duck Creek to near the Fort of Delaware made by the Ancestors of the Delawares, were then taken into Consideration, and that that Deed was intended as a full and final Settlement of the Bounds of all the Lands between the Rivers Susquehannah and Delaware, from Duck Creek to the Mountains on the South side of the Lehigh; and of Consequence of the Purchase of the 28th of August 1686, even admitting there was such a Purchase.

Secondly, The Treaty of June 1728 at Philadelphia should also be laid before the Board, from which it will appear that the said Indians complained of the Settlement of their Lands at Pachoachen situate on the North side of the Lehigh Mountains, which were established as the Northern Boundaries of the former Indian Purchases between them and the Proprietaries by the said Deed of 1718. Upon which the same Deed was produced to the then Proprietary Agent as a final Settlement of the Bounds between the Proprietors and Natives; and it is there declared to have been made on

Consideration of the Indian Pur

all Council. And no Protes

ed or set up either in

to the Lands in the Forks, or to the Northward of the said Mountains; which undoubtedly would have been done by the Proprietary agents had it ever been the intent of the Purchase of 1684 to have extended over the said Mountain.

It may not be amiss to observe, by way of further information that the Deed of 1684 either was or was not considered at that Time and made Part of the Consideration of that Release. If it was not, then the Indians must have been swindled out of what is not alledged to have ever been any other Deed for the Lands in Dispute to been shewn, Till and the Mountains agreed. If it was, as it seems to be by Evidence and declared by the Proviso & reserving Part of the same Deed, then certainly that Deed must and must operate as a full Settlement of the Northern Boundaries of the Purchase of 1683 and all other Purchases to the Northward will be expected to be confined to the South side of the said Mountains.

Thirdly, The Deed of 1732, not recorded but in the Hands of the Commissioners, should be produced, as it is apprehended they demonstrate that the Lands now claimed to the Northward of that Purchase included in any Deed of the Purchases from the Ind

by the Course of the Compass different from what was given to Lenders and there they

we expect it will appear that the Lehigh Mountains were held by the Proprietaries to be the Northern Bounds of the Lands therefore purchased, otherwise he would not have made the Purchase of the Tulpehocken Lands.

Fourthly. To confirm what we have already offered, we also lay before you a Copy of a Letter, compared with the Original now in our Hands, wrote by James Logan Esquire formerly President of the Council of this Province, Secretary to the Governor and near Forty Years Commissioner of Property under the Proprietaries, directed to Thomas Watson, declaring that the Lands four Miles above Durham on the Lehigh Mountains and to the South of the Forks of Delaware were not on the 20th. November 1727, Nine Years after the Deed of 1718, and forty One Years after the Deed of 1686, purchased from the Indians; and therefore forbad the said Watson, who was then the Proprietary Surveyor for Bucks County to survey the same for one Joseph Wheeler. This Letter from a Gentleman who had the principal Direction of the Indian Affairs, and one who was of the Proprietors and as their Agent the Boundaries of the former present at the Treaty of

said Bounds were agreed determined, certainly demonstrates that the Lands conveyed by the Deed of 1686 were taken into consideration at those Times, and their Boundaries settled and ascertained to be the South side of the Lehigh Mountains. To which may be pertinently added that the same Gentleman confesses that the Durham Lands situate on the said Mountains were not included in any former Purchase, on or about the Year 1727 bought the said Lands, of which he was a Part Owner under the Proprietary Surveys, of certain Indians to whom it belonged, and had shewn great Dissatisfaction at it's being settled.

Fifthly, From the Courses of the Deed 1686 when rightly considered, it seems clear that the Lands therein sold were not understood by the Indians to extend over Delaware River, or either Branch thereof, otherwise it would have certainly been mentioned. Can it be presumed that so material a Land Mark as the River would not have been inserted by the Parties as intended to be crossed, if such was the Design of the Contract? But so far from it that the Bounds were to run to it, and not over or across it; and that the Western Branch into which the small Creek called the Lehigh empties itself has been ever known by the Name of Delaware, will appear from the Draughts of that Part of the Country, and the Draught produced in Evidence.

by the Courses of a Compass is apparently somewhat was ever intended and thus they

at the Time of the Release in 1737. —

Sixthly, We cannot think it necessary to make many Remarks on the Extravagance of the Quick and the Manner of performing it. However we must observe that as the whole Tale supposing the Proprietary Account there to be true never could be what the Indians in those early Times meant and understood by a Days and an Days Journey on Foot thro' a very mountainous Country, over Creeks, Swamps and every other Impediment to be met with in a Wilderness, and that when the Distance between Wrights town and the Kittochtin Mountains, where the Bounds were settled by the Deed of 1718 is rightly considered, it will be found not too small for a Days and an half Journey on Foot in the Indian Sense, if not in the Sense of the other Party. This will appear manifest when it is compared with the Deeds for the Lands between Upland and Neshaminea dated the 5th July 1685 and 5th July 1697 herewith produced. For by these Deeds the Proprietor purchased of the Indians Two Summer Days Journey on Horseback from Delaware back into the Woods, the Northern Boundary whereof hath ever been acknowledged and is by the Deed of 1718 to be the South Side of the Kittochtin Mountains, not more than 45 M.

from Lancaster. If that 40 Miles have been allowed and reckoned to the Proprietarys in former Purchases as two Summer Days Journey on Horseback, or twenty to 20 Miles, the Lds have been Straightened and the Forks must be allowed to circumscribe the one half Days Journey on Foot. If this be Fact, as certainly and Objector to be, how very unreasonable must 30 Statute Miles be for a One and half Days Journey. There Facts ought to have been cleared before now, as was necessary to the Construction of the Deed and Purchase of 1768 that is the same Sale which has occasioned between the Parties, the before and since 1st in 1683 and 1697.

Seventhly, You shall conclude there be much to be observed that the Facts on which Claims did confirm the Boundaries settled between the Proprietaries and Indians by the Deed 1718, and shew that the Lands on the North Side of the Kittochtinny Mountains are never intended to be included in the Purchase of 1768; and that consequently the Deed of Confirmation procured from the Delawares in 1771, without any Consideration for the same Land, to be measured according to the Directions of the first Deed, cannot vest the Proprietaries with Right which they did not have before; and that Natives had good Reason to make these repeated Complaints which appear in the several

Vizt Deed of 1742 respecting the Settle

by the Courses & Compass different from what was given in Evidence and thus they

Lands in the Forks of Delaware, without their having ever received any Consideration for them.

Thus we have given you such an Account of the Facts necessary to be laid before the Crown in behalf of the Indians, as the Shortness of the Time will permit; many other material Proofs might and ought to have been exhibited, had we been furnished with Copies of such Minutes of Council as we requested, and a Copy of the Proprietary Agents State of their Case; the former whereof has been refused by the Governor of this Province, and the latter by yourself. However, imperfect as it is and under all the Disadvantages, we cannot doubt you will think it necessary to lay it with the Facts therein referred to before his Majesty; as they are Facts which have not been mentioned by the Proprietary Agents, and are of the utmost Importance to a right Decision of the present Controversy.

Should from this View of the Facts you should be of Opinion that the present Dispute may be amicably accommodated, either now or at the approaching Treaty at Easton, we shall chearfully contribute all in our Power towards so necessary a Work

signed

Sam.l Hughes
Jer.h Galloway
Edw.d Saunderson
Jno Martin
Jer.h Fox
Samuel Meade
Wm Knight
Jno Robson,

To the Honourable Jno Wm Johnson Esqr

Samuel Meredith
Richard Peters

by the Course of a Compass Different from what was given in Mr Mc Clure's

Sr Wm Easton 23 June 1762

On Saturday Sr Wm Johnson sendeing the Indians
ober held a conference with them wherein he desired
Tedyuscung to lay before him agreable to his
Majesties Order his complaints against the
Proprietaries promiseing to do him Justice
& transmit every thing to the King.

Tedyuscung demanded a Clerk wch
was very gentedly & mildly debated between Sr
Wm & him & at last referred to further consi
deration. Then Sr Wm desired him to describe
the Lands he demanded & the bounds
Reply & to say what he could in support
of his Claims but to take care not to make
any unjust Claims.

Tedyuscung then claimed all the Land
from this Town by the River Delaware to
the Kittatinny Hills - then along
the said Hills to Allemingles - then
to Maccungy, then to the head
of Neshaminey Hence by the courses

of Neshaminey to the first that lead to the
Spruce Tree & then to the Mouth of Pidcon
Creek thence up Delaware to the place of
Beginning. He will please to observe
that this is a great Extension of the
first Demand which runs from Tohicken
Creek &c to the Forks of Delaware &
then the Land in the Forks.

Sr Wm to avoid all Dispute or Harangue
in publick desired the Proprietary Council
to lay before him in writeing as Shad
their Case referring to Deeds & Papers that were to support it &
to make no Observations - only to set
forth the Facts.

This was done on Monday &
all present except the Indians expressed
great Satisfaction at the clearness
of the Proprietary Purchases in 1686

the
Court
of
Ver
they
Check
.
+
Engla
Yr
Lord
+6

the Court proved by a great variety of Evidence
fully ranged in a very plain manner by
Gentlemen who I think never shewed
more good Sense Judgment and Perspicuity
than in this admirable
Detail of Proofs.

Mr Gen Locke came yesterday Afternoon
to look over the Papers and about 5
o Clock sent for the Indians to a
publick Conference. Being met, he
told them that he as Judge was
given in his Charge on Saturday +
the Proprietary Agents had yesterday
made their Defence, he wanted
them to consider it + make their
Objections + say what they had
to say in support of their Claims
+ recommended it to them, that
the Secretary + Interpreters should
be by them in Council with the

Indians + that the Secretary should take down
in writing what they Judge may think
think proper to say in reply.

Judge then in answer demanded
a Clerk + to have the Deed. given him
+ all the Papers in order to consider them
he said he did not understand a word
of what had been read yesterday.

And as soon as he had done, he put
into Mr Ellis's Hand a Paper & when
Mr Ellis read, he asked them (as it was
a charge & this was more like Observations
containing suppositions of Mr Ellis's Intention
to do the Indians Justice) whether the
things mentioned in this paper came from
their own hearts or from others and did not
by them put it into their
head + if so, who they were.

Judge Jurcomy replied that it was out
of their own heart & that all the Indians in
from their hearts
Mr Ellis then referred to the minutes
of what was said yesterday + said all

present heard them read + that they were truly
taken down. Up starts Israel Pemberton
and said the Minutes were not truly
taken down — that things were not
put down by Tedyuscung mentioned
and that Tedyuscung never said
the things that were put down.
After Israel attack the Gentlemen
Members of Assembly took up the
matter + denied that Tedyuscung
had said so — that the Proprietary
Defence took up three hours and
an half + was made in English
+ never interpreted + therefore it
was not fair nor candid in Israel
to call upon Tedyuscung to make
answer to things that had never been
interpreted. In short Israel was
highly insulted + obliged to break up

the Conferences.

What to day will produce I cannot
say, nor can I state matters in a more
clear Light at present. Every thing
is taken down + will be exact +
sworn to.

I wish not have you shew this, but
to very particular Friends as it is under
which Christian Snyder stays + I
cannot look it over not correct it

I am

Dr Sir
Your affectionate
humble Servant
Richard Peters

Let Mrs Turner know
that we are all well +
no body writes. Our
Service to him + pray
let him write.

Please to let your Clerk take a Copy of
this + give it to Mr Physick for me
as I want to glad to know what I have
wrote is true, I hastily true + a short
detail of the Facts.

Sr William declared in publick, being very seasonably asked by him what he intended should be done in the Indian Council, that all the Proprietary Papers & Deeds should be fairly interpreted in the Indian Council in the presence of two or three indifferent persons & at which Conveyances should have considered then his Answer should be taken down from his own mouth by the Secretary interpreted by the two Interpreters Henry Montour & Isaac Hille.

Mr Rich.d Peters to Lieut.n Gov.r Hamilton
Dat: Easton 23.d June 1762

Brother Johnson!

You told me yesterday that I might see the Papers
which were read the day before, if I would look them over in some private
place with Croghan, Montour & your Clerk. You know it would take a
great deal of time to make me acquainted with what is in so many papers
which have not yet been interpreted to one, and I cannot trust Croghan and
Montour, and I do not know your Clerk, so that if you will not let me
have copies of them & time with the help of such men as I know to consider them
You cannot give the King a true state of the matter.

As I observed when I spoke to you, you asked me many questions which
made me forget what I was saying & as I cannot write myself I employed
employed a Clerk yesterday to write what I then delivered to you, which I observe
you did not read in public & I now by the same way tell you my whole mind.

When I spoke to you some days since I knew there was some part of the
Land I claimed which the Proprietors had a Deed for, but I thought it best to
make them say all they could about all the Lands above Neshaminey.

This I can assure you from my heart I did without the knowledge & advice
of any White man. And many of you do well know that our fathers told us
they were never paid for the Lands they agreed to sell at the treaty held at
Pennsbury more than 70 years since & therefore they thought it was no
bargain.*

But the year 1701 Penn died, several of the Chiefs who lived below
the Lehigh hills, that we might live in peace, gave a Deed by which those hills
were fixed as a boundary, and I now give you a copy of that Deed.

Eight or nine years afterwards Nutimus sold James Logan & some
other gentlemen 4 miles square of Lands where Durham Iron works is built.
About seven years afterwards Nutimus & some other Indians were invited to
meet the two young Proprietors at Durham & in the next Spring they met
again at Pennsbury, where a Paper was shewn to Nutimus & other chief
men who were there, which they were told were the Deeds our Fathers had
signed, but they knew it was not & therefore said so, upon which they were
threatned in the manner I told you before.
I was there present & heard it with my own Ears.

After this the Minisinks threatned us, so Manakahicken & some more chief
men came to Philad.a & Signed a Deed, soon after which two men walked over
the Forks of Delaware up beyond the Kehoqualin mountains and they,
by the Compass [illegible] they

* When I was here some years since many of the Indians were present who are now dead, all of them said that the agreement they made with Penn extended up the River Delaware as far as a man could walk in a day & a half, which they performed in the manner I told you before, and that was the Agreement.

took away our Lands which made us very uneasy, & soon afterwards our Legl. threatned to drive the White people away from the Forks & sent letters to the Governor & Jeremh. Langhorne, then the Governor sent again for the Minguas. two shewd them the same paper which they said was the Deed signed by our Fathers, but that it was not, the Indians believd them & telling them we were Women they took us by the hair of the head & removd us off the Land upon which many of our People went to Allegheney & others high up Susquehannah, very uneasy and dissatisfied.

About twelve years afterwards when the war with the French was over & the Minguas came down to see Governor Hamilton they agreed to sell some of their Land on Susquehannah below Shamokin & were perswaded with it to sell some of their Land on Delaware to which they had no right & receiving a Leuteinus & Shalpaghach signed the Deed with them & receiving no part of them Lands but what had been before taken away by the Iroquois & the other two had no right at all to any of them Lands nor the Consent of the Owners to sell them.

I never knew that Neutimus received any of the money till we met here four years since, an Indian said he had 44 dollars. Therefore I did not now insist on the claim I had before made for them, but I must tell you that the chief Owners now at Wehalousing and are peaceable good people & several of them are now here.

Then say they will ye have no trouble if the Governor will not pay them for their Lands nor help them to get other Lands for them from the Minguas but the Proprietors have bought, they will leave their right to be settled as they both appear before that Judge that knows they are wronged.

Hearken to me Brother did you ever know any Nation of Indians we had sold their Land & received the goods or money for it ever go from their Bargain. — never did. The [illegible]

Before we struck our Brethren & tryd to drive them off these Lands we heard many bad stories from the French & were told our Brethren intended to strike us, we sent a Messenger to them for news, & waited some time for his Return, but he not coming some of our young men struck some of our Brethren who lived on the Land next us. but the men were sorry for it as soon as we heard our Brethren desired to keep hold of the Covenant Chain & brighten it we came to them in this place. We renewed our Covenant made a great fire which they helped us to put so much wood upon, that the Light has been since seen to the Indians near the Sunsett. We desire to live in peace with our Brethren and to let our good Brother the Great King George know this & we are willing as many of us as are here to make a bargain with the Governor immediately & sign a Deed for all the Lands we have been disputing about, and as there will be some others who have a right in these Lands in a short time at Lancaster we will do it & we can perswade them

perswade them to sign the same Deed, or if they will not pay us now
Let King George who we know is just Say, whether we shall have any
thing for these Lands or not & how much.

But that the King may have a right knowledge of this affair
Governour did five years since that the Speaker & assembly of this Province
may take care to send Copies of all the Deeds & all they can find about it,
and if you intend to act like our Friend you will let them see all the
Papers that were read here.

Carlen 21 June 1702

Brother THIS IS all I have TO SAY to YOU, unLES
you will Lett me Have Copies of all the PAPERS,
which YOU KNOW is MY RIGHT; AND IF I CAN
HAVE THEM, I WILL WITH THE ASSISTANCE
OF THE ASSEMBLY MEN WHO ARE NOW HERE
GIVE YOU SUCH FURTHER ANSWER AS I
MAY THINK PROPER, BUT I DO NOT
THINK YOUR WANTING TO DO THINGS
IN THE DARK LOOKS WELL.

his mark

his mark
his mark
his mark
his mark
his mark
his mark

Gift of Mrs. John M. Whitall
May 2, 19[illegible]

Historical Society of Pennsylvania

A Journal of Fredrick Post,

Leading the Indians from Tuscarora to Lancaster, 1762.

June ye 25th. Mohickan Abraham came to my house and told me: Brother you must inform the Governor when you go to the Treaty, that the Dellawares had told us nothing about what the Governor had said, & about going down to the Treaty, he knows all the nations, & if he has any thing to say to us he can let us know if he pleases. I let the Govr know that the Mohickans & Wompanos still remembered what Queen Ann said to their Grandfather when they were in London to speak with her, that they had many people amongst them who were like Heathen, & desired them not to take any notice of all such people, & if they should see any of their young foolish men, who intended to do Injury to the English, they should keep them of. They also let the Governor know, that they are well attached towards the English, that they had 12 or more of our people amongst them who they bought of others for goods or money, he has given for a Little Child which the Indians would kill a Coat which he bought of Thom. Mitchel for 30 Bucks & 1000 black Wampum, he would deliver the Child willingly if some body would repay him and allow him a small matter for his trouble, he said an other Indian gave 100 Bucks for a girl, that they expected to hear from me when I shall come back, if the Governor had any thing to say to them.

Ye 26th. I was very bussy all day to consult about our Journey to prepare for the same, as they have no Corn in Town, & a great many Indians gathered together, Beaver killed a Bull but they had soon done with it.

27th. They had some sharpe Disputes with some who were not willing to let their prisoners go, but as they insisted upon in very strong Terms, they at last submitted.

Ye 28th. Beaver & Shingas called me & said: B^{r} you are ordered by the Governor to lead us to the Council fire & to provide for us on the road, we have no provision in town to take along, therefore do your Endeavours & let us not suffer. I said Brethren it is here in your Country I am not able to provide for you, but when you will come to the Inhabitants I shall not let you want. They said B^{r} here is flour that goes to Sandusky, let us have some of it on the road as we can have it. As I could not avoid it I bought 300 Wight of it, they then directly made ready & we sat of about noon & came 15 miles from the town, where we made the first Encampment, in the night it rained very hard.

Y^{e} 29th. In the morning Beaver call'd me to his fire place, & told me that two of the prisoners were run away back & not willing to go along, & show'd me the place where they laid. I said that I wish'd to have them once at the Council fire, if they then ran away

nobody would be concern'd about them, but now the Govr wanted to see them; they agreed to hunt for them, if they might overtake them on the Road, they came back about 11 a clock but could not find them, they hided themselves in the Woods. The Weather cleard up, we sat of & made a good stretch that afternoon.

30. The Weather was fair, we took the nearest cut through the Woods, cross'd Yellow Creek, & took our quarters at the second little Beaver Creek. Beaver call'd his Council & all men together to my Tent, & said: Br., we want to hear of you for what reason the Governor hath call'd us to the Council fire, which I explained to them, that their Brethren, the English, did not know any reason why they went to War against them, but that the French must have persuaded them, therefore it was necessary to confer with one another. He said, Br., we have heard that there has been much Difference about Land affairs, & if this was the Intention of the Govr to speak about Land, we would not go further, but turn back again directly. I told them it was true Teedeyuskung had made great Speeches about Land, but I asured them that it was not the Governors chief matter to speak with them about Lands; he then said, his Intention was to speak & to hear of nothing as of the good Work of peace, & to finish & establish it forever. I thank'd him for his good resolution, wish'd & hoped that he would find it to his satisfaction. It is a great matter if somebody can help those people out of their Dream & Jealously, before their reasons run to far.

July ye 1st. We sat of early in the morning. Beavers eldest Brother could not travel any more, I did let him have my horse & went a foot, it was very hot weather. We came to big Beaver Creek at Sakunk. White Eye is one of the cleverest Indians & liveth alone to oblige those that passes by. We encamp'd the other side of the river on a steep mountain; we heard that the Shawanos & other parties were not far of.

Ye 2d. In the morning I had a violent feaver, which brought me into such a disorder that I could not ride, & was oblig'd to go in a Boat by Water to Fort Pitt; we came to Loggs town where we laid on a Sand banck, the musqueters was troublesome to us.

Ye 3d. My Company arriv'd a little before me at the Fort & were glad to see me, they desired me to provide Victuals for them. I went to the Comander, Capt. Barrensly, where I met N. Ward, & spoke to them, they promised to provide for them. I gave myself under the Physician.

Ye 4th. The Indians visited me at my Lodging & complained they could not eat salt meat, & disired me to find them fresh meat; I went to see if there was any to be had, but could get none.

Ye 5th. I went all round to buy Sheep but there was none to be had, at last I bought a Steer for them. They had a Council with N. W., who afterwards told me that they had agreed to deliver their prisoners here. I told him that I would, & could have nothing

to do with what he had agreed with them; he also told me they had demanded 10 horses to help them along on their Journey, & as I was order'd by the Govr I should be under all Charges. I advised him to tell the Indians to come to me if they wanted any thing. I was under great trouble, he would have me to buy 3 large kettles for them for a great price, but I told him he should hire some & I would pay for, that he had treated with thousand of Indians, & now he could not provide for only a few of them. He said it was an affair of the Province that he would have nothing to do with, & if the Governor had wrote to him about it he would not mind such a trifle, & these people would not be brought down for a triffle, they wanted to put me under great Expences. I went & hired 3 kettles.

Y^{e} 6th. I wrote a Letter for Beaver to His Honor. N. Ward asked me whether I had inform'd His Honour that they were resolv'd to deliver the prisoners to him. I told him that I did not know of any such thing, that I wrote no more but what Beaver told me. I went to Capt. Barrensly to inform him of what I had heard & what the Consequence would be; he afterwards call'd me & N. W., & advis'd us both to persuade the Indians to take the Prisoners along to Philadelphia. In the afternoon we call'd them together, N. W. & I spoke to Beaver, that it was best to carry the prisoners to the Council fire; they were well contented, & said they would consult about it & let us know to morrow.

Y^{e} 8th. They came to my Lodging & complain'd that they did not receive Victuals enough, I went to see & found it so, & when I spoke to the men who are employ'd they grew mad, & we had some Dispute with one another. I spoke with Major Ward but he would not assist me, & as they desired it from the Govr, I provided flour for them.

Y^{e} 9th. Major Ward & Col. Bouquet spoke to me & said it was the Governors business, they would be under no Expences at all, that I should find them Skins for Mokesins & to hire Horses for them, which I did. The Indians call'd me over the River into their Council & requested of me to write them a few lines, which they would represent to the Governor, that they had already brought into Fort Pitt 74 prisoners since the peace is made; some are run away, & some are stolen away from them

The 10th. With much Difficulty we got away from Pittsburg about 3 in the afternoon; when we came a mile from the Fort they opened their bundles, & found that they had quite too little bread for the Journey to Ligonier. I sent some of them back, & order'd more bread & flower for them; we came to 9 mile run where we encamp'd. I borrow'd Kettles for them, & they boyld all the meat they had at once, & finish'd it quite.

The 11th. At Day break I call'd them all to rise & make ready to go, they who were a foot went an hour before us. White Eye

lost his horse & could not find him, & went back; we waited for Killbuck but he did not come; when we came to Byerlys they were hungry, I bought a young Steer for them, which they stripp'd, roasted & buyld, & then went 14 mile further well pleased; we travel'd that day 34 miles. It rained at night.

Y^e^ 12th. I & Teshakoman went formost to provide Victuals, we found Mr. Ward had already order'd every thing for us; as they were almost tired, they wanted to rest a Day here. Mr. Ward sat of the same Day for Bedford.

13th. They came to me & wanted their horses to be shoo'd, & sundry things more, which I orderd to be done. I also provided 900lb of bread, 350lb of mutton, & 300lb of pork, for 4 days provision. It rain'd & stormed all night.

14th. In the morning it cleared up, & after I had provided 250lb of bread more we sat of, & had a hard gust of rain on the road. A Man & 3 Women went back again, & two more fell sick; we encamp'd at Stony Creek.

15th. Five of the pack horses gave out & one died; although I had 15 horses in hire I traveld most part of the way a foot, because I was oblig'd to Give my horse to others who were lame & tired; the weather being very hot I grew very fainty, the Lord however favour'd me graciously with my health, for which I am thankful to him. We cros'd Allegene mountains & camp'd at Hayses.

Y^e^ 16th. Before noon we arriv'd at Bedford, where they receiv'd us well; with much Difficulty I hired 10 horses more to bring the lame & sick along, & had much trouble to provide for them all what was necessary, that I had no time to rest myself a little.

17th. Hitherto I have brought them without a drop of Liquor along the road, but now they desired very earnestly of Mr. Ward to let them have a Dram now & then, & said that I was too hard with them. Mr. Ward told me their request & desired me to allow them a little, which I submitted to, & call'd them together & told them that I would grant their request if they would be content with a little & keep sober, they were well pleased with.

18th. An Indian fell sick on the road, we bled him & I gave him my horse to ride on; it was excessive hot, that we was hardly able to travel on Sidling Hill, I allmost dropt down; we arriv'd at fort Littleton, & were all quarterd in the fort. Mr. Croghan came & told us that it would be dangerous for us to travel as the Court was at Carlisle, that 200 Indians more were coming from the Susquehanna, & desired me to persuade them to stay here till the Court was over; they consulted most all night but could not agree, some would stay & others would go along.

Ye 19th They at last agreed to stay here 3 Days. I sent 6 horses to Bedford for flower & provided meat for them, every thing is scarce here.

20th. The Indians call'd me to their Council to look over some of their Writings. Beaver told me, when he receiv'd the Release & Draught of the Limits of the Land he carried it to all the Nations, & told them he had the full Conclusion of the Peace wrote down, till he was inform'd of the contrary by some Traders, who told him that it was an Agreement between the English & the 6 Nations about some Lands. I told him that the Proprietor had bought that Land once, but that on the Indians Request & the Love he bears for them, he gave it back again for their hunting place in case they would dispose of, & so they should let it have nobody but him again, I repeated in short, the Messages I brought to them myself.

Ye 21st. They came to me & desired some Rum, & when I had order'd them half a gallon to be given, they were not contented & wanted more; they said they were idle & had nothing to do, so they wanted to have a frolick to pass away the time; I had much ado to keep them from Liquor, because they would absolutely have it, but were oblig'd to submit.

Ye 22d. I receiv'd a Letter from Mr. Croghan who desired the Indians to stay till Sunday, that he then would be at Littleton & go with them step by step, but as they found that they could not persuade me to let them have Liquor they resolv'd to go forward, & wrote to Mr. Croghan that he should make all the haste he could to come up with them.

23d. We made ready to set of; Beaver came & desired me to take no Notice of what pass'd between us, but to make ready & conduct them along. We went 12 miles & encamp'd under the foot of Chesnut Gap.

24th. We started early, & when we came over the mountain we gathered all in one Company, & came in good order into Shippensburg in a hard gust of rain. I got much tired by furnishing these people with provisions, Waggons & horses.

25th. We could not set of till about noon, because they could not find some of their horses, although there were above 20 who hunted for them. I advertised Beavers horse, Mr. Boude met on the road 4 mile from Carlisle; I receiv'd a Letter from His Honour, & was mightily pleas'd to get some assistance to ease myself a little of the great burdon. The people in Carlisle were most all gathered to see the prisoners & Indians; although we did what ever we could to prevent Liquor among the Indians, they got some for all of some people.

26th. I inform'd the Cheefs of the Indians of the Contents of the Governors Letter, & introduced Mr. Boude to them. It pleas'd them to hear that the Governor took so much Notice of them. They desired to let them have an opportunity to make a speech to Mr. Boude, whereupon we met at Mr. Mackentire in the Hall with some Gentlemen of the Town. Beaver spoke & said: Br., we are all rejoyc'd to see you; we thank you that you took so much pains to

come to meet us on the road, & we thank the Governor that he hath been pleasd to send some body to meet us; we are glad to hear from him, & we will do as he want us to do. We are of many Nations & come a great Way; we are in haste, & want to go along to get our matters done, that we may return home as soon as possible; we will go to Harrises Ferry to see whether the other Indians are there, & if not, we will wait for them 4 days. Br. consider what is best to be done, whether it would not be well to send a Messenger to Shamokin & let the Indians know that we are here waiting for them, & as soon as the Messenger come back we will go to our Council fire. We assured them of the Governors Love & Regard he hath for them, & treated them with a glass of wine, after which they broke up & went to their fire places. Some of them got very drunk, the white people had carried one of the prisoners of in the night; Beaver was much displeas'd about it, & said, Br., you act very strange, the Governour hath requested of us to bring in your flesh & blood, & with great trouble we brought them so far, if they had spoken to us about we would say nothing to the contrary, but when we come to the Governor we shall know what to say. I told him that I would inform the Gentlemen of the town of it, & take all possible Care to find them out. In the Evening they had a frolick by dancing, singing, & drinking all night long.

Ye 27th. We got two Waggons to carry them to Harrises where we arrived in time. We met 6 Senneca Messengers there, who brought a Letter & two Belts to the Governer.

28th. We went to their Camp to get some Intelligence of the rest of the Indians, & were inform'd that they were 14 Days from home. They agreed to send a Messenger to Shamokin, an Indian and a white man, which we did. The Sennecas desired to let them have saddle & bridle to go to the Governor, but we told them that it was the Governors pleasure that they should wait here till we had more Intelligence what time the other party of Indians would be here, & then we would send a Messenger to conduct them to the Governor, which they consented to.

Ye 29th. Was a troublesome Day, the Indians being most all drunk. I desired to be discharged of my Duty to take a ride in the Country, but they would not approve of.

31st. Mr. Croghan took a ride to Carlisle; the Indians behav'd pretty sober.

August 1. The Express arrived & brought us the Intelligence that the other party of Indians were at Wyoming, & would be at Fort Augusta the 2d Instant. Most all the Indians left their Camp to some drunkarts. Beaver came in the Evening to hear how they had behaved, & when I told him that we all was very much griev'd & sorry to see them behave so rude & foolish, he seemed to take notice of it.

Y^e 2d. In the morning Beaver came with 13 of them & desired to speak with us, he addressed himself by a String of Wampum to Mr. Boude & said: Br., by this String we come to salute you this morning in a frindly manner, our young men hath behaved very foolish for which we are all sorry; you know young people will say any thing when they have a little in their head. Br., if any thing hath griev'd your heart I take it from you, & we desire you to take no Notice of what hath happened, let every thing drop & be forgetten, & think on the good friendship. We told him we were glad to hear that he was sensible of what had happened, that it should be forgotten & no more thought of, we would endeavour to prevent all abuses towards them from our people, & we desired them to do the same. We also inform'd them of the Message from the Mingos to His Honour the Governor concerning the Rum, & wish'd that they might observe the same rule amongst them. They were well pleas'd, we treated them with a Bottle of Wine, they shak'd hands with us & went to their Camp. We wrote to His Honour. Mr. Croghan returned.

Y^e 5th. Some Indians came down the river & inform'd us that they were arrived at Shamokin, the River Indians had got some Rum, & they would not come till they had finish'd what they had.

Y^e 6th. We inform'd our Company to make themselves ready to set of to morrow, they were much pleased with it.

7th. We hired two Waggons for them, some had got Liquor from the Tavernkeepers, one is not able to keep them close together. I spoke with the old man & desired him to be more watchfull over their people, that no accidence might happen, & they afterwards themselves told the Tavernkeepers were we lodg'd to let them not have a drop of Liquor.

Y^e 8th. The Waggoners would not drive on Sunday; I told them if they would not I had two men who could drive them, but yet they would not; I told them I would take them by force, upon this they hid'd their horses at night in the bushes. I went to the Indians & inform'd them that the horses were gone of, & ask'd them if they would lie by all day or make an end of their Journey, upon which they made all haste to set of. We came to Lancaster in the afternoon, where a multitude of people followed us to our Camp, & crowded so close upon the Indians that they hardly could get air. I went to the Magistrates & desired their assistance to keep the people of, whereupon Mr. Shippen went with me. Afterwards we provided them with necessaries. I thank'd God Allmighty for his Protection & Assistance that he hath help'd me thus far.

Speech of Teedyuscung to Gov. Hamilton and Sir Wm. Johnson, 1762.

Brother:

What I now am about to say I had determin'd on, and intended to say yesterday before you spoke to me.

At a Treaty held here about six years ago, I made a Complaint agᵉᵗ the Propʳˢ & charged them with depriving us of our Lands by forgery and fraud, which we did at a time when we were just come from the French, by whom we were very much incensed against our Brothers, the English. This matter was afterwards, by our mutual consent, refer'd to the great King George over the Water, who directed you, Brother, to enquire into the circumstances of the Case and make a Report to him, that he might do what was just therein.

You have taken the Trouble to come here for this purpose, & many days have been spent in this Affair. It now appears, by sundry old writings and papers, which have been shewn by the propʸ Commissʳˢ, & read at this conference, that the said charge of forgery was a mistake, into which mistake we were led by the accounts we had received from our Ancestors concerning the Lands sold by Maykerikishe Sahoppey & Tahaughsey to old Wᵐ. Penn, in the year 1686.

As to the Walk the prop'y Commʳ insist that it was reasonably performed, but we think otherwise, which Difference in opinion may hapen without either of us being bad Men. But this is a matter that Brethren ought not to differ about, wherefore, being desirous of living in peace & friendship with our Broʳ, the Proprietaries, & the good People of Pensylvania, we bury under Ground all controversies about Land, and are ready such of us as are here to sign a Release for all the Lands in Dispute, & will endeavour to persuade the rest of our Brethren who are concerned to sign the same.

his
TEDYUSCUNG ⋈
mark

(Copy.)

Indorsed.

[Copy of Tedyscung's Speech to Sʳ Wᵐ. Johnson & Govʳ Hamilton, retracting his charge of forgery & Fraud agᵉᵗ the Propʳʸ. Easton, June 28, 1762.]

Speech of Gov. Hamilton to Teedyuscung, 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung, and all our Indian Brethren now present.

Take Notice of what I am going to say.

It gives me great Pleasure to hear that you are now satisfied that the Charge you made against the Proprietors of Forgery, at a Time when you were incensed by the French against your Brethren, the English, was founded on a Mistake, and owing to your being misinformed by your Ancestors. The Proprietors, knowing their own Innocence, and that their Father, William Penn, had fairly bought and paid for the Lands conveyed in the Deed of 1686, were pricked to their Hearts when they heard that their Brethren with whom they sincerely desired to live in Friendship had charged them with Forgery, and it will give them much Pleasure to be informed that you did them the Justice to acquit them of the Charge, as soon as you were made sensible of your Error.

Brothers:

As to the Walk, you say you think it was not reasonably performed, and the Proprietary Commissioners on the contrary contend that it was; Whether it was or was not, is mere Matter of Judgment and Opinion, it being an uncertain Thing at best how far a Man can or should go in one Day and an half Walk. It is no uncommon Thing for the wisest and best of Men to differ in Judgment, but this ought not to cause ill Blood especially among Brethren, wherefore I heartily join with you and bury all Disputes about Land under Ground, so deep that neither we nor our Children shall ever hear of them again. You shew your good Disposition in offering to sign a Release for these Lands yourselves, and to endeavour to persuade the rest of your Brethren to sign it also. However prudent it might be to take a Release, in Order to shew your Children that this matter was fully settled and cleared up at this Time; yet, I do not think a Release at all necessary to confirm the Proprietaries Title, as they have already Two Deeds for the Land executed at different Times, and what further convinces me it would be improper at any Rate to accept such a Release you offer is, that you have said many of the People, who you suppose were the Owners of the Lands about which you have complained were absent, and are not now here.

Brothers:

When I first returned from England, I had it in Charge from the Proprietors to be kind to you, and to give you Proofs of their Regard, as soon as their Characters were set right & cleared from the heavy Charges made against them. This End being now happily attained, I propose, as a Mark of their Reconciliation with you, and a Token of their Affection for you to give you a Present, to supply the Wants of your Wives and Children. I expect shortly to

meet at Lancaster the Rest of your Brethren, the Delawares, who lived near the Ohio, and shall then give them the like Marks of the good Disposition of the Propr towards them. And now, Brethren, I hope that all Heart Burnings and Animosities are at an End, and will be buried so deep in the Earth as never to rise again, and that we and our Children may live in perfect Peace and ffriendship together, as Brethren, as long as the Sun shines and the Rivers run. In confirmation whereof I give you this Belt.

A Belt of 12 Rows.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Easton, June 28th, 1762.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1762.

New York, 11th July, 1762.

Sir,

I am Obliged to Trouble you in Relation to a Vessel taken, with many Others, into the King's Service at Philadelphia, by my Orders.

The Affair is this: Mr. Plumsted had my Directions for taking up the Transports, to be sent to this place without Delay; and, amongst the Rest he took up the *Roebuck*, and put some Water Casks on Board, Ordering the Master to proceed directly to New York, but the Owners Refused to Comply, unless I should consent to Leave out the power of Mulcting them in the Charter party, in Case of Nonperformance thereof, which is Usual in all Government Charters. This was so unreasonable a Demand, and would be Attended with so many Inconveniencies to the Service, that I Acquainted Mr. Plumsted I Could not, by any means, Comply with the Owners Request, and therefore Directed him to Order the Vessell to this place without delay. He now Acquaints me that they have turned out all the Water Casks that had been put on Board the Vessell, & absolutely Refuse to Allow her to proceed hither.

I Must, therefore, Request you will Use your Authority to Compell the Owners Immediately to Comply with the Usual Charter party, to which no Reasonable Objection can be Raised, if they Intend to fit the Vessell out in a proper manner, as in that Case no Mulct whatsoever can be made, and I can See no View the Merchants can have in Desiring this but to try to bring me to Consent to Bad Precedents, which they shall not do, as I think it would be very Wrong to make any Alterations for their Fancy, in the Terms that are always agreed to by the Owners of Every other Vessell taken into the Service.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir, Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

The Honble Govr Hamilton.

Montreal 29th June 1762

I hope my Letter by Lt Stevenson is come safe to hands since with Packets impatiently to hear from you or him what Expectations he might have of getting to that end with my Company, & I have not had the least Account from Lt Johnson since. I left it, which gives me no small Uneasiness.

The Meeting with the Indians in Canada I shall by include you a Draught of your Speeches. As it was an Answer to a Speech of Theirs consisted chiefly in they did not a long Affr. They expressed up on their Treaty made with us and declared themselves happy to Live so greatly under our Government. To which I pressed upon them the discovering an with Truth and Sincerity what passed between the White People in this Government since last Fall and that Message had been sent concerning the Disposition of the Indians number of western Nations & Nations of Canada they seemed to be concerned at it & assured me they were entire Strangers to the such a thing, they promised at the same time to do all in their Power to find out & clear it up to the Gen.l as to free him from all Suspicions of the Kind As to the Informers Maj.r Gladwin had the same from they gave them unanimously the Character of the greatest Cheats & Lyers who would for getting into Favour with any Comd.g Officer invent & tell such palpable Falsehoods as would make them believe them to be real Truths, Pontiac whether is one of the principal Informers

Lt Gibbins

believe you have partly found out his Character during his stay at the Mohawks & that he would not owe any thing of any kind to you knowing you to be better acquainted with that Characteristick of Ind.s than Maj.r Gladwin. ——

By several strong Circumstances they endeavor to appear that not an Ind.n was not at Castleyards &

During

I shall nevertheless send a Message to the Six Nations Indians and advise them of cultivating & maintaining Tranquility among the Mississagos and other Western Nations, telling them how they are there & Canada to those Nations, and consequently must have first if any thing is carried on among them to endanger the Peace now established between them & us, the Inconveniencies & Miseries they should draw upon them and their Ind.s should they be so wrong headed as to disturb the Harmony now subsisting between the English & Ind.s in general & and that in case that the Iroquoises might justly be deemed & Unworthy Friends I should think the best Method otherwise to take them for such to believe credible but as they received Presents from the K. of France & Montreal friendly rewarded. that he shall have invited the Canada Indians to the Congress they intend to have among themselves are to be at Onondago. Last Sunday the 4th Chiefs arrived at Fort Pitt from their Quarters in the Country of the Delawares & Shawanese that is the Indians settled on the Rivers Ohio & Beaver & Muskingum & Sandusky & Cuyahoga & Detroit & Miamis & Ouabache & Illinois & Missisipi & Fort de Chartres & Post St. Vincents & Fort Pitt & Fort Ligonier & Fort Bedford & Fort Augusta & Fort Shamokin & Fort Allen & Fort Wilkesbarre & Fort Penn & Fort Hamilton & Fort Halifax & Fort Shirley & Fort Edward & Fort Miller & Fort Ann & Fort Crown Point & Fort Ticonderoga & Fort George & Fort Oswego & Fort Niagara & Fort Detroit & Fort Michilimackinac & Fort Presque Isle & Fort Le Boeuf & Fort Venango & Fort Machault & Fort Duquesne & Fort Cumberland & Fort Loudoun

Dear Sir William July 1762

(Sir)

I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's Letter of the 7th. June: That for Mr. Croghan inclosing the Warrant for his Amount had been forwarded to him.

The standing Expences of the Indian Department amounting very high, I beg leave to lay before you the State of the same.

One Assistant is sufficient, and I shall discharge the other at his return from the distant Posts.

As to contingent Charges on this side of the Detroit, they will be reduced every Year. The Behaviour of the Indians in detaining the Captives, contrary to their repeated Promises, being a sufficient reason to dispense all Presents.

Eight of them set out yesterday for the Ilinois at Lancaster, and carry with them Eighteen Captives, out of Two or three Hundred they are said to have got. They offered to deliver them to me, but I would not receive them.

The Shawanese who have the greatest Number, have not brought any.

Mr. Butler has ordered one hundred Men to proceed to Niagara.

I am

His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst

Sir

Your

Most

Obedient

Humble

Servant

Wm. Johnson

I have inspected the Magazines at Pigeonic & Bedford. The flour begins to turn sour, and if not used this year, am afraid great part will be lost. The other stores are in good order. What Powder I found at those Posts & Cumberland, I had carried Here.

The Bridges on the Road are almost impassable, and I found carried away if it was possible to spare us Fifty, or one Hundred Provincials, they might be usefully employed on the Communication, and at the same time prevent the desertion from this garrison.

Our men are acquainted with your Intention, in regard to their discharge, and hoped to keep them till they can be replaced.

I have the honour to be with great respect

(P.S.)

Your most obedient
& most humble servant
Henry Bouquet

Colonel Bouquet.
Fort Pitt 11th July 1762.
Rec.d — 24th Ditto — —
Ans.d — 25th Ditto

New York, 25th July 1762

Sir,

I Had last Night Your Letter of the 17th Instant, Enclosing a State of the Standing Expences of the Indian Department under Mr. Croghan, which Indeed are very high: I Shall Transmit a Copy thereof to Sir William Johnson, for his Opinion, but in the meantime you will do perfectly right to Strike off one of the Mr Stuarts Immediately on his Return from the Out Posts.

The Behavior of the Indians in Detaining the Captives, Contrary to their Repeated Promises, is Every sufficient Reason for Suspecting all Treaties, and I am well Convinced a due Observance of this Alone will soon Produce more than ever can be Expected from Bribing them; We have a Recent Instance of this in South Carolina, where the Cherokees have at last Delivered up all the English Prisoners that were Remaining among them; And this was brought about merely by Laying a Restraint on the Trade, which Accordingly Produced the Desired Effect, when Treaty, Bribes, and all Other Methods had Failed.

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Methods had failed.

I am very glad to hear you found the Stores at
Ligonier & Bedford in such good Order. The Outside of
the Store may be a little Spoilt but I Imagine if Care
is taken to Use the Wood first there cannot be much of
this Useful Article Lost.

What you mention of the Bridges on the
Communication will always happen until the
Service will permit more than Temporary Ones to be
Built. At present all that can be done is to Repair
them in the best manner you can with the Hands you
have. The Virginia Bridges are the only Provincials

Colonel Bouquet, Commanding Officer
Commanding at Fort Pitt

I Cou[ld] Lo[rd]end you, and I have been for some time pa
Undetermined as to Your Destination; I had once
some thoughts of Ordering the Whole Regiment to
Fort Pitt, but as I know not but they may b
wanted for other more Essential Services, They must
Remain for the present where they are.—

I am

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

[illegible]